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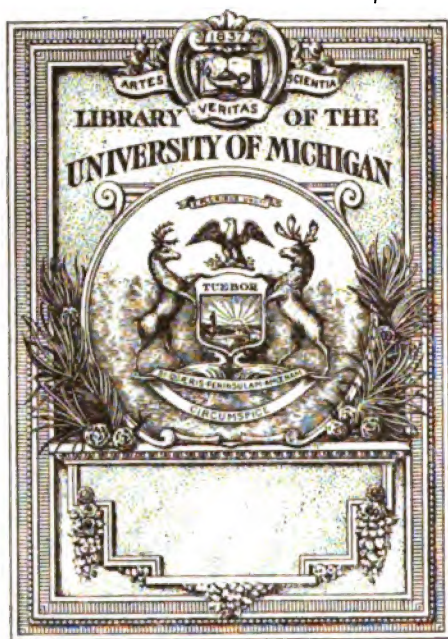
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THE GIFT OF
New Jersey Doc. Clerk

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MAY 13 1908

FIFTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Resident Officers

OF THE

New Jersey State Hospital

AT TRENTON,

For the Year Ending October 31st,

1897.

TRENTON, N. J.:

THE J. L. MURPHY CO., PRINTERS.

1897.





MAIN BUILDING.



FIFTIETH ANNUAL REPORT.

OF THE

Resident Officers

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New Jersey State Hospital

AT TRENTON,

For the Year Ending October 31st,

1897.



TRENTON, N. J. :
THE J. L. MURPHY PUB. CO., PRINTERS.
1897.

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MANAGERS.

GARRET D. W. VROOM,	Trenton.
N. NEWLIN STOKES,	Moorestown.
HENRY R. BALDWIN,	New Brunswick.
B. W. ANDREWS,	. . . . .	Woodbury.
JOHN TAYLOR,	. . . . .	Trenton.
JOSEPH RICE,	. . . . .	Trenton.
C. S. HOFFMAN,	. . . . .	Somerville.
JOSEPH F. EDWARDS,	. . . . .	Atlantic City.

(3)

Gift of N.-J.
Document Clerk
May 13, 1908

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

JOHN W. WARD, M.D., . . . Medical Director.
JOHN C. FELTY, M.D., . . . Assistant Physician.
HENRY M. WEEKS, M.D., . . . { Second Assistant Physician
and Pathologist.
WILLIAM F. JONES, M.D., . . . Third Assistant Physician.
PAUL M. COET, M.D., . . . Fourth Assistant Physician.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

WILLIAM P. HAYES, Warden.
HARVEY H. JOHNSON, Treasurer.

(5)

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL AT TRENTON.

To His Excellency John W. Griggs, Governor of New Jersey :

Under the provision of chapter 205 of the laws of 1897, entitled "An act creating asylum districts in the state, and providing for the appointment of boards of managers for the state hospitals for the insane at Trenton and Morristown," two asylum districts were created within this State, restoring the management of each State Hospital to a separate Board, as it had been up to the year 1891. The present Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton was organized on June 20th, 1897, and in presenting this annual report of the operation of the State Hospital for the Insane at Trenton, beg to state that it includes the operations of the late Board of Managers of State Hospitals relating to the said asylum from the close of the last fiscal year until the month of June, 1897, and of the present Board from that date to October 31st, 1897. With this year closes the fiftieth year since the founding of this Hospital.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE PROPERTY.

At the time of rendering the last annual report of the Board of Managers of the State Hospitals, extensive improvements and additions were in progress and which during the present year have been fully completed and paid for from accumulated earnings. The total amount expended in extension of main building, building of a residence for the Medical Director, a new water-supply, including a stand-pipe of ample capacity, macadamizing all the drives on the grounds, a complete system of drainage and planting of trees and shrubbery was about \$71,000 and was divided up as follows :

(7)

Extension of main building.....	\$22,000
Residence for the Medical Director.....	12,000
New water-supply.....	21,000
Grounds and grading.....	16,000
Total.....	\$71,000

The extension of the main building was mainly for the purpose of securing a new and more commodious chapel and to provide a library-room. The old chapel is now to be used as an amusement-room and the old amusement-room has been fitted up as a library. The first or ground floor of this addition is taken up with offices and reception-rooms, while the basement is finished in one large general storeroom, which was much needed.

It would seem unnecessary to call the attention of Your Excellency to the crowded condition of this institution, as the fact has been previously set forth, save that the responsibility for its proper management has been placed upon this Board, a responsibility they decline to assume without inviting earnest attention to the following statement: Ten hundred and sixty-three patients are crowded into an accommodation for 840. As compared with the record of the year 1896, there is an increase of 63. These facts, coupled with authentic statistics upon the increase of insanity, awake serious thought.

In England, in the year 1862, there were 2.02 lunatics to every 10,000 of population; in 1895 there were 3.15 lunatics to every 10,000 of population. In Scotland, in 1862, there were 2.01 lunatics to every 10,000 of population; in 1895 there were 3.39 to every 10,000 of population. With the normal increase of State population these facts are intensified. Upon a review of the character and condition of the inmates, it was found that nine were idiots, who should not be classed as insane. The statute relating to this subject says "the term lunatic and insane as used in this act includes every species of insanity and extends to all deranged persons and to all of unsound mind, other than *idiots*." Your Board have accordingly notified Boards of Freeholders that such patients must be removed from the Hospital.

The demented, or those of the feeblest intelligence, and the epileptics, constitute a large portion of our patients. Of the latter there are 90—53 men and 37 women. These two classes could easily be placed in a separate building. The demented are not sensitive or alive to the horror of the attacks of the epileptics. And the epileptics, who are

many of them only temporarily insane (viz., just before or after an attack), could find useful and profitable employment in the ward. An infirmary for these classes would relieve the engorgement of the Hospital, and be in the direct line of a more enlightened policy.

It has long been felt that the Hospital should have some proper place of deposit for the bodies of those who die in the institution, and where investigations into diseased processes should be possible. The influence upon patients of pursuing such inquiry in the Hospital is bad. To meet this necessity your Board have had plans and specifications made for a new building, which also contains rooms for bacteriological and scientific analysis. The past decade has developed such immense possibilities in the detection of diseased processes, with the hope of relief and cure not only but also of prophylaxis, that such a step seems imperative. Such action without a corresponding investigator would be useless; we have therefore combined in the appointee to the vacancy of second assistant a man whom we believe possesses the experience of a good practitioner with the acquirements of a skilled pathologist.

In the last annual report made by the Board of Managers of the State Hospitals, the defective character of the commitment of patients to institutions for the insane, State, county or private, under our present laws, was most forcibly shown, and it was there most truly stated that it was "so defective that it would not be difficult to secure the commitment of a sane person if there were strong motives to induce the attempt, and none were interested in the victim's behalf."

Most timely and proper suggestions were made in the said report as to the force and character of a proper commitment of the insane to an institution. The Board of Managers directed an act to be prepared covering the entire subject of the commitment of the insane, and it was on the 10th of March, 1897, introduced into the Senate, favorably reported by the proper committee, but failed to become a law. In this act were embodied the suggestions relative to commitments made in the above-mentioned report, and the various laws upon the statute-book relating to commitment and confinement of insane persons were carefully codified.

We have carefully examined and considered this proposed law and do not hesitate to give to it our hearty approval, and in the interest of justice and humanity, to recommend its enactment by the Legislature of the State.

The first four sections are so important and present so clearly the changes sought to be made in our present procedure, that we have incorporated them in our report, and would earnestly call the attention of Your Excellency thereto. They are as follows:

"1. No person shall be committed to or confined as a patient in any hospital for the insane, public or private, or in any institution or retreat for the care and treatment of the insane in this state, except upon the request in writing of a relative or other person interested in the admission therein of such person, stating the age and place of nativity, if known, his Christian name, surname, place of residence, occupation and degree of relationship, if any, or other circumstances of connection between him and the person requesting his admission; nor except upon the certificates of two physicians, under oath, setting forth the insanity of such person; but no person shall be held in confinement in any such hospital for more than fifteen days unless within that time such certificates be approved by a justice of the supreme court, or judge of the circuit court or court of common pleas of the county in which the alleged lunatic resides, and such justice or judge may institute inquiry and take proofs as to any alleged lunacy before approving or disapproving of any such certificate; and such justice or judge may, in his discretion, call a jury in such case to determine the question of lunacy, and he shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses and jurors; such approval or disapproval shall be so certified by such justice or judge within five days after the presentation of such certificate to him, unless such inquiry cannot be conveniently made and concluded within that time, in which case the said justice or judge shall certify to the medical director of the hospital in which the patient concerning whom the inquiry is made, is confined, that a longer time than five days is necessary to conclude such inquiry, stating how much longer time is required.

"2. It shall not be lawful for any physician to certify to the insanity of any person for the purpose of securing his commitment to any hospital for the insane in this state unless the physician be of reputable character, a graduate of some incorporated medical college, a permanent resident of this state, and shall have been in the actual practice of his profession at least five years; no certificate of insanity shall be made except after a personal examination of the party alleged to be insane, and according to forms approved by the managers of

the state hospitals for the insane; and every such certificate shall bear date of no more than ten days prior to the commitment of the person named therein, and it shall contain a thorough description and identification of the alleged lunatic.

"3. It shall not be lawful for any physician to certify to the insanity of any person for the purpose of securing his commitment to a hospital for the insane in this state of which the said physician is either the superintendent, proprietor or officer, or a regular professional attendant, nor in which he is financially interested, nor who is a near relative, either by blood or marriage, nor guardian or trustee of the person named in the certificate; and that the physician's certificate in every case shall state the facts upon which his opinion is founded and any facts that may be obtained concerning hereditary taint, previous attack or serious nervous disorder of the person named in the certificate.

"4. Every medical director of a state hospital for the insane, and every superintendent or other head officer of a private hospital, asylum, institution, home or retreat for the care and treatment of the insane, shall, within three days after the reception of any patient, make or cause to be made a descriptive entry of such case in a book exclusively set apart for that purpose; he shall also make entries from time to time of the mental state, bodily condition and medical treatment of such patient, together with the forms of restraint employed during such times that such patient remains under his care, and in the event of the discharge or death of such patient, the medical director, superintendent, or other head officer aforesaid, shall state in said case-book the circumstances appertaining thereto."

In conclusion we beg to refer Your Excellency to the detailed reports of the Medical Director, Warden and Treasurer, wherein the administration of the Hospital is fully set forth.

The various county and private institutions established for the care of the insane in this hospital district have been visited by members of the Board of Managers in compliance with the act of 1893, and report as follows:

Atlantic County.—The Atlantic County Asylum is located near Pleasantville, about six miles from Atlantic City. The building is of brick and was erected especially for the care of the insane and designed to accommodate about fifty patients. The institution is under the immediate care of Tobias McConnell as resident Superin-

tendent. His wife acts as the Matron. The general appearance of the patients and the corridors upon which they reside showed evidence of careful and intelligent supervision. Patients are comfortably clad, bedding neat and clean, and water-supply abundant and of good quality. Physician visits the institution every third day regularly and whenever he is sent for by the Superintendent. Residence of the physician is about one mile distant and is connected with the asylum by telephone. Since our last visit the authorities have made a very desirable improvement in the arrangements to be used in case of fire. A two-inch water-pipe traverses the entire building, from which are taken six lines of hose, always connected, and distributed in such a manner as to cover the entire structure in case of fire. Everything in and about the building would seem to show a desire on the part of the Superintendent and his wife to provide a comfortable home for the patients committed to their care.

During the year 7 patients (all men) have been admitted, 1 man and 1 woman discharged, and 1 man and 1 woman died. There remained under care at the time of our visit, 42—24 men and 18 women.

Burlington County.—The asylum in this county forms part of the county almshouse, and was found by the committee visiting it to be in good condition, clean, well ventilated, and the inmates well cared for by the Superintendent's efficient wife.

There are at present 56 inmates—40 women and 16 men—most of them persons advanced in years, and nearly all cases of dementia. There has been one death during the past year. Dr. John W. Well continues to render medical services whenever required. The State Hospital could be relieved to a great extent of this class of patients if the county authorities would enlarge their quarters or build a county hospital at a moderate cost, which would relieve the State institution, already too full, and save the county a large yearly bill. The matter should be brought to the serious attention of the Board of Freeholders.

Camden County.—This asylum is located about two miles from the town of Blackwood. Charles F. Currie is the resident Superintendent. At the time of the visit of the committee there was no regularly-appointed visiting physician. Dr. Henry F. Brannin, who so very ably attended to the duties of physician for several years, had just died and the vacancy caused by his death had not been supplied. The custom is for the physician to reside near the institution and to

visit it daily, and the past year it has had adequate and competent supervision in this regard. The superintendent resides in the building and has the general supervision of the patients, while his wife acts as the Matron of the asylum. The institution, at the time of our visit, was found in excellent condition—walls neatly painted, floors, many of them, carpeted, and the patients apparently properly cared for. The water-supply is abundant and seemed to be of good quality. The whole appearance of the asylum seemed to show intelligent and humane supervision. There is a regular corps of attendants, and the proportion furnished is about one to ten. During the past year a decided improvement has been made in the removal of the laundry from the main or hospital building to a small structure located some distance off. During the year 38 patients have been received, 20 discharged and 15 have died. There remained at the close of the year 156—61 men and 95 women.

Cumberland County.—The asylum is located about two miles distant from the city of Bridgeton. There is a small separate brick building, two stories in height, located immediately adjacent to the almshouse proper, used for the care of the insane. It has only ten rooms for the accommodation of insane patients, and any excess of this number must be cared for in the main building or almshouse proper. Benjamin F. Roray is the Steward, and his wife acts as Matron. There are at present 11 patients in the institution—5 men and 6 women. One was admitted during the year and one died. The institution is visited regularly twice weekly by the County Physician, J. R. C. Thompson, M.D. The rooms are clean, well whitewashed, and furnished with fairly comfortable and abundant bedding, &c. There are no regular attendants employed to look after the insane, but they are waited upon and looked after by the pauper inmates, under the supervision of the Steward and Matron. Water, abundant in quantity, and apparently of good quality, is furnished from ordinary dug wells.

Gloucester County.—This asylum is located about one mile from Clarksboro. It is under the care of George G. Weatherby, Steward, his wife acting as Matron. The place is apparently well supervised, is clean and well ventilated. The same custom obtains here as in a majority of the county institutions, *i. e.*, no regular attendants to look after the insane. They are, however, under the direct supervision of the Steward and Matron. The medical care of the patients is under

the supervision of George C. Laws, M.D., who makes a regular visit to the institution once a week, and oftener if considered necessary. The building set apart for the insane is in two sections—an old part of stone and a new addition of wood. The old portion accommodates 9 patients; the new, 10, making accommodations for 19 in all. Most of the patients, however, are in the main building during the day, and mingle freely with the regular paupers. There are, at present, under care, 7 men and 11 women, 18 in all. During the year, 3 have been admitted, 1 died and 1 removed to the State Hospital.

Salem County.—The asylum is located about two miles from Woodstown, is built of brick, three stories in height, and situated within a few feet of the almshouse proper. The floors of the rooms occupied by patients are covered with zinc, which, as stated in a former report of this institution, very possibly adds to the cleanliness, but does not add materially to the comfort of their occupants. Here, as elsewhere, no attendants are provided, and we were informed that meals are served usually to the patients in their rooms by one of the pauper inmates of the almshouse near by. One bath-room is provided for each sex, but hot water has to be carried from the main building. The building is heated by steam, with radiators in the halls and none in rooms occupied by the patients. There are, at present, 11 patients—5 men and 6 women. Two men and one woman are kept in constant seclusion. None have been admitted during the year, and none discharged or died. The institution is under the supervision of David Dickinson as Steward and his wife as Matron. The physicians are William Carpenter, M.D., of Salem (eight miles distant), and Charles Newton, M.D., of Sharpstown (one and one-half miles distant). Dr. Carpenter visits the institution on Tuesdays and Dr. Newton on Fridays—"usually see the insane at the time of their visits."

The private institution situated at West Collingswood, and conducted by Miss Jones, was visited. Dr. Wm. B. Jennings, of Haddonfield, is the regular attending physician, and always visits the institution three times weekly, and oftener if necessary. Dr. J. F. Sinclair is the resident physician. There are eight rooms, all of which are large, airy and well ventilated. Water-supply, excellent and abundant, supplied by the Haddonfield water works. Drainage good. Two bath-tubs supplied with hot and cold water. There are at present six patients under care. The building and surroundings are

apparently in excellent condition, and the patients are properly and well cared for.

In the main, the insane confined in the county institutions visited, apparently are well cared for, so far as food and general comforts are concerned. But in all except Camden and Atlantic, no provisions are made for supervision or care by attendants, or those in any way qualified to act as nurses for persons deprived of their reason. In all the institutions except in Camden there is no medical supervision, except at intervals, or, as was replied to the question asked by a member of the committee as to the frequency of medical visitations, "they [the physicians] usually see them [the insane patients] when they visit the almshouse." While it is quite true that a large number of those under care in the county institutions are beyond any hope of restoration to mental health, and perhaps, in most cases, not even any hope can be entertained of any essential improvement, yet they must be regarded as persons afflicted with a most serious malady, and properly should be seen not infrequently, in the hope that their condition may be improved to such an extent as to render their lives more comfortable. Statistics show that persons who have been deranged in mind for years do occasionally recover. While these may possibly be exceptional cases, humanity demands that they should have frequent medical oversight in order to take advantage of any symptom presenting itself that might, under proper care and treatment, lead the clouded mind back to health.

The various counties receive from the State two dollars (\$2) per capita for all patients confined in the county asylums, for their care and treatment. We regret to state that in some cases that came under our observation during our recent visitation, we were impressed with the fact that they were receiving from the State an excess of what it cost the county to maintain the patients. These places are designated as asylums, yet are without organization, without ample medical supervision, without nurses or attendants in any way qualified to care for the insane, and with scarcely any condition or requirement found in an ordinary hospital for the care of those laboring under mental disease. It seems to us that this condition of affairs is unjust to the State, and unjust to those afflicted with a malady that would seem, above all others, to need its fostering care.

The counties of Camden and Atlantic have, at considerable expense,

erected suitable buildings, provided with all the modern appliances and conveniences of a well-constructed and well-arranged hospital, and in these we found the class under care in them well and humanely cared for and fully meeting the demands and intentions of the State in authorizing the several counties to organize hospitals or asylums for the care and treatment of the insane within their borders. We cannot conceive that an almshouse in which the insane and paupers commingle in common, and is entirely without any organization, or any provision made for their special care, does in any manner fulfill the idea especially intended by the State in authorizing the establishment of county asylums.

GARRET D. W. VROOM,
N. NEWLIN STOKES,
HENRY R. BALDWIN,
B. W. ANDREWS,
JOHN TAYLOR,
JOSEPH RICE,
C. S. HOFFMAN,
JOSEPH F. EDWARDS.



TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton :

GENTLEMEN—The following abstract of receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1897, is respectfully submitted :

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand November 1st, 1896.....	\$52,288 24
From the New Jersey State Hospital at Morris Plains, loan paid.....	\$10,000 00
From State Treasurer for county patients.....	46,702 28
From State Treasurer for convict patients.....	6,000 00
From State Treasurer for special indigents.....	500 00
From sundry counties for maintenance of county patients,	144,358 20
From private patients.....	28,374 05
From sale of sundries.....	3,929 80
	239,864 33
	\$292,152 57

DISBURSEMENTS.

On orders of Warden.....	252,358 63
Balance on hand October 31st, 1897.....	\$39,793 94

H. H. JOHNSON,
Treasurer.

New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, November 1st, 1897.

We hereby certify that we have examined the Treasurer's accounts of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, and find them correctly stated and balanced according to the foregoing statement,

B. W. ANDREWS,
JOSEPH RICE,
Auditing Committee.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN.

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WARDEN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton:

GENTLEMEN—I submit herewith to you my annual report for the year ending October 31st, 1897.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance in hands of Treasurer, November 1st, 1896.....	\$52,288 24
Cash receipts from all sources.....	239,864 33
	<hr/>
	\$292,152 57
Cash payments.....	252,358 63
	<hr/>
Cash balance October 31st, 1897.....	\$39,793 94

APPRAISEMENT

Buildings, grounds, &c., valued at.....	\$740,000 00
Increase of valuation over 1896.....	35,000 00
Personal property, as per inventory.....	142,149 33

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Total resources as per detailed statement shown hereafter.	\$70,055 78
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Liabilities.

All liabilities, as per statement.....	18,058 64
	<hr/>
Excess of resources.....	\$51,997 14

EXTENSION TO MAIN BUILDING.

The extension to the main building has been completed and furnished, the first floor being used as a storeroom and is a great accommodation, having all the stores in one room instead of as formerly being scattered through the building in a number of small rooms.

This storeroom presents a very business-like appearance, and gives one the impression of a large general store.

The second floor has been furnished as offices; one side of the wide hall being occupied as the Warden's office, the other by the Medical Director. Both offices are furnished with suitable furniture in quartered oak, for the respective needs. The rooms on the medical side are occupied as a private office, a reception-room and the third is being fitted up as a Medical Library, which I trust, will be, in the near future, supplied with books, making a library in keeping with the institution. On the opposite side there is the private office, typewriter and letter-file, and the business office. In the latter there has been placed a new fire-proof safe, 88 inches high, 72 inches wide and 42 inches deep. This is grained in quartered oak to match the furniture, and is a handsome and much-needed addition to the Warden's office.

The third floor has been furnished as a Chapel. The seats are of substantial quartered oak, with a seating capacity of about five hundred people. The windows are of handsome stained glass, and the organ has been retuned; this makes the Chapel complete, a credit to the institution, and is much appreciated by the patients and employees.

The old Chapel will, in future, be the Amusement Hall, and is being furnished with a metal ceiling, and it is expected to have the room ready for entertainments by Thanksgiving Day.

The old Amusement Hall has been transformed into a library-room. The old ceiling is covered with a new steel one, the walls painted and new bookcases built around the room. The tables for this room and the necessary chairs for same will be ready shortly, and it is also desired to have the library ready for use of patients and employees by Thanksgiving.

There is at the present time the interest on a bequest of \$5,000 from Anna Robinson, a late attendant of the Hospital, amounting to \$1,550, available only for books for the library, for the use of the institution, and I would recommend that this amount or a portion of same be expended at the present time for that purpose.

The hall on the second floor being the main entrance, has been relaid with new flooring and finished to correspond with the new addition, and both covered with a neat Brussels carpet, making a hallway over two hundred feet long and running through from the north to the south entrance.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S RESIDENCE.

This residence has been completed since the last report and is occupied by Dr. Ward and family. The walks and roads around the building have been filled and covered with gravel. This portion of the grounds, as the trees and shrubbery improve with age, will be one of the most attractive sections of the Hospital.

STAND-PIPE.

The stand-pipe, with a capacity of over five hundred thousand gallons, has been completed, and is available for all the necessary purposes, and in connection therewith, there has been laid over fifteen hundred feet of six-inch water-pipe, with five patent three-way fire-plugs attached, so that in case of fire, there will be at least three streams available at any point of the main building. The water-supply is now in an admirable condition, and with five pumps to supply same, is sufficient for almost any possible emergency.

LAUNDRY.

During the past year the laundry has been enlarged and improved (as recommended in the last annual report) by refitting same with almost all new machinery, including one 100-inch duplex mangle. Four all-metal washing machines, two twenty-six extractors, two ten-rack dry-rooms, a combined collar, cuff and shirt ironer, a starcher, band ironer, shaper, body ironer, blower, set of ceramic tubs and a gas generator. To supply the necessary pressure of steam required for the new mangle, a new boiler, 60 horse-power, and tested to 100 pounds pressure, was found necessary. The cost of the entire improvement, including the necessary change to the building, new shafting, pulleys, belting, &c., was not more than \$6,000.

FARM, GARDEN, ETC.

In connection herewith is given a detailed statement of the products of the farm and garden, also amount of work done in mill, mattress-room and sewing-room, &c.

The dairy is in very good condition, and is improving, as particular attention is paid in selecting cows and feeding of same. During the last summer there has been erected a new silo with a storage capacity of over three hundred and fifty tons of ensilage. This has been filled and will be the means of a great saving in the cost of feeding.

DRAINS.

There has been laid a series of terra-cotta drain-pipes to carry off the surface-water around the bakery, carpenter-shop, boiler-house, machine-shop, carriage-house, stable and the north front of the center. It connects with the center and west kitchens and the conductors on the new extension. There are about twenty-five hundred feet of pipe, which connects with twenty-seven inlets and conductors. Most of the water that will be carried through these drains has been run off over surface gutters.

GENERAL REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

We are at present grading and improving the grounds at the north entrance to the Hospital. The trees at this point have been thinned and roads laid out and the grounds planted with grass and flowers, and we trust when completed this entrance will be much improved and beautified.

The fences along the old Trenton and Ewing turnpike have all been painted, as has that portion between the garden and the lawn extending from the entrance gate to the main buildings.

The following have also been painted during the past season: Halls Nos. 5, 6 and 8, west side, with the rooms adjoining same; all the tin roofs, with the exception of No. 12, main and sections; the new silo; also the fences around Nos. 6, 9 and 10, west yards, with the pavilion in No. 10.

The walk along the garden to the south front entrance has long been an annoyance on account of the steep grade, it being badly cut out after each heavy rain, and it has been improved by a brick gutter the entire length of same, the path raised and the ground between the carriage road and path filled in, in order to direct the surface-water into the proper inlets.



EAST ENTRANCE.

REQUIREMENTS.

The approximate estimate of money required for the ensuing year is as follows :

For annual inventory.....	\$75 00
For support of insane convicts	8,000 00
For support of State indigent patients.....	4,000 00
For salaries of officers.....	12,000 00
For allowance of \$1 per week for each county patient.....	50,000 00

You will notice that these amounts are in excess of those of last year, and in connection therewith I desire to call your attention to the following :

These amounts when appropriated are not available until November 1st, 1898, or a year hence, and therefore, with the rapid increase of patients as shown the past year, it is very probable that the appropriations for the coming year will not be sufficient to meet the actual wants of the institution.

The appropriation of \$1 per week for each county patient for the coming year is \$48,000, while at the present time the number of county patients in the Hospital at \$1 per week will amount to more than the appropriation, without any allowance being made for any increase whatever during the year. There will certainly be a deficiency in this item at the close of the present year.

In like manner there was just one State indigent patient at the beginning of the past year, while at the close of the same the number had increased to seventeen.

This is the result of a recent law, which is and will be taken advantage of, and the number of State patients rapidly increased. The appropriation is \$500, which will not go very far in supporting the present number, without any allowance for the additional number admitted during the coming year. This item will also have a large deficiency to be met at the end of the year, and is the reason for the increased amount asked for.

The appropriation for insane convicts at the present time is exhausted, and the amount about \$1,000 short.

The amount for the coming year will also be insufficient if there is any increase at all in the number, so that to meet the demands upon it, this amount asked for has been increased.

The item of salaries of officers is also increased by the fact that we have an extra Assistant Physician, also a Secretary of the Board of Managers, for whom there is no appropriation available at the present time, and therefore a year's salary will be due before the availability of the next appropriation.

Taking these facts into consideration, it will be necessary for a deficiency appropriation and the amounts increased to the figures mentioned above.

ANNUAL INVENTORY.

The annual inventory, as required by the law, was taken as usual this year, and amounts to \$142,149.33.

Thanks are due to the Hon. William S. Yard and Mr. Horace G. Hough, appraisers, for their services in taking the inventory.

I desire at the present time to express my thanks to the Medical Director and Staff for their kindness and courtesy extended to me.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM P. HAYES,

Warden.

ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

For the Year Ending October 31st, 1897.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in hands of Treasurer, November 1st, 1896.....		\$52,288 24
State Treasurer for county patients.....	\$46,702 28	
State Treasurer for convict patients.....	6,000 00	
State Treasurer for State patients.....	500 00	
State Hospital, Morris Plains, loan	10,000 00	
Burlington county.....	13,987 27	
Cape May county.....	3,325 79	
Cumberland county.....	14,714 00	
Gloucester county.....	7,837 65	
Hunterdon county.....	282 42	
Mercer county.....	27,450 72	
Middlesex county.....	31,704 25	
Monmouth county.....	20,570 51	
Ocean county.....	5,789 20	
Passaic county.....	84 88	
Salem county.....	6,796 11	
Somerset county.....	11,915 40	
Private patients.....	28,374 05	
Sundries	3,929 80	
		<u>239,864 33</u>
		\$292,152 57

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amusements.....	\$49 82
Books and stationery.....	632 65
Bedding, linen, &c.....	3,299 97
Clothing.....	7,324 37
Crockery and cutlery.....	961 53
Counsel fees.....	45 00
Farm and garden.....	7,281 74
Fire apparatus.....	440 00
Fixtures.....	1,259 43
Flour	927 82
Feed.....	900 30
Fencing.....	289 51
Fruit.....	5,166 55
Freight.....	338 31
Furniture	5,848 85

Fuel.....	\$14,853 56	
Funeral expenses.....	269 00	
Gas and steam-pipe, &c.....	973 76	
Grounds and grading	7,682 36	
Hay and straw.....	786 60	
Harness, wagons, &c.	395 90	
Household goods	3,371 49	
Ice and cold storage.....	749 41	
Improvement of buildings.....	5,557 55	
Improvement of laundry.....	5,451 14	
Insurance.....	2,470 50	
Incidentals.....	695 51	
Laundry	4,997 83	
Light	3,725 33	
Medical supplies.....	3,723 78	
New water-supply.....	5,530 44	
Newspapers.....	244 18	
New buildings.....	18,718 41	
Provisions and groceries.....	75,734 52	
Postage.....	293 38	
Petty current expenses.....	500 00	
Refunding ..	561 76	
Repairs	7,012 45	
Smith and wheelwright.....	369 72	
Stock	3,237 96	
Traveling expenses	56 80	
Tinware and fixtures.....	550 08	
Tools and supplies—boiler-house and machine shop.....	1,409 84	
Telegrams, telephone rental, &c.....	435 90	
Vegetables	458 38	
Wages.....	43,504 81	
Wheat.....	3,330 43	
	<hr/>	\$252,358 63
		\$39,793 94

Statement of Resources and Liabilities, October 31st, 1897.

RESOURCES.

Balance in hands of Treasurer.....		\$39,793 94
Accounts receivable.....	\$1,518 83	
Due from Mercer county.....	18,175 05	
Due from State Treasurer for county patients.....	4,015 00	
Due from State Treasurer for convict patients.....	1,664 93	
Due from State Treasurer for State patients.....	645 83	
Due from private patients.....	2,751 50	
Due from petty expense account.....	214 97	
Due from clothing issued.....	1,275 73	
	<hr/>	30,261 84
		\$70,055 78

LIABILITIES.

Accounts payable.....	\$2,987 22	
Pay-roll for October 31st, 1897.....	5,262 65	
County patients paid beyond.....	4,349 46	
Private patients paid beyond.....	2,859 58	
Amount of bills rendered counties not yet earned.....	1,338 73	
Amount of bills rendered private patients not yet earned..	1,261 00	
		<hr/>
		\$18,058 64
Balance above liabilities.....		<hr/>
		\$51,997 14





APPENDIX TO WARDEN'S REPORT.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

DAIRY AND FARM, 1897.

2,095	Bushels potatoes.....@	\$0 75	\$1,571 25
750	Bushels corn.....	35	262 50
225	Bushels oats.....	30	67 50
1,300	Bushels wheat.....	1 00	1,300 00
3,000	Bundles cornstalks.....	03	90 00
420	Tons ensilage.....	3 50	1,470 00
90	Tons hay.....	9 00	810 00
45	Tons wheat straw.....	8 00	360 00
9	Tons oat straw	8 00	72 00
161,458	Quarts milk.....	04	6,458 32
			\$12,861 57

STOCK.

26	Cows slaughtered (14,789 lbs.).....@	\$0 07	\$1,035 23
21	Calves sold.....		86 58
	Hogs sold.....		1,969 93
			3,091 74

GARDEN.

965	Bunches asparagus.....@	\$0 10	96 50
500	Bunches leek.....	03	15 00
5,716	Bunches onions.....	02	114 32
1,145	Bunches parsley.....	05	57 25
4,459	Bunches radishes.....	02	89 18
1,022	Bunches rhubarb.....	04	40 88
75	Bunches sage.....	05	3 75
75	Bunches sweet marjoram.....	05	3 75
75	Bunches savory.....	05	3 75
10	Bushels apples.....	50	5 00
450	Bushels beets.....	75	337 50
150	Bushels wax beans	60	90 00
192	Bushels lima beans.....	90	172 80
120	Bushels carrots.....	50	60 00
32	Bushels cucumbers.....	80	25 60
17	Bushels currants.....	3 00	51 00
21	Bushes' grapes.....	1 50	31 50
5	Bushels gooseberries.....	2 75	13 75

40	Bushels kale.....	@	\$0 45	\$18 00
175	Bushels peas		70	122 50
50	Bushels oyster-plant.....		1 30	65 00
375	Bushels parsnips.....		60	225 00
250	Bushels onions		85	212 50
9	Bushels okra.....		2 00	18 00
40	Bushels peppers		50	20 00
12	Bushels onion sets		1 50	18 00
181	Bushels spinach		50	90 50
8	Bushels squash.....		45	3 60
225	Bushels turnips.....		50	112 50
175	Bushels rutabaga turnips.....		45	78 75
20	Bushels green tomatoes.....		75	15 00
512	Bushels tomatoes		70	358 40
15,665	Ears sweet corn.....		01	156 65
16,596	Heads cabbage.....		04	663 84
513	Heads cauliflower.....		10	51 30
17,000	Heads celery		03	510 00
5,962	Heads lettuce ..		02	119 24
410	Pounds horseradish.....		08	32 40
700	Bundles cornstalks.....		03	21 00
44	Pumpkins		08	3 52
20	Quarts nasturtiums.....		12	2 40
40	Bushels egg-plants.....		60	24 00
				<hr/>
				\$4,154 03
				<hr/>
				\$19,607 34

WORK DONE AT THE MILL.

Flour ground	198,010 pounds.
Corn meal ground	100,688 pounds.
Cracked corn.....	50,000 pounds.
Wheat bran.....	62,331 pounds.
Hog feed.....	30,502 pounds.

FRUITS CANNED AND PRESERVED.

Apple jelly.....	174 quarts.
Blackberry jam	696 quarts.
Currant jelly	125 quarts.
Currant jam	220 quarts.
Cherries (canned).....	84 quarts.
Grape jelly.....	108 quarts.
Gooseberry jam.....	158 quarts.
Peaches (canned).....	4,628 quarts.
Peach butter	928 quarts.
Peach jam.....	616 quarts.
Peach marmalade.....	778 quarts.
Plums (canned).....	393 quarts.
Pears (canned).....	2,152 quarts.
Pineapple (canned)	40 quarts.
Quince jelly.....	218 quarts.
Strawberries (canned)	320 quarts.
Tomatoes.....	800 gallons.

WORK DONE IN MATTRESS-ROOM.

Single mattresses made, new	55
Single mattresses made over	372
Three-quarter mattresses made, new	21
Three-quarter mattresses made over	18
Double mattresses made, new	10
Double mattresses made over	6
Single mattress ticks made, new	398
Single mattress ticks made over	72
Three-quarter mattress ticks made, new	28
Three-quarter mattress ticks made over	11
Double mattress ticks made, new	12
Double mattress ticks made over	4
Hair pillows made, new	175
Hair pillows made over	890
Feather pillows made, new	55
Feather pillows made over	70
Pillow ticks made, new	645
Pillow ticks made over	55
Sofa pillows made, new	5
Sofa pillows made over	8
Chair cushions made, new	33
Chair cushions re-covered	20
Pieces of furniture upholstered	45
Large hall carpets made, new	10
Large hall carpets made over	2
Large hall carpets repaired	12
Alcove carpets made over	2
Room carpets made over	43
Room carpets made, new	40
Room carpets repaired	130
Carpets taken up	310
Carpets laid	345
Rooms laid with new matting	2
Rooms laid with old matting	12
Art squares	18
Rugs made	68
Yards carpet hemmed	383
Awnings repaired	5
Awnings made, new	3
Awnings hung	16
Window shades made, new	98
Window shades repaired	80
Feather bolsters made over	4
Feather bolsters made, new	10
Lace curtains hung	80

Yards of oilcloth and linoleum laid, new.....	180
Yards of oilcloth and linoleum laid, old.....	146
Stools covered	86

REPORT FROM SEWING-ROOM.

Petticoats	235
Pillow-slips	1,974
Comfortables.....	110
Ladies' aprons	941
Chemise.....	414
Bed pads.....	276
Sheets.....	1,129
Gents' undervests.....	202
Ladies' undervests	233
Pairs of stockings.....	3
Gents' shirts.....	1,109
Ladies' drawers	159
Window curtains.....	244
Burial drawers.....	42
Camisoles	67
Towels	3,475
Pairs of wristlets.....	24
Holders.....	120
Dresses	654
Pairs of bakers' gloves.....	52
Clothes bags.....	23
Pairs of suspenders	103
Gents' vests.....	1
Pairs of pants.....	3
Calico sacques.....	37
Hemmed counterpanes.....	182
Burial robes	27
Burial chemise.....	27
Burial skirts.....	27
Curtain bands.....	582
Hemmed napkins.....	68
Dress skirts	4
Table cloths.....	125
Men's drawers.....	278
Men's aprons.....	293
Bed ties.....	31
Bolster cases	144
Hemmed blankets.....	289
Dress waists	10
Oilcloth collars.....	36
Bed ticks.....	3
Trimmed hats	7
Linen muffs.....	37

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL.

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Attendants' caps	118
Jelly bags	13
Bibs.....	378
Coats	3
Bunk ticks.....	30
Dark cambric curtains.....	36
Burial ties.....	38
Feeding robe.....	1
Basket covers.....	18
Mangle cover.....	1
Ladies' nightgowns	5
Linen wristlets.....	24

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PATIENTS' CORRIDOR.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

To the Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton :

GENTLEMEN—The following report of the operations of the Medical Department of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton for the year ending October 31st, 1897, is respectfully submitted :

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Patients in the Hospital, October 31st, 1896.....	508	494	1,000
Received since, to November 1st, 1897.....	137	101	238
Under treatment during the year.....	643	595	1,238
Discharged recovered during the year.....	41	30	71
Discharged improved during the year.....	15	5	20
Discharged unimproved during the year.....	3	2	5
Escaped.....	1	.....	1
Died.....	37	33	70
Total discharged, died, &c., during the year.....	97	70	167
Remaining October 31st, 1897.....	546	525	1,071
Whole number of cases received and treated from the opening of the institution, May 15th, 1848, to November 1st, 1897.....	4,563	4,497	9,060
Discharged recovered.....	1,507	1,579	3,086
Discharged improved.....	875	1,004	1,879
Discharged unimproved.....	164	168	332
Escaped.....	22	5	27
Not insane.....	19	10	29
Died.....	1,195	980	2,175
Removed to other institutions.....	235	228	461
Total discharged, died, &c.....	4,017	3,972	7,989
Remaining October 31st, 1897.....	546	525	1,071

RESIDENCE OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR, AND HOW COMMITTED.

COUNTIES.	Men.	Women.	Total	INDIGENT.			PRIVATE.			STATE.			Criminal—Men.	Convict—Men.
				Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.		
Atlantic.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6	.....	.....
Burlington.....	17	11	28	14	10	24	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	1	1
Camden.....	4	5	9	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	3	5	.....	.....
Cape May.....	2	1	3	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland.....	17	13	30	12	13	25	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1
Essex.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gloucester.....	4	8	12	4	5	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....
Hudson.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hunterdon.....	3	5	8	1	3	4	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mercer.....	33	24	57	26	19	45	6	5	11	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Middlesex.....	21	11	32	17	11	28	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Monmouth.....	16	6	22	11	4	15	2	1	3	2	1	3	.....	1
Ocean.....	3	4	7	3	4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salem.....	4	.....	9	3	5	8	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Somerset.....	5	7	12	4	5	9	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	137	101	238	98	80	178	21	12	23	10	9	19	5	3

ADMITTED DURING THE MONTH OF	Men.	Women.	Total.
November, 1896.....	10	7	17
December.....	5	8	13
January, 1897.....	13	8	21
February.....	8	6	14
March.....	18	6	22
April.....	12	6	18
May.....	12	9	21
June.....	14	10	24
July.....	11	9	20
August.....	15	13	28
September.....	8	11	19
October.....	13	8	21
Total.....	137	101	238

PATIENTS REMAINING IN THE HOSPITAL, OCTOBER 31st, 1897, AND COUNTIES
FROM WHENCE SENT.

COUNTIES.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Atlantic	6	3	9
Bergen	2	.....	2
Burlington	54	45	99
Camden	10	9	19
Cape May	12	9	21
Cumberland	49	51	100
Essex	2	3	5
Gloucester	22	30	52
Hudson	4	1	5
Hunterdon	3	6	9
Mercer	127	118	245
Middlesex	102	91	193
Monmouth	55	81	136
Morris .....	.....	1	1
Ocean	18	18	34
Salem	17	20	37
Somerset	40	33	73
Union	2	1	3
New York .....	.....	1	1
Pennsylvania .....	.....	1	1
New Jersey	23	3	26
Total	546	525	1,071

GENERAL RESULTS.

The number of patients at the close of the last fiscal year was 1,000—506 men and 494 women. The number received since, viz., from November 1st, 1896, to October 31st, 1897, inclusive, was 238—137 men and 101 women. The whole number of cases under care during the year was 1,238—643 men and 595 women. Of this number, 167 (97 men and 70 women) have been discharged as follows: Recovered, 71; improved, 21; unimproved or stationary, 5; escaped, 1, and 70 (37 men and 33 women) have died. At the close of the year there remained under care 1,071 patients—546 men and 525 women. This is an actual increase of 71 over the number under care at the close of the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1896. Of the total number under care at the close of the year, 926 are classed as indigent and are supported in the institution principally by the counties from whence sent; 98 are private and are supported by rela-

tives or friends; 21 (12 men and 9 women) are supported entirely by the State, committed under the act of 1895, and 26 (23 men and 3 women) also supported wholly by the State and committed under the act of 1869. Of this latter class, 4 are from Burlington, 4 from Camden, 2 from Gloucester, 6 from Mercer, 5 from Middlesex, 4 from Monmouth and 1 from Salem county. The largest number under care at any one time was 1,071 and the smallest number 995, with a daily average throughout the year of about 1,034. Death occurred in 70 cases—37 men and 33 women. The death-rate in proportion to the whole number under care was a little more than five per centum. This is the lowest percentage during any one year in the last decade. The number of recoveries during the year was 71 (41 men and 30 women), or about twenty-five per centum of the total number of admissions.

The general health of the household has been good during the entire year and remains so at the present time. But very little acute sickness has occurred and none of a serious nature.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Pulmonary consumption.....	6	8	14
General paresis.....	6	.....	6
Paralysis.....	2	4	6
Apoplexy.....	3	1	4
Epilepsy.....	6	7	13
Typhomania.....	2	4	6
General (chronic) exhaustion.....	3	2	5
Old age.....	2	4	6
Bright's disease.....	3	.....	3
Valvular disease of the heart.....	.....	1	1
Fatty degeneration of the heart.....	1	.....	1
Uræmic convulsions.....	.....	2	2
Pneumonia.....	1	1
Paralysis of lower bowel.....	1	1
Senile gangrene.....	1	1
Total.....	37	33	70

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AGES OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED DURING THE YEAR AND THE LENGTH OF TIME UNDER CARE IN THE HOSPITAL.

AGE.	Men.	Women.	Total.	LENGTH OF TIME IN THE HOSPITAL.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under twenty.....	1	1	2	One to two weeks.....	4	3	7
Twenty to twenty-five.....	1	1	2	Two weeks to one month...	2	1	3
Twenty-five to thirty.....	1	2	3	One to three months.....	2	3	5
Thirty to thirty-five.....	3	2	5	Three to six months.....	2	2	4
Thirty-five to forty.....	3	3	6	Six to nine months.....	3	4	7
Forty to forty-five.....	2	1	3	Nine months to one year...	1	2	3
Forty-five to fifty.....	3	2	5	One to two years.....	4	2	6
Fifty to fifty-five.....	2	1	3	Two to three years.....	2	2	4
Fifty-five to sixty.....	2	4	6	Three to four years.....	4	3	7
Sixty to sixty-five.....	2	3	5	Four to five years.....	3	1	4
Sixty-five to seventy.....	4	3	7	Five to ten years.....	7	2	9
Seventy to seventy-five.....	5	2	7	Ten to fifteen years.....	1	1	2
Seventy-five to eighty.....	4	4	8	Fifteen to twenty years.....	1	1	2
Eighty to eighty-five.....	2	3	5	Over twenty years.....	1	1	2
Over eighty-five.....	3	1	4				
Total	37	33	70	Total	37	33	70

AGES OF THOSE DISCHARGED AS RECOVERED AND LENGTH OF TIME UNDER CARE IN THE HOSPITAL.

AGE.	Men.	Women.	Total.	LENGTH OF TIME IN THE HOSPITAL.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under ten years.....	.....	1	1	Less than three months.....	10	5	15
From ten to twenty.....	2	2	4	Three to six months.....	14	8	22
twenty to thirty.....	9	5	14	Six to nine months.....	6	4	10
thirty to forty.....	14	10	24	Nine months to one year...	4	4	8
forty to fifty.....	10	8	18	One to two years	6	6	11
fifty to sixty.....	6	3	9	Two to three years.....	1	1	2
sixty to seventy.....	.....	1	1	Three to four years..	1	2	3
				Four to five years.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	41	30	71	Total	41	30	71

AGES OF THOSE ADMITTED AND DURATION OF INRANITY PRIOR TO ADMISSION TO
THE HOSPITAL

AGES ADMITTED.				DURATION OF INRANITY.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Total.
Under ten years.....	.....	1	1	Less than one week.....	6	2	8
Ten to twenty.....	4	3	7	One week to one month.....	12	10	22
Twenty to twenty five.....	12	7	19	One to three months.....	16	8	24
Twenty five to thirty.....	14	9	23	Three to six months.....	8	4	12
Thirty to thirty-five.....	18	15	33	Six to nine months.....	10	11	21
Thirty-five to forty.....	18	10	28	Nine months to one year..	4	3	7
Forty to forty-five.....	10	7	17	One to two years.....	18	14	32
Forty-five to fifty.....	14	12	26	Two to three years.....	15	9	24
Fifty to fifty five.....	7	6	13	Three to four years.....	5	7	12
Fifty-five to sixty.....	10	3	13	Four to five years.....	4	2	6
Sixty to sixty-five.....	8	8	16	Five to ten years.....	12	9	21
Sixty-five to seventy.....	5	4	9	Ten to fifteen years.....	5	5	10
Seventy to seventy-five...	6	4	10	Fifteen to twenty years....	4	1	5
Seventy-five to eighty.....	9	6	15	Over twenty years.....	4	6	10
Over eighty years..	2	3	5	Congenital	6	5	11
Unknown	2	3	5	Unknown.....	8	5	13
Total	137	101	238	Total.. ..	137	101	238

FORM OF DERANGEMENT.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Mania, acute.....	14	10	24
Mania, chronic.....	20	16	36
Mania, recurrent.....	6	3	9
Mania, puerperal.....	.....	5	5
Dementia, acute.....	9	7	16
Dementia, chronic.....	19	12	31
Dementia, senile.....	5	4	9
Melancholia, acute.....	10	12	22
Melancholia, chronic.....	15	16	31
Paranoia.....	6	4	10
General paresis.....	9	1	10
Epilepsy.....	10	5	15
Congenital.....	6	5	11
Alcoholism	8	.....	8
Opium habit.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	137	101	238

ALLEGED CAUSES OF INSANITY.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
General ill-health.....	14	20	34
Domestic affliction.....	3	6	9
Domestic troubles ..	5	8	13
Loss of property, business troubles, &c.....	10	3	13
Overwork and anxiety, loss of sleep.....	8	2	10
Puerperal state .....	.....	5	5
Old age.....	5	4	9
Epilepsy	10	5	15
"La Grippe"	4	3	7
Intemperance in the use of alcohol	9	1	10
Sunstroke and heat exhaustion	5	.....	5
Vicious habits and indulgences	11	3	14
Specific disease.....	9	1	10
Injury to head.....	7	5	12
Congenital.....	6	5	11
Disappointed affections.....	2	6	8
Menopause ..	.....	7	7
Opium habit	1	1	2
Excessive use of tobacco, cigarette smoking.....	6	.....	6
Want of employment, privation, &c.....	8	5	13
Spiritualism	1	.....	1
Injury to spine.....	1	.....	1
Murder of daughter .....	.....	1	1
Unknown or unascertained	12	10	22
Total.....	137	101	238

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
New Jersey.....	75	58	133
New York.....	8	3	11
Pennsylvania.....	8	2	10
Virginia.....	3	1	4
Delaware.....	1	1	2
Louisiana.....	1	.....	1
North Carolina.....	1	.....	1
Missouri.....	.....	1	1
Germany.....	9	5	14
Ireland.....	9	10	19
England.....	3	5	8
Scotland.....	.....	2	2
Poland.....	2	1	3
Austria.....	1	1	2
Sweden.....	1	.....	1
Denmark.....	1	1	2
Norway.....	.....	1	1
Russia.....	1	2	3
Bohemia.....	.....	1	1
Italy.....	4	.....	4
Holland.....	1	.....	1
Unknown.....	8	6	14
Total.....	137	101	238

HEREDITY.

In sixty-six cases (40 men and 26 women) of those admitted during the year, there was acknowledged hereditary predisposition to insanity. In twenty-eight cases (16 men and 12 women) the hereditary taint was in the paternal, in thirty-three (23 men and 10 women) in the maternal, and in five (1 man and 4 women) in both the maternal and paternal lines. In one hundred and thirty-six cases (75 men and 61 women) hereditary predisposition was denied as existing, and in thirty-six cases (22 men and 14 women) the history of the family of the patient was unknown or could not be ascertained.

SUICIDAL TENDENCY.

In twenty-one cases (13 men and 8 women) there existed a decided suicidal tendency, and in thirty cases (12 men and 18 women) suicide was threatened but no actual attempt was made at self-injury.

HOMICIDAL TENDENCY.

In sixteen cases (13 men and 3 women) there existed a decided homicidal tendency, and in twenty-two cases (15 men and 7 women) homicide was threatened.

INTEMPERANCE IN THE USE OF ALCOHOL, ETC.

In thirty-two cases (31 men and 1 woman) there was acknowledged intemperance in the use of alcohol, and in two cases (1 man and 1 woman) the opium habit existed.

INTEMPERANCE IN PARENTS.

In twenty-two cases (12 men and 10 women) the father of the patient was intemperate in the use of alcohol. In one case (man) the mother was intemperate, and in two cases (both men) both the father and the mother were addicted to the excessive use of alcohol.

CIVIL CONDITION.

One hundred and three cases (65 men and 38 women) were married, and ninety-three cases (57 men and 36 women) were single. Ten were widowers, twenty-four were widows, three (men) were divorced, and in five cases (2 men and 3 women) the civil condition was unknown.

NUMBER OF ADMISSION.

Of the total number admitted during the year (238), all were first admissions to the Hospital except fourteen (9 men and 5 women). Of these re-admissions, four (2 men and 2 women) were previously admitted during the current year.

ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATIONS.

I would again respectfully call the attention of your Board to the greatly-crowded condition of the Hospital. We close the year with ten hundred and seventy-one patients actually under care, with proper

accommodations for only eight hundred, being an excess of nearly three hundred beyond the estimated capacity of the institution. The number sent to us is steadily increasing and an urgent necessity exists for additional provision for their care. The evils and dangers of overcrowding have been fully discussed in former annual reports and need not be presented at this time. In order that the members of the Legislature may have a better realization of the steady increase in our numbers, I have compiled the following table from our records of the number of annual admissions and the number actually under care in the institution at the close of each fiscal year for the past ten years, viz., from 1888 to 1897, inclusive. It will be seen that, notwithstanding the establishment of several county institutions, thereby affording us at times some little temporary relief, we have steadily gained during the decade from 707, the number under care at the close of the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1888, to 1,071, the number at present in the institution :

ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR ENDING	Men.	Women.	Total.	UNDER CARE AT CLOSE OF EACH YEAR.		
				Men.	Women.	Total.
October 31st, 1888.....	107	91	198	352	355	707
October 31st, 1889.....	89	97	186	385	376	761
October 31st, 1890.....	90	87	177	391	387	778
October 31st, 1891.....	117	85	202	391	396	787
October 31st, 1892.....	116	120	236	412	408	820
October 31st, 1893.....	111	90	201	421	457	878
October 31st, 1894.....	115	107	222	442	463	905
October 31st, 1895.....	158	93	251	458	473	930
October 31st, 1896.....	129	122	251	522	479	1,001
October 31st, 1897.....	137	101	238	546	525	1,071

The average annual admission during the decade has been a little more than two hundred and sixteen, and the average annual increase in our numbers for the same period has been nearly thirty-seven. How the State can best and most economically make provision for the support and proper care of the steadily-increasing numbers of this most afflicted class has been fully discussed in former annual reports.

INFIRMARY.

One plan suggested as one of the most desirable as well as one of the most economical ways of solving the problem is the erection of a building for the special care of the aged, infirm and paralytic. An urgent necessity exists for such a structure. We have under care an unusually large number—the accumulation of years—of this class, and the erection of an infirmary adapted in its construction to meet their special needs would not only secure for them very much better care and supervision than it is possible to give them under the present system of forced classification, compelled as we are, on account of our overcrowded condition, to associate them with our recent, acute and excited cases, but also would obtain decided relief at a comparatively small outlay on the part of the State. Under our present arrangement, meals are served to the members of our household in large associate dining-rooms instead of in separate dining-rooms located on the corridors occupied by the patients, as formerly was the case. These dining-rooms being located at the extremities of the building makes it very difficult, and in not a few cases quite impossible, for the feeble and paralyzed to reach them, and hence the service of food to this class is always attended with much difficulty and very unsatisfactory. In a majority of these cases the food must be carried frequently to the most remote parts of the institution from the central dining-rooms either by convalescent patients—always to be avoided when possible—or by an increased force of nurses and attendants. As has been already recommended in former reports, I would respectfully suggest the erection of an infirmary to accommodate not more than two hundred and fifty—one hundred and twenty-five of each sex—the building to be constructed of brick of a suitable color to harmonize with the present surrounding structures, which are of Trenton sandstone. If built of brick it could be erected at a much less original cost to the State and could be completed and ready for occupancy much more speedily than if constructed of stone.

CONVICT INSANE.

It will be noticed by reference to the table of statistics at the commencement of this report that one patient is recorded as having escaped during the year. The case was one that was sent to us from the State

Prison, to which institution he had been sentenced to serve a term of thirty years for the crime of murder committed in Cumberland county in this State. He was found by the prison authorities to be insane and was sent to the Hospital under the provisions of the act approved March 12th, 1869. He was brought to the institution in January of the present year and escaped on the night of May 6th. When admitted he was in a semi-demented state and was the most loathsome case of specific disease ever brought to the Hospital. Soon after admission he improved somewhat in physical health and was given the privilege of exercising in the inclosed yards about the institution. His history showing him to be an unusually dangerous man to be at large, he was never under any circumstances allowed to be out of the building except in the company of an attendant, and extraordinary care was taken at all times to insure his safe custody. He was possessed of that sharp, shrewd cunning so common in his class and was ever on the alert to find some means of effecting his escape. This he accomplished, as already stated, on the night of May 6th, by picking the lock on the inner guard and then forcing off the iron window guard, using a portion of his bedstead as a lever. As soon as we learned of his escape search was at once made for him and the authorities of Cumberland county promptly notified by telegraph. Nothing has been heard of him since his escape. Since he left us it has been learned that the murder in Cumberland county is probably not the first one committed by him, and also that he has heretofore escaped from two institutions in the West, one of them an asylum for the insane in the State of Illinois. I have given the history of this case more in detail in order to emphasize the correctness of statements made in our former annual reports as to the custodial care of the convict class. I dislike to thrust this subject upon your attention so frequently, but the cause of justice to the public and of humanity to the innocent insane is my excuse for doing so. This man is at large, and through no fault of the officers or employes of this Hospital, and, judging from his past history, we may reasonably expect, in course of time, to learn of another high crime committed by him—possibly murder. Quoting from former reports, "The State Hospitals were not constructed to afford the necessary security against the escape of this class, nor was any provision made in the law of 1869 authorizing their transfer from the prison to the State institutions for the insane. It is contrary to every feeling of humanity to convert a hospital for the care and



BUILDINGS AND LAKE.

treatment of the innocent insane into a prison for the custodial care of convicts. It is true that these people, when insane, should be properly cared for and that they should have the benefit of every appliance for their proper treatment and restoration to health; but assuredly this should be done in a separate building specially constructed for their safe custody. As stated in the last annual report, the argument formerly used by those who opposed a separate structure, that there was not a sufficient number of this class to warrant the State in making separate provision for them, no longer holds good. There are at present under care in the two State Hospitals nearly one hundred convict insane, and the number is steadily increasing. It is manifestly impossible, owing to the location, &c., of the present prison, to make the necessary provision therein for the proper care of this class. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest that the only arrangement that would seem to meet all the requirements necessary for the custodial care and proper treatment of the convict insane is the erection of a suitable structure specially adapted for the purpose. This would meet every demand in regard to security, &c., would remove all incentive on the part of a convict to feign insanity in order to secure his removal to the State Hospital, from whence he could the more easily effect his escape, and, if erected in the vicinity of one of the Hospitals, could be under the immediate care and supervision of the Medical Staff of the institution. Several States have already adopted the plan of making separate provision for the care of their convict insane, notably Illinois, Michigan and New York, and the result has been, in each case, satisfactory, successful and economical. The following table shows the number of this class—and the counties in which sentenced—that have been sent to this Hospital under the act of 1869, also the number of escapes and deaths, and the discharges ordered by the Chief Justice on the ground of feigning insanity, recovery, &c.

COUNTIES.	Admitted.	Escaped.	Discharged.	Died.	Removed to Morris Plains.	Remaining.
Atlantic.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Bergen.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Burlington.....	6	.....	2	.....	.....	4
Camden.....	8	1	2	1	.....	4
Cape May.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Cumberland.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gloucester.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Essex.....	15	4	2	3	6	.....
Hudson.....	12	.....	1	.....	11	.....
Hunterdon.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Mercer.....	8	.....	.....	2	.....	6
Middlesex.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	5
Monmouth.....	6	.....	1	1	.....	4
Passaic.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Salem.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Somerset.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Union.....	13	2	1	2	8	.....
Warren.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Total.....	89	8	13	14	28	26

EPILEPTICS.

There are at present under care in this institution eighty-eight of the epileptic class (52 men and 36 women). Reference is made to former reports as to the duty of the State in making proper provision for the treatment and care of those afflicted with this serious and most pitiable malady. The system of colonization for their care so very successfully adopted at Bielefeld in Germany and elsewhere, has met with equal success in our own country in the States of Ohio and New York. The plan cannot be regarded any longer as a mere experiment. The colony at Gallipolis, in the State of Ohio, has been in operation since 1893, and over eight hundred patients cared for with very much better results than can possibly be attained in our State institutions under existing arrangements and at a decided reduction in the cost of care and main'enance.

PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The building now in course of erection, to be used as a laboratory for microscopical and pathological work, will be completed in the near future, and will be a valuable addition to the Hospital. The need of a suitable place for the prosecution of such work has long been felt. We hope to have the building properly equipped and ready for work early in the new year.

COMMITMENT OF PATIENTS.

I would earnestly call the attention of your Board to the great necessity that exists for some change in our laws in regard to the commitment of the insane. There is at present no uniformity as to the methods of commitment in the several counties. The law of 1895, providing that the authorities in any county in which a person may be found insane, and who has no legal residence in that county, may be sent to the State Hospitals at the expense of the county wherein he is found to have a settlement, and without the approval of a Chosen Freeholder of said county, seems to be variously interpreted by the authorities committing persons to the Hospital.

Patients of the indigent class are now sent to the Hospital with or without the approval of a Chosen Freeholder, according to the interpretation placed upon the law of 1895 by the judge issuing the commitment papers. The law evidently was intended to apply only to those cases in which the patient was made chargeable to another county than the one from whence sent to the Hospital, and not to repeal the old law requiring the approval of a Chosen Freeholder in the case of indigent patients sent from the county in which he has a legal settlement. Under the present statutes, no less than six different forms of commitment to the Hospitals are recognized, as follows: One for private patients, one for the ordinary indigent insane chargeable to the county from whence sent, one for the indigent insane made chargeable to another county than the one from whence sent, one for the indigent insane who have no legal settlement in the State, and made chargeable wholly to the State, one for the criminal insane and one for the convict class. In no State of the Union are the laws in regard to the commitment of an individual alleged to be insane so

defective in their requirements for commital or so various in form as they are in our own State.

The recommendations suggested and urged by your Board in your last annual report to the Governor of the State, if adopted, would rectify what is now a manifest wrong. Their adoption would not only result in more uniformity in commitments, but also prove a valuable safeguard against sending improper cases to the institution.

CHANGES, ETC.

An unusual number of changes have occurred in the Medical Staff of the institution during the fiscal year just closed. The position of Assistant Physician, rendered vacant in February last by the death of Dr. Kirby, was filled by the promotion of Dr. John C. Felty, who for several years had held the office of Second Assistant Physician. The position rendered vacant by the promotion of Dr. Felty was filled by your Board after a competitive examination, by the appointment of Henry M. Weeks, M.D., who, in addition to the duties devolving upon him as the Second Assistant, was also appointed as Special Pathologist and Bacteriologist to the institution. Dr. Weeks is a native of this State, and was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of New York in the spring of 1873, and has been a practitioner of medicine and surgery in the city of Trenton for the past seventeen years, and at the time of his appointment held the position of Gynecologist to the Mercer Hospital. He comes to us highly recommended as to professional ability and skill as a pathologist. The vacancy existing for so long a period in the position of Fourth Assistant was filled by your Board in June last by the appointment of Paul L. Cort, M.D. Dr. Cort was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, Pa., in the spring of 1895. Soon after his graduation he was appointed upon competitive examination as the Resident Physician to the Mercer Hospital, in Trenton, which position he acceptably held for a period of nineteen months. He entered upon his duties in this institution June 15th last, and by his faithful and intelligent performance of the duties assigned him, has fully demonstrated his fitness for the place.

I cannot close this report of the operations of the Medical Department of the institution for the year without making special reference to our great loss in the death of Dr. Kirby, who for a period of

nearly twenty-one years was so closely connected with me in conducting the affairs of this Hospital.

John Kirby, M.D., was born near Swedesboro, in Gloucester county, in this State, September 13th, 1826, and died after an illness of only a few hours of angina pectoris on the morning of February 27th, 1897. He was in the seventy-first year of his age at the time of his death. His early life was spent on the ancestral farm, near Swedesboro, assisting in the work of the farm, attending school, &c. Later on he was engaged as a clerk in the village store for a short period, and then as a school teacher.

He felt, however, that there was a broader field of usefulness for him than could be realized in these occupations, and finally determined to study for the medical profession. He commenced his studies about 1848, selecting for his preceptor Dr. Charles Garrison, one of the most eminent and skillful practitioners in that section of the State. In the autumn of 1850, he matriculated in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, from which institution he graduated April 3d, 1852. Soon after his graduation, he located for the practice of his profession in the city of Salem in this State, and remained there in active and successful practice for the period of nearly a quarter of a century. His practice was a large and unusually arduous one, requiring of him long rides and much work at night, but from his high sense of duty he at no time was known to shrink from the demands made upon him. As remarked by a gentleman in whose family he had been the family physician for a number of years, as the Doctor was about leaving Salem to accept the position in this Hospital, "I with many others shall greatly miss Dr. Kirby; he was always ready to respond to the call of the suffering and was faithful and sympathetic in his ministrations to the sick." This was the life history of the man. At a meeting of the Board of Managers of this institution in March, 1876, he was appointed to the position of Assistant Physician by the unanimous vote of the Board and entered upon his duties April 1st of that year. Had his life been spared to us one month longer he would have been in the service of the Hospital twenty-one consecutive years. Upon coming to the institution he was assigned to the medical care of the women's department, to which, by his extended experience in general practice and his character as a man, he was unusually well adapted. He was always faithful in the performance of duty, was one of the most careful and methodical of

men, of a sympathetic nature and gentle disposition, but also conscientious in his ideas of discipline. He was much attached to the patients assigned to his care, and they in turn were much attached to him. In his death the institution suffered the loss of a most valued officer, the Medical Staff a helpful, reliable and ever-willing consultant and myself a long-time personal friend.

In closing this report, I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the members of your Board for their continued kindness and confidence and for the support given me in my efforts to discharge the duties of the position in which you have placed me.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN W. WARD.

New Jersey State Hospital, Trenton, November 1st, 1897.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Our thanks are especially due to the editors of the following daily and weekly newspapers for gratuitous copies for the use of our household throughout the year. The home paper is always one of the most welcome of visitors to our corridors.

Daily State Gazette	Trenton.
Daily True American	Trenton.
Trenton Times	Trenton.
New Jersey Staats Journal.....	Trenton.
Salem Sunbeam.....	Salem.
National Standard.....	Salem.
South Jerseyman.....	Salem.
New Jersey Mirror	Mount Holly.
Mount Holly Herald.....	Mount Holly.
Mount Holly Despatch	Mount Holly.
Monmouth Democrat.....	Freehold.
Monmouth Inquirer.....	Freehold.
West Jersey Patriot.....	Bridgeton.
Bridgeton Chronicle.....	Bridgeton.
Elmer Times	Elmer.
Bound Brook Chronicle.....	Bound Brook.
Burlington Gazette.....	Burlington.
New Jersey Enterprise.....	Burlington.
Hunterdon County Democrat.....	Flemington.
Democrat-Advertiser.....	Flemington.
Home Visitor.....	Flemington.
The Constitution.....	Woodbury.

Liberal Press.....	Woodbury.
Unionist-Gazette	Somerville.
Somerset Democrat.....	Somerville.
Beverly Banner.....	Beverly.
Ocean County Democrat.....	Toms River.
Temperance Gazette.....	Camden.
Dover Index.....	Dover.
Iron Era.....	Dover.
Morris County Chronicle.....	Morristown.
Herald and Times.....	Atco.
The Westfield Leader.....	Westfield.
Hopewell Herald.....	Hopewell.
Beobachter (German).....	Egg Harbor.
The Advance (two copies).....	Jamesburg.
Glassboro Enterprise.....	Glassboro.
Times and Journal.....	Lakewood.
Tuckerton Beacon.....	Tuckerton.
The Press.....	Riverside.
Warren Republican.....	Hackettstown.
Freie Presse (German).....	Elizabeth.
Warren Tidings.....	Phillipsburg.
Hunterdon Independent.....	Frenchtown.
Grange Sontagsblatt (German).....	Orange.
Volksfreund (German).....	Paterson.
Morrisville Journal.....	Morrisville, Pa.
Messiah's Herald.....	Boston, Mass.



EXERCISE GROUNDS AND FARM BUILDINGS.

BY-LAWS, FORMS, ETC.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE BY-LAWS.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

ORDER OR WARRANT FILED.

1. Whenever a patient is sent to the Hospital by the order of any court, justice or judge, the order or warrant, or a copy thereof, by which such person is sent, shall be lodged with the Medical Director.

CLEANLINESS.

2. Each patient, before admission, shall be made perfectly clean, and be free from vermin or any contagious or infectious disease.

CLOTHING FOR MEN.

3. Each male patient shall be provided with at least two shirts, a new and substantial coat, vest and pantaloons, of strong woollen cloth, two pairs of socks, a black cravat, a good hat or cap, and a pair of new shoes or boots, together with a comfortable outside garment.

CLOTHING FOR WOMEN.

4. Each female patient, in addition to the same quantity of undergarments, shoes and stockings, shall have a flannel petticoat, two good dresses, also a cloak or other outside garment. In case the patient is so much excited as not to admit of being thus clothed, other clothing that can be kept on, that is comfortable and in sufficient quantity, with a change thereof, may be substituted.

It is very desirable that extra and better apparel should be sent with those accustomed to it, that when they become better, and when

they attend religious worship, walk or drive out, their self-respect may be preserved.

In all cases the patient's best clothing should be sent; it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary for the purposes above mentioned.

JEWELRY, ETC.

5. Jewelry and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, etc., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost.

HISTORY OF CASE.

6. A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, some one acquainted with him should accompany him to the Hospital, from whom minute, but often essential, particulars may be learned.

BOND, ETC.

7. A bond, with satisfactory sureties, will be required for the payment of the board and expenses, and for the removal of the patient when discharged, of all persons, except those sent at the expense of the counties.

Those who bring friends should be prepared to give such bond, and, if strangers, bring evidence of their responsibility.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION OF PATIENTS

TO THE STATE HOSPITALS OF NEW JERSEY.

PRIVATE PATIENTS.

The admission of a private or pay patient requires the certificates of two physicians, whose signatures must be sworn to before a Notary Public or other proper officer of the law; one written request for admission signed by a near relative or the guardian of the patient, which need not be sworn to; a bond signed by two responsible property owners, one of which (preferably both) must be a resident of, and own property in, the State of New Jersey. It is not necessary that the bond be sworn to, the signatures may be simply witnessed.

Thirteen (13) weeks' board and medical attention must be paid for at the time of the admission of the patient, and quarterly, in advance, thereafter. These requirements must be met before the patient can be admitted.

The rates range from five dollars (\$5) to twenty-five dollars (\$25) per week, which includes medical attention, board, room and washing. No private patients are admitted for less than five dollars (\$5) per week. No patient not a resident of New Jersey will be admitted.

All the necessary blanks for the admission of private patients will be promptly forwarded upon application to the Medical Director.

When practicable, a visit to the institution and a personal interview with its officers previous to completing arrangements is advised.

INDIGENT PATIENTS.

For the admission of indigent patients application must be made to the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which the indigent insane person resides.

The Prosecutor of the Pleas or the Chosen Freeholder of the township may be consulted for further details.

The court officers will furnish all necessary papers for the commitment of the indigent insane.

The visiting hours are between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. on all days except Sundays. No visiting on Sundays except in case of serious illness.

All the above regulations have been established by statute and the Board of Managers, and cannot be changed by local officers.

Communications and inquiries relative to patients, if directed to the Medical Director, will receive prompt attention.

The forms of requests, bonds, certificates, etc., are appended.

. . .

FORMS AND DIRECTIONS

FOR THE ADMISSION, ETC., OF INDIGENT AND PAUPER INSANE PATIENTS.

FORMS OF ORDER, ETC., FOR JUDGE.

I, A. B., one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of.....and State of New Jersey, do hereby report that application has been made to me on behalf of C. D., a resident of the township (ward or borough) of.....in said county, alleged to be insane and in indigent circumstances (or a pauper, as the case may be), and that pursuant to the act of the Legislature in such cases made and provided, I have called before me Dr....., a respectable physician, and other credible witnesses, to wit (state their names), and having examined them and fully investigated the case, and not deeming it necessary to call a jury, I do hereby decide and certify that satisfactory proof has been adduced before me showing the said C. D. to be an insane person, and that.....has not sufficient estate to supportunder said visitation of insanity.

Given under my hand at.....in the county and State aforesaid, this.....day of.....in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and.....

A. B.

CERTIFICATE OF PHYSICIAN.

.....County, ss.—I, A. B., being duly sworn according to law, do certify and declare that I have examined into the state of health and mental condition of C. D., of the township (ward or borough) of.....in said county of.....and that I am of the opinion thatis insane.

A. B., *Physician.*

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Sworn and subscribed before me this.....day of.....A. D.
18...

A. B., *Judge, &c.*

The Chosen Freeholder or Freeholders of the township, ward or borough must then indorse the above order and certificate as follows: "Approved," and sign his or their names as the Chosen Freeholder or Freeholders of the township (ward or borough) of..... and county of.....

CERTIFICATE OF THE COUNTY CLERK.

State of New Jersey, }
..... County, } *ss.*

I, A. B., Clerk of the county of.....do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the report and certificate of.....one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said county, in the case of.....and also the certificate of Dr.....thereunto appended, as filed in my office; that the foregoing is a true copy of the indorsement thereon, and that A. B. and C. D., whose name..... signed to the said indorsal of approval.....member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of said township (ward or borough) in said county, and that said signature.....in.....proper handwriting.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, at.....this.....day of.....A. D. 18...

A. B., *Clerk.*

FORMS AND DIRECTIONS

FOR THE ADMISSION, ETC., OF PRIVATE INSANE PATIENTS.

FORM OF REQUEST.

To the Medical Director of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton :

The undersigned, of the township of.....in the county of..... is desirous of placing in the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, and hereby requests the admission therein of.....a resident of the township of.....in the county of..... who is aged.....years, and has been deranged about.....is a native of.....in the State of..... and is.....of the undersigned.

Dated.....189...

*FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF INSANITY BY A PHYSICIAN.

State of New Jersey, }
County of..... } ss.

We.....of the township of.....in the county of.....andof the township of.....in the county of.....being duly sworn, on our oaths do say that we have examined into the state of health and mental condition of.....of the township of.....in the county of.....and that.....is, in our opinion, insane, and a proper subject to be sent to the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton.

..... M.D.

..... M.D.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this.....day of.....A. D. 189...

.....

* Two certificates are necessary.

FORM OF BOND.

Know all men by these presents, that we.....of the township of.....in the county of.....are held and firmly bound untoTreasurer of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, and his successors in office, in the sum of one thousand dollars, for the payment of which we jointly and severally bind ourselves firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our hands, and dated this.....day of.....189...

Whereas,.....of the township of.....in the county of.....a lunatic, has been admitted a boarder in the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton; now, therefore,

The condition of the obligation is, that if the said obligators shall pay to the said Treasurer, or his successors in office, the sum of.....dollars and.....cents per week of the board of said lunatic, so long as.....shall continue a boarder in said Hospital, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by.....requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and shall provide for.....suitable clothing, and pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for.....by the Warden of the Hospital, and shall remove.....from the Hospital whenever the room occupied by.....shall be required for a class of patients having preference by law, or in the opinion of the Medical Director to be received into said Hospital; and if.....should be removed at the request of relatives or any one authorized to make such removal, before the expiration of six calendar months after reception, then if such obligators shall pay board for twenty-six weeks, unless.....should sooner be cured, and if they shall also pay not exceeding fifty dollars for all damagesmay do to the furniture or other property of the Hospital, and for reasonable charges in case of death, such payment for board and clothing to be made quarterly, in advance, from date of admission, and at the time of removal, with interest on each bill from and after the time it becomes due, then this obligation to be void—otherwise to remain in force.

Signed and sealed in the presence of

.....[L. s.]

.....[L. s.]

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FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

UNIV. OF MICH.

MAY 13 1908

OF THE

Resident Officers

OF THE

New Jersey State Hospital

AT TRENTON,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST,

1898.

TRENTON, N. J.:

THE J. L. MURPHY P. CO., PRINTERS.

1898.



MAIN BUILDING.



FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Resident Officers

OF THE

New Jersey State Hospital

AT TRENTON,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST,

1898.



TRENTON, N. J.:

THE J. L. MURPHY PUB. CO., PRINTERS.

1898.

Gift of N. J.
Document Clerk
May 13, 1908

MANAGERS.

GARRET D. W. VROOM, President,	Trenton.
N. NEWLIN STOKES, M.D., Vice President,	Moorestown.
HENRY R. BALDWIN, M.D.,	New Brunswick.
B. W. ANDREWS,	Woodbury.
JOHN TAYLOR,	Trenton.
JOSEPH RICE,	Trenton.
C. S. HOFFMAN,	Somerville.
JOSEPH THOMPSON,	Atlantic City.

(8)

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

JOHN W. WARD, M.D.,	. . .	Medical Director.
JOHN C. FELTY, M.D.,	. . .	Assistant Physician.
HENRY M. WEEKS, M.D.,	. . .	{ Second Assistant Physician and Pathologist.
WILLIAM F. JONES, M.D.,	. . .	
PAUL M. COET, M.D.,	. . .	Fourth Assistant Physician.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

WILLIAM P. HAYES,	. . . . .	Warden.
HARVEY H. JOHNSON,	. . . . .	Treasurer.

(5)

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL AT TRENTON.

*To the Hon. David O. Watkins, Speaker of the House of Assembly,
Acting Governor :*

In accordance with the requirements of the law, the Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton beg leave to submit their annual report for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1898.

The management of the Hospital under the administration of Dr. John W. Ward as Medical Director and William P. Hayes as Warden has been admirable and the high reputation of this institution has been sustained.

The general health of the institution has been excellent during the year ; there has been no epidemic of any kind and there have been no acute diseases of a serious nature. The death-rate, however, has been considerably above the average, the number of deaths for the year having been 97 ; of these 57 were of men and 40 of women. It is a noticeable fact that 39 were over the age of 65 years, and of this number 29 had passed their 70th year and 14 had been patients in the Hospital for a period over 20 years.

The total number of patients under care in the institution during the year was 1,339—676 men and 663 women ; the number discharged as cured or improved, 220—120 men and 99 women—leaving under treatment at the close of the fiscal year 1,119 ; of these 555 were men and 564 women. This is an increase of 48 over the number under care at the close of the last fiscal year, when the number of patients remaining in the Hospital was 1,071. In 1896 the number was 1,000 and in 1895 it was 1,001, showing a marked and steady increase of patients yearly, notwithstanding the division of the State into two asylum districts, the erection of the Hospital at Morris

Plains and the establishment of numerous County Asylums where the insane are cared for.

This number (1,119) exceeds by 221 the number of patients which the buildings now in use were designed and erected to accommodate. Your Board as custodians of the health of the inmates not only feel the necessity of securing competent and skillful medical experts for the treatment of their terrible affliction, but deem it their duty to apply the best sanitary methods known to science to keep them in health. Among the natural rights inherent to every person are light and air, and your buildings are so admirably arranged that the sanitary influence of light is abundantly enjoyed by all. In order to appreciate how well they are provided with air will better appear by a few facts bearing upon the physiology of respiration. The aeration of the blood is accomplished by the lungs not only, but by the skin also. It is necessary to dwell upon the constitution of the atmosphere; suffice to say it is composed of one part of oxygen and four of nitrogen. The oxygen is essential for the restoration and maintenance of the blood to its nutrient condition; so far-reaching is this influence that the chick in the shell will die should the egg be placed in a warm atmosphere of hydrogen when oxygen is absent.

Historic evidence is not wanting showing the necessity of pure air for the preservation of health. The limits of this report will not allow an exhaustive examination of the subject; a few salient points are all that can be set forth. At every respiration one-third of a pint of air is taken into the lungs. If we estimate the whole respiration of the day, 350 cubic feet of air pass through the lungs every twenty-four hours, or nearly eighty times the bulk of the body.

The amount of oxygen used in a single day is $17\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet; nor is this all. Whilst the oxygen is being taken in, carbonic acid is thrown out—a gas deadly to life. No less than one twenty-fifth of the air passing out of the lungs is carbonic acid (the fire-damp so deadly to well-diggers and miners is of this nature); nearly $15\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet are daily exhaled by every person. Eleven hundred bodies in a space intended for 840, which is the case at our Hospital, amounts almost to criminal negligence. The Board have power of protest, but no power of relief. Where must this responsibility rest? The Board declines to assume it. One recommendation which will greatly relieve the institution your Board can make, and it is the erection of an Infirmary, as suggested in the report of the Medical Director,

...



FRONT ENTRANCE.

this building to be used exclusively for the aged, the infirm and the paralytic, and to be constructed to accommodate 300 patients. Such an additional building would relieve the present congested condition of our Hospital buildings and insure ample facilities for the proper care and treatment of the unfortunates placed under our care. The Board does not suggest, far less recommend, any lavish expenditure, but it is our belief that for the sum of \$60,000 a suitable infirmary can be erected and thoroughly furnished.

In connection with the overcrowded condition of the institution, the Board has, to some extent, considered the matter of the advisability of the erection of dormitories for the use of the nurses and attendants. At the present time (and in fact since the organization of the Hospital) the nurses and attendants are lodged in the Hospital buildings; this necessarily deprives the Board of the use of considerable space which should be applied for the accommodation of patients, but it also prevents the adoption of what is now deemed to be the most correct and satisfactory system for the employment and the proper attention to duty on the part of the attendants. In many, if not in all, of the large hospitals for the insane in Europe, the removal of the residence of the attendants from the hospital buildings proper has become an established part of the system and such attendants are only in the hospital buildings during the hours they are actually on duty; the adoption of this plan the Board conceives would conduce greatly to the benefit of the patients and would insure that undivided attention from the attendants which we deem to be absolutely requisite, both during the day and night. Again, the rooms now occupied by these attendants could be utilized for the accommodation of patients, and a moderate estimate would place the gain of room acquired at eighty-eight beds for patients in the Hospital buildings. It is the belief of the Board that this important improvement can be made by the Board without calling for an appropriation from the Legislature.

In the last annual report the Board indicated its intention to erect a suitable building for scientific examination and analysis. It was thought well to add apparatus for micro-photography and microscopic work generally; this promise has been fulfilled, and by the thrifty management of the institution the State has not been called upon for aid; the entire cost of the building, which is described in the annual

report of the Warden, together with the necessary apparatus, &c., will not exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Other improvements of the grounds and buildings have been made during the past year, which are set forth in detail in the annual report of the Warden and have all been of a character most satisfactory to the Board.

Owing to the fact that the patients of the institution feed largely upon the milk product of the dairy, the Board has thought it best to investigate, with care, the milk-supply. Among the preventable diseases scientists place tuberculosis. It was proper, therefore, to see that this food was not only ample in quantity but pure in quality. Accordingly the Board has asked the Tuberculosis Commission to test the herd of cows by physical examination, as well as by the tuberculin test. The result showed that there was tuberculosis in the herd. Seven head were suspicious and two under the test of tuberculin were adjudged diseased, slaughtered and tubercles were found. Upon this report being made to the Board, it was resolved to have the whole herd tested by tuberculin and no animal received into the herd in the future until pronounced sound after subjection to this test. The Board also ordered that should the present examination disclose any disease among the cattle of the nature of tuberculosis, the pathologist should exhibit the results of the examination in slides containing the bacillus tuberculosis.

The working of the law passed at the last session of the Legislature relative to the commitment of patients to institutions for the insane, has been most satisfactory. Although the changes were very radical, but little friction has ensued and the safeguards thrown around the liberty of the citizen by this enactment have met with very general commendation. In conjunction with the Board of Managers of the State Hospital at Morris Plains, this Board caused proper blanks and forms to be prepared and printed, and had them circulated throughout the State for the instruction and guide of those interested in commitments to those institutions.

The accompanying reports of the Medical Director, the Warden and the Treasurer call for careful examination and consideration, setting forth, as they do in detail, the medical, executive and financial administration of the Hospital for the past year.

The various county and private lunatic asylums in this asylum district have been examined and inspected by the Board during the

past year, and we submit the following reports of such examinations and inspections:

Atlantic County.—This county asylum, located near Pleasantville, about six miles from Atlantic City, is under the immediate care of Tobias McConnell as Resident Superintendent. His wife acts as Matron. The general appearance of the institution gave evidence of careful and intelligent supervision. We found the patients comfortably clad, beds and bedding neat and clean, and the general hygienic condition of the house good. The water-supply is abundant and of good quality. A physician, J. H. North, M.D., visits the institution every third day regularly, and whenever he may be sent for by the Superintendent. He resides one-half mile from the institution, and has telephonic communication with it. Charles Potts, M.D., of Philadelphia makes a monthly visitation to the asylum. We found considerable improvement since the date of our last visit, in painting the corridors, refurnishing, &c. We can only repeat the statement made in the last annual report, that everything in and about the building gives evidence of the desire on the part of the Superintendent and his wife to provide a comfortable home for the patients committed to their care.

During the year 10 patients have been admitted—6 men and 4 women. Two patients—1 man and 1 woman—have been discharged, and 4 patients—2 men and 2 women—have died, leaving at the close of the fiscal year under care in the institution, 46 patients—27 men and 19 women.

Burlington County.—This institution was found to be in a satisfactory condition, clean, well ventilated, and the patients generally giving evidence of having good and judicious care. The committee visited all the wards with Mr. Gaskill, the Superintendent, and left the institution with a feeling of satisfaction that the unfortunates were kindly and judiciously cared for.

There are under the care of the county 42 women and 16 men, 58 in all, harmless and demented for the most part. One died of old age since the last report. No sickness at present.

Dr. John W. Webb continues to give professional care if required.

The present Steward and Matron, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Gaskill, have proved, by an experience of twenty-nine years, their special fitness for the responsibilities of the station, and we consider the

success of this Hospital branch has been largely due to their efficiency and kind care.

Camden County.—This asylum, located about two miles from the town of Blackwood, is under the immediate care of Charles F. Currie, Resident Superintendent. J. Anson Smith, M.D., makes daily visitations to the institution. He resides quite near the asylum, and is easily accessible at all times in case of an emergency. The Superintendent resides in the building and has the general immediate supervision of the patients, his wife acting as Matron. There is a regular corps of attendants, and the proportion furnished is about one to ten patients.

At the time of our visit we found the institution in good condition and the patients apparently well cared for.

During the year 34 patients have been admitted—18 men and 16 women; 17—11 men and 6 women—have been discharged; 2 (women) have died. There remained, on October 31st, 1898, 171 patients under care in the asylum—70 men and 101 women.

Cumberland County.—This county asylum is located about two miles distant from the city of Bridgeton, and is under the immediate care and supervision of Benjamin F. Roray, Steward of the almshouse, immediately adjoining. His wife acts as Matron. We found the rooms clean, well whitewashed and furnished with fairly comfortable and abundant bedding, the same in all respects as at the time of our former visitation. No regular attendants are employed to look after the insane, but they are waited upon by the pauper inmates, under direction of the Steward and Matron.

The medical care of the patients is under the direction of Edward L. Diamant, M.D., County Physician, who visits the insane twice weekly, and is subject to call by the Steward. We were informed, at the time of our visit, that the Board of Freeholders of the county of Cumberland had decided to erect a separate building, with all modern appliances, for the care of about 190 patients. This building is to be located on the grounds near the present almshouse.

During the year, 4 patients—3 men and 1 woman—were admitted; 2 men and 1 woman died. There remained under care at the close of the year, 19 patients—9 men and 10 women.

Gloucester County.—This institution is located near Clarksboro, and is under the care of George G. Weatherby, Steward of the almshouse, his wife acting as Matron. The same custom obtains in this

asylum as in the majority of county institutions, that is, no regular attendants are employed to look specially after the insane. They are under the direct supervision of the Steward and Matron only. We found the place in good condition, and well ventilated.

The medical care of the patients is under the direction of George C. Laws, M.D., who makes regular visits to the institution once each week, and is subject to call at any time by the Steward.

No patients have been admitted during the year. One man was discharged and two women have died. There remained under care at the close of the fiscal year 15 patients—6 men and 9 women.

Salem County.—This institution is located about two miles from Woodstown, and is under the supervision of Samuel D. White, Steward of the almshouse, his wife, as in other institutions, acting as Matron.

The physicians are George W. Fitch, M.D., residing at Daretown, six miles distant, and Nathaniel B. Hires, residing at Salem, eight miles distant. The doctors visit the institution alternately, on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, and "usually see the insane at the time of their visits if any especial need exists for it."

No admissions or discharges have been made during the year. There remained at the close of the fiscal year under care 11 patients—5 men and 6 women.

The private institution at West Collingswood, in Camden county, is under the immediate care and supervision of Miss Jones. The committee found the house in first-class condition, with eight bedrooms, well ventilated, high ceilings, and eight patients in the house.

Dr. Jennings, of Haddonfield, is the regular physician, and visits the institution four times a week. Dr. St. Clair, of Philadelphia, also visits the institution from three to four times a week. Dr. Ryan visits the institution three times weekly. A housekeeper is employed to look after the general condition of the house and ample attendants are furnished to care for the patients.

The water-supply is abundant, of good quality and received from Haddonfield through pipes, the drainage all underground and in good condition.

The opinion expressed in my last annual report in regard to county institutions, their general management, &c., applies equally well as the result of our visitation the present year. Camden and Atlantic counties only make provision for the care of patients by attendants.

Camden and Atlantic counties only have adequate medical supervision. Patients confined in the county institutions apparently are well cared for, so far as food and general comforts are concerned. As stated in the last report, a majority of these institutions are designated asylums, though they exist without organization, without ample medical supervision, without nurses or attendants in any way qualified to care for the insane, and with scarcely any condition or requirement as in an ordinary hospital for the care of those laboring under mental disease. We still think that this condition of affairs is unjust to the State, and unjust to those afflicted with the malady that would seem, above all others, to need its fostering care. We cannot conceive an almshouse in which the insane and paupers commingle in common, is entirely without any organization, or any provision made for their special care, does in any manner fulfill the idea especially intended by the State in authorizing the establishment of county asylums.

GARRET D. W. VROOM,
N. NEWLIN STOKES,
HENRY R. BALDWIN,
B. W. ANDREWS,
JOHN TAYLOR,
JOSEPH RICE,
C. S. HOFFMAN,
JOSEPH THOMPSON,

Managers.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN.

(15)

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EAST ENTRANCE.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton:

GENTLEMEN—I present to you herewith my annual report for the year ending October 31st, 1898.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance in hands of Treasurer November 1st, 1897.....	\$39,793 94
Cash receipts from all sources.....	246,587 55
	<hr/> \$286,381 49
Cash payments.....	240,719 93
	<hr/>
Cash balance October 31st, 1898.....	\$45,661 56

APPRAISEMENT.

Buildings, grounds, &c., valued at.....	\$746,000 00
Increase of valuation over 1897.....	8,000 00
Personal property as per inventory.....	148,718 80

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Total resources, detailed statement shown.....	\$78,842 16
All liabilities, per detailed statement.....	17,298 53
	<hr/>
Balance above liabilities.....	\$61,043 63

IMPROVEMENTS, ETC.—LABORATORY.

A new pressed brick building to be used as a laboratory has been erected during the past year, near the annex, the contract price of which was \$4,350. This is a handsome brick with slate roof, and finished in yellow pine. The main floor is of fire-proof construction covered with tiling. In addition to the contract we have, with our own labor, equipped same with the necessary tables, stands, cases, &c., and with gas, steam heat, hot and cold water. These are supplied from the annex, about four hundred and fifty feet distant. We

have also dug a cistern ten by five feet and twelve feet deep, and connected same with the laboratory.

The drainage water is carried off through a six-inch terra-cotta pipe seven hundred and fifty feet to the main drain. All excavations for these pipes have been done by the inmates of the institution.

GATE-HOUSE.

The lodge-house at the north entrance on the turnpike, which of late years has been used as a paint shop, has during the year been enlarged by an addition seventeen by twenty-three feet of brown-stone to match the original work. The contract price for this addition was \$1,450. This building has been connected with our sewerage system by nearly four hundred feet of four and six-inch pipe, the work of same being done by patients and employes.

AMUSEMENT-ROOM.

The old chapel has been converted into an amusement-room for the entertainment of patients.

The old ceiling being in a precarious condition, was covered with a handsome metal one and neatly decorated. We have erected a platform or stage, and furnished the room with substantial reversible seats. During the past winter the room was used very frequently. Several entertainments were given, including stereopticon exhibitions by Dr. Felty, Assistant Physician, and a dance every Tuesday evening throughout the winter, all of which were highly appreciated by the patients and others connected with the Hospital.

MACADAM ROADS.

To connect the laboratory with the main thoroughfare in the grounds, we have built a macadam road to and around the building. This is seven hundred and fifty feet long, of which two hundred feet is twenty feet wide, and the balance twenty-two feet wide. The entire work was performed by our own help (mostly patients), and required about four hundred and fifty tons of crushed stone.

PHYSICIANS' OFFICE.

This office has been completely renovated ; the old useless book-cases have been removed, and in place thereof each physician has been provided with a suitable roll-top desk and the room furnished with proper furniture.

The drug-room, which had been a part of this office, has been partitioned off from same, making the office much more private and suitable for the purpose for which it was intended.

The drug-room is thus made more suitable for the dispensing of drugs, and with some changes in the adjoining halls is very convenient for those having access to same.

FARM, GARDEN, ETC.

The appendix to this report gives detailed statements of the results obtained in both farm and garden, also work done in the different departments—the mill, mattress-room, sewing-room, &c. The products of the farm this year have been especially satisfactory, both in quantity and quality. The potato crop, in spite of the continued dry weather, was over forty-two hundred bushels, an average of one hundred and forty bushels per acre, all of good size and quality. The hay crop was large, as also was the corn, &c.

A fifteen-horse-power portable engine was purchased, more especially to run the machinery for cutting and elevating the corn for ensilage. This will also be used for threshing in place of horse power.

The dairy is in good condition, the ensilage from the silo erected last year proving very satisfactory and economical. In accordance with instructions from the Board of Managers, the State Commission on Tuberculosis in Animals had our entire herd of fifty-one cows examined for tuberculosis, and of this number only seven were found suspicious, and two diseased and disposed of.

This is an excellent showing, and I heartily congratulate the Board on the happy result of the test.

NEW FLOORS.

New floors have been laid in wards No. 11 west, 11 A west and No. 5 west ; also in the center kitchens, dining-rooms and adjoining halls. The latter required 7,500 feet of one-and-one-quarter-inch

yellow pine flooring. The old floor had been worn very thin, and this was needed very badly.

All lumber used for flooring is cone-grained yellow pine, which, although costing a trifle extra, is nevertheless more economical, on account of the superior quality.

GENERAL REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The lightning rods on all the buildings having been neglected for some time, were overhauled by experienced men, and same are now in good condition.

A new refrigerator, seven by fourteen feet, has been built in the east kitchen to replace the old one in the cellar. The new one is more suitable and convenient and an economical ice user.

To accommodate the increased number of patients, new triple wardrobes have been built in three of the halls of the main building, and four in the annex, also one double wardrobe in the main building.

The new library-room has been furnished with six heavy quartered oak tables, and three dozen comfortable library chairs; these, with the well-filled book-cases all around the room, make a very comfortable and satisfactory library-room, and are a creditable addition to the Hospital.

In the Medical Director's offices have been placed a case to contain a movable alphabetical list of the patients with the halls on which they are located, also three handsome quartered oak cabinets for documents, &c.; these have all been made by the employes of the place.

We are continuing the grading of the grounds where necessary, especially around the laboratory, and at the north entrance on the turnpike. The work done during the fall months of last year shows excellent results, and we trust the present work will do the same.

In the exercise yards nearly one thousand feet of board walks, averaging three and a half feet wide, have been relaid, and all the high fences around the exercise yards have been carefully repaired.

A large amount of painting has been done during the year. This includes the flour-mill, horse-barns, wagon-houses, slaughter-house, tool-house and sheds, the laundry, frame cottage, and the entire exterior of the annex building. In addition, each of the bedsteads of the annex, over three hundred, have been re-enameled.

We are at present building a picket fence on the north side of the grounds adjoining the Woodruff estate. The old fence had almost entirely disappeared, and it was with difficulty the line was traced.

During the past two winters a considerable number of hogs having been lost through exposure, we have therefore separated the herd into eight separate pens, and have fenced in a yard twenty by fifty feet for each pen, with a tight board fence, thus preventing the crowding of all the animals in one or two pens at night, and the consequent exposure during the day.

REQUIREMENTS.

The approximate amounts of money needed for the year commencing November 1st, 1899, are :

For annual inventory.....	\$75 00
For support and clothing of insane convicts.....	9,000 00
For support of State indigent patients.....	6,000 00
For salaries of officers.....	12,000 00
For allowance of \$1 per week for each county patient.....	50,000 00

These, you will observe, are very slightly in excess of the amounts appropriated for the present year. I believe, however, that two, if not three, of the items will be insufficient for the actual demands of same.

During the past year over \$49,000 have been required for the item of county patients, and if there is any increase at all, the amount asked for will not be sufficient.

The item for support and clothing of insane convicts we make \$1,000 more than was appropriated by the last Legislature. For the past year the amount appropriated was over \$500 short, and with the number as at present the amount for the coming year will not be sufficient by at least \$300, and with the amount mentioned for the next year allowance is made for an increase of only two over the present number.

For maintenance of State indigents an increase of \$2,000 is requested, as with an appropriation of \$4,000 for the past year we have a shortage of over \$1,000, and the number having increased from two in 1896 to twenty-one at the present time, there is no doubt the amount asked for will be largely exceeded.

The item of salaries for resident officers is the same as in the appropriation bill of last year.

As stated above, there is for the past year a deficiency in the appropriations for State indigents and convict patients of over \$1,500, which will have to be provided for by a deficiency bill.

Thanks are due Mr. Horace G. Hough and Mr. Frank H. Wilson for their services as appraisers in taking the annual inventory. This was taken as usual as required by law during the third week of October and amounts to \$148,718.80.

I desire, at this time, to return my thanks to the Medical Director and his staff for many courtesies shown me during the year.

And finally, gentlemen, I herewith express my gratitude to the members of your Board for the kind consideration shown me throughout the year.

Submitted very respectfully,

WILLIAM P. HAYES,
Warden.

ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

For the Year Ending October 31st, 1898.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in hands of Treasurer, November 1st, 1897.....		\$39,793 94
State Treasurer for county patients.....	\$49,207 29	
State Treasurer for convict patients.....	7,000 00	
State Treasurer for State patients.....	4,000 00	
State Treasurer, salary advanced Second Assistant Physi- cian.....	50 00	
License private sanitarium.....	25 00	
Burlington county.....	9,896 11	
Camden county.....	154 08	
Cape May county	8,183 00	
Cumberland county.....	12,753 81	
Gloucester county.....	6,198 90	
Hunterdon county.....	2,277 80	
Mercer county.....	46,847 96	
Middlesex county..	32,897 40	
Monmouth county.....	21,229 84	
Ocean county.....	5,692 33	
Salem county.....	4,203 65	
Somerset county.....	12,017 40	
Private patients.....	25,989 79	
Sundries.....	3,163 19	
		<hr/> 246,587 55
		<hr/> \$286,381 49

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amusements.....	\$235 37
Books and stationery.....	1,139 48
Bedding linen, &c.....	6,188 27
Clothing.....	9,133 95
Crockery and cutlery.....	1,413 29
Counsel fees.....	270 00
Farm and garden.....	6,631 72
Fixtures.....	1,083 11
Flour.....	715 17

Feed.....	\$1,582 91	
Fencing	16 56	
Fruit.....	7,068 44	
Freight.....	278 76	
Furniture.....	6,275 27	
Fuel	18,215 58	
Funeral expenses.....	498 53	
Fire apparatus	33 00	
Gas and steam-pipe, &c.....	584 87	
Grounds and grading.....	4,196 82	
Hay and straw.....	676 95	
Harness, wagons, &c.....	835 29	
Household goods.....	3,121 04	
Ice and cold storage.....	891 17	
Improvement of buildings.....	6,431 88	
Insurance	567 54	
Incidentals.....	727 06	
Laundry.....	5,775 73	
Light.....	3,135 92	
Medical supplies.....	5,068 02	
Medical library.....	176 32	
Newspapers	272 98	
Provisions and groceries.....	76,631 35	
New buildings	6,268 03	
Postage.....	434 40	
Petty current expenses.....	500 00	
Refunding.....	778 28	
Repairs	5,982 91	
Smith and wheelwright	351 57	
Stock	3,007 89	
Traveling expenses.....	56 80	
Tinware and fixtures.....	224 25	
Tools and supplies, boiler-house and machine shop.....	1,046 60	
Telegrams, telephone rental, &c.....	284 78	
Vegetables.....	888 87	
Wheat.....	5,517 82	
Wages.....	45,517 38	
		<hr/>
		\$240,719 93
Balance in hands of Treasurer, October 31st, 1898..		<hr/>
		\$45,661 56





MUSEUM.

Statement of Resources and Liabilities October 31st, 1898.

RESOURCES.

Balance in hands of Treasurer.....		\$45,661 56
Due from Atlantic county.....	\$47 58	
" Burlington county.....	3,588 65	
" Camden county.....	197 75	
" Cumberland county.....	4,223 80	
" Gloucester county.....	2,315 14	
" Mercer county.....	9,881 60	
" Salem county.....	1,408 11	
" State Treasurer for county patients.....	4,136 76	
" State Treasurer for convict patients..	1,263 31	
" State Treasurer for State patients.....	1,417 04	
" private patients.....	2,970 80	
" petty expense account.....	223 86	
" clothing issued.....	1,008 20	
		<u>32,680 60</u>
		\$78,342 16

LIABILITIES.

Bills payable.....	\$2,216 81	
Pay-roll for month of October, 1898.....	5,383 19	
County patients paid beyond.....	3,071 49	
Private patients paid beyond.....	2,406 67	
Amount of bills rendered counties not yet earned.....	2,697 37	
Amount of bills rendered private patients not yet earned..	1,523 00	
		<u>17,298 53</u>
Balance above liabilities.....		\$61,043 63

APPENDIX TO WARDEN'S REPORT.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

FARM AND DAIRY.

800	Bushels corn.....@	\$0 45	\$360 00
250	Bushels oats.....	36	90 00
4,206	Bushels potatoes.....	75	3,154 50
750	Bushels wheat.....	80	600 00
3,000	Bundles cornstalks.....	3	90 00
350	Tons ensilage.....	3 50	1,225 00
115	Tons hay.....	12 00	1,380 00
30	Tons wheat straw.....	6 00	180 00
5	Tons oat straw.....	10 00	50 00
167,662	Quarts milk.....	4	6,706 48
			\$13,835 98

STOCK.

24	Cows slaughtered (14,283 lbs.).....@	\$0 07	\$1,000 16
	Calves sold.....		35 00
	Hides and tallow.....		141 30
	Hogs sold.....		1,797 02
			2,973 48

GARDEN.

10	Barrels pickles.....@	\$4 00	\$40 00
690	Bunches asparagus.....	10	69 00
200	Bunches herbs.....	10	20 00
4,851	Bunches onions.....	2	97 02
1,468	Bunches parsley.....	4	58 72
4,592	Bunches radishes.....	2	91 84
843	Bunches rhubarb.....	6	50 58
1,000	Bundles cornstalks.....	3	30 00
9	Bushels apples.....	80	7 20
320	Bushels beets.....	40	128 00
107	Bushels carrots.....	50	53 50
17	Bushels cucumbers.....	80	13 60
8	Bushels egg-plants.....	60	4 80
25	Bushels grapes.....	1 50	37 50
25	Bushels green tomatoes.....	50	12 50
73	Bushels lima beans.....	80	58 40
110	Bushels onions.....	65	71 50
15	Bushels onion-sets.....	3 00	45 00

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50	Bushels oyster-plant	\$1 25	\$62 50
350	Bushels parsnips.....	50	175 00
111	Bushels peas.....	1 10	122 10
31	Bushels peppers	60	18 60
91	Bushels pumpkins ...	30	27 30
50	Bushels rutabaga turnips.....	40	20 00
183	Bushels spinach	50	68 50
108	Bushels squash.....	45	48 60
735	Bushels tomatoes	75	551 25
175	Bushels turnips	40	70 00
240	Bushels wax beans.....	60	144 00
6	Bushels yellow egg tomatoes.....	1 00	6 00
600	Bunches leek	3	18 00
32,830	Ears corn.....	1	328 30
5,431	Heads cabbage (early)	4	217 24
1,200	Heads cabbage (late).....	3½	42 00
235	Heads cauliflower	6	14 10
12,000	Heads celery	3	360 00
242	Heads endive	3	7 26
5,192	Heads lettuce.....	2	108 84
300	Pounds horseradish.. ..	7	21 00
104	Quarts currants.....	10	10 40
14	Quarts nasturtiums.....	25	3 50
39	Quarts okra	15	5 85
			<hr/>
			\$3,333 50
			<hr/>
			\$20,141 96

WORK DONE AT THE MILL.

Corn-meal ground.....	93,260 pounds.
Cracked corn.....	48,202 pounds.
Flour ground.....	245,300 pounds.
Hog feed.....	33,280 pounds.
Oats and corn ground.....	4,500 pounds.
Wheat bran.....	82,370 pounds.

FRUITS CANNED AND PRESERVED.

Apple jelly.....	293 quarts.
Blackberry jelly.....	1,126 quarts.
Cherries.....	58 quarts.
Currant jam.....	22 quarts.
Currant jelly.....	98 quarts.
Gooseberry jam.....	65 quarts.
Grape jelly.....	150 quarts.
Huckleberries	38 quarts.
Peaches	5,436 quarts.
Peach butter.....	392 quarts.
Peach jam.....	662 quarts.
Peach marmalade.....	56 quarts.
Pears.....	1,216 quarts.

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL.

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Pineapple.....	98 quarts.
Plums.....	78 quarts.
Quince jelly.....	131 quarts.
Strawberries.....	463 quarts.
Tomatoes.....	1,473 gallons.

WORK DONE IN MATTRESS-ROOM.

Single mattresses made, new.....	72
Single mattresses made over.....	227
Three-quarter mattresses made, new.....	6
Double mattresses made, new.....	2
Single mattress ticks made, new.....	300
Three-quarter mattress ticks made, new.....	12
Hair pillows made, new.....	325
Feather pillows made, new.....	24
Pillow ticks made, new.....	357
Sofa pillows made, new.....	9
Chair cushions made, new.....	32
Chair cushions re covered.....	10
Pieces of furniture upholstered.....	12
Large hall carpets made, new.....	15
Large hall carpets repaired.....	10
Alcove carpets made over.....	2
Room carpets made, new.....	60
Room carpets repaired.....	78
Carpets taken up.....	172
Carpets laid.....	187
Tables covered.....	5
Rooms laid with new matting.....	7
Rooms laid with old matting.....	6
Art squares.....	4
Rugs made.....	75
Yards carpet hemmed.....	495
Awnings made, new.....	7
Awnings hung.....	12
Window shades made, new.....	25
Window shades repaired.....	15
Feather bolsters made, new.....	5
Lace curtains hung.....	51
Yards of oilcloth and linoleum laid, new.....	240
Yards of oilcloth and linoleum laid, old.....	60
Stools covered.....	35

REPORT FROM SEWING-ROOM.

Petticoats.....	549
Pillow slips.....	2,356
Comfortables.....	79
Ladies' aprons.....	1,001

Chemise.....	609
Bed-pads.....	1,139
Sheets.....	1,961
Gents' undervests.....	407
Ladies' undervests.....	254
Pairs stockings.....	8
Gents' shirts.....	1,331
Ladies' drawers.....	99
Window curtains.....	309
Burial drawers.....	61
Camisoles.....	74
Towels.....	4,062
Pairs wristlets.....	31
Holders.....	144
Dresses.....	723
Pairs bakers' gloves.....	43
Clothes bags.....	60
Gents' vests.....	3
Calico sacques.....	31
Hemmed counterpanes.....	41
Burial robes.....	13
Burial chemise.....	69
Burial skirts.....	18
Table cloths.....	140
Men's drawers.....	569
Men's aprons.....	269
Sets bed ties.....	76
Bolster cases.....	169
Hemmed blankets.....	361
Dress waists.....	13
Oilcloth collars.....	49
Bed-ticks.....	51
Trimmed hats.....	86
Linen muffs.....	12
Attendants' caps.....	95
Jelly bags.....	12
Bibs.....	272
Bunk-ticks.....	18
Burial ties.....	64
Ladies' nightgowns.....	18

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

To the Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton :

GENTLEMEN—The following report of the operations of the Medical Department of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton for the year ending October 31st, 1898, is respectfully submitted :

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Patients in the Hospital, October 31st, 1897.....	546	525	1,071
Received since, to November 1st, 1898.....	130	138	268
Under treatment during the year.....	676	663	1,339
Discharged recovered during the year.....	48	47	95
Discharged improved during the year.....	13	11	24
Discharged unimproved during the year.....	3	1	4
Died	57	40	97
Total discharged and died during the year.....	121	99	220
Remaining October 31st, 1898.....	555	564	1,119
Total number of cases received and treated from the opening of the institution, May 15th, 1848, to November 1st, 1898.....	4,693	4,635	9,328
Discharged recovered.....	1,555	1,626	3,181
Discharged improved.....	888	1,015	1,903
Discharged unimproved.....	167	169	336
Escaped	22	5	27
Not insane.....	19	10	29
Died	1,252	1,020	2,272
Removed to other institutions.....	235	226	461
Total discharged, died, &c.....	4,138	4,071	8,209
Remaining October 31st, 1898.....	555	564	1,119

RESIDENCE OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR AND HOW COMMITTED.

COUNTIES.	INDIGENT.		Total.	PRIVATE.		Total.	STATE AND CRIMINAL.		Total.
	Men.	Women.		Men.	Women.		Men.	Women.	
Atlantic.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bergen.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Burlington.....	10	6	16	3	1	4	1	.....	1
Camden.....	7	9	16	1	1	2	1	.....	1
Cape May.....	2	4	6	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland.....	7	11	18	1	2	3	2	.....	2
Gloucester.....	5	6	11	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Hudson.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Hunterdon.....	8	15	23	1	1	2	.....	1	1
Mercer.....	24	28	52	5	3	8	1	.....	1
Middlesex.....	14	16	30	3	2	5	1	.....	1
Monmouth.....	6	10	16	1	3	4	2	.....	2
Ocean.....	3	2	5	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Salem.....	4	4	8	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Somerset.....	3	9	12	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Union.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	96	120	216	23	17	40	11	1	12

ADMITTED DURING THE MONTH OF	Men.	Women.	Total.
November, 1897.....	12	8	20
December.....	11	13	24
January, 1898.....	12	10	22
February.....	9	17	26
March.....	12	12	24
April.....	6	6	12
May.....	16	10	26
June.....	9	10	19
July.....	11	14	25
August.....	7	13	20
September.....	12	13	25
October.....	13	12	25
Total.....	130	138	268





PATIENTS' CORRIDOR.

PATIENTS REMAINING IN THE HOSPITAL, OCTOBER 31st, 1898, AND COUNTIES FROM WHENCE SENT.

COUNTIES.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Atlantic	2	3	5
Bergen	2	.....	2
Burlington	51	48	94
Camden	12	10	22
Cape May	11	11	22
Cumberland	51	50	101
Essex	1	3	4
Gloucester	25	32	57
Hudson	4	1	5
Hunterdon	8	17	25
Mercer	128	121	249
Middlesex	100	99	199
Monmouth	52	87	139
Morris .....	.....	1	1
Ocean	19	18	37
Salem	19	22	41
Somerset	41	37	78
Union	1	4	5
New York .....	.....	1	1
Pennsylvania .....	.....	1	1
New Jersey	28	3	31
Total	555	564	1,119

GENERAL RESULTS.

The number of patients at the close of the last fiscal year was 1,071—546 men and 525 women. The number received since, viz., from November 1st, 1897, to October 31st, 1898, inclusive, was 268—130 men and 138 women. The whole number of cases under care during the year was 1,339—676 men and 663 women. Of this number, 220—121 men and 99 women—have been discharged as follows: Recovered, 95; improved, 24; unimproved or stationary, 4; and 97—57 men and 40 women—have died. At the close of the year there remained under care 1,119 patients—555 men and 564 women. This is an actual increase of 48 over the number under care at the close of the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1897. Of the total number under care at the close of the year, 998 are classed as indigent, and are supported in the Hospital principally by the counties from whence sent; 90 are private, and are supported by relatives or friends, and 31—28 men and 3 women—are supported entirely by the State, and committed under the act of 1869. Of this latter class, 8 men

have been admitted during the year and 3 men have died. There remain under care from the county of Burlington, 3; Camden, 5; Gloucester, 2; Mercer, 6; Middlesex, 6; Monmouth, 5; Salem, 1, and from Somerset, 3. The largest number of patients under care at any one time was 1,119—555 men and 564 women. The smallest number 1,059—540 men and 519 women. The daily average for the year was 1,058. Death occurred in 97 cases—57 men and 40 women. The death-rate in proportion to the whole number under care was about seven per centum. This is the largest percentage during any one year of the last decade, and is readily accounted for by reference to the tables showing causes of death, ages of those who have died, and length of time under care in the Hospital. Over 30 of those who died had passed their seventieth year. An unusually large number of patients have been brought to us far advanced in years and broken in health at the time of their admission, and for whom no reasonable hope could be entertained of cure or of any essential permanent benefit. Twenty or more had passed their seventieth year at the time of admission. Very few cases of death occurred during the year from acute diseases. The number of recoveries during the year was 95—48 men and 47 women. This is about thirty-five per centum of the total number of admissions.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Pulmonary consumption.....	8	5	13
General paresis.....	9	.....	9
Paralysis.....	4	4	8
Apoplexy.....	7	3	10
Epilepsy.....	9	6	15
Typhomania.....	5	3	8
General (chronic) exhaustion.....	3	4	7
Old age.....	2	5	7
Bright's disease of the kidneys.....	2	.....	2
Cardiac disease.....	2	6	8
Aneurism of the aorta.....	1	.....	1
Carcinoma.....	.....	1	1
Pneumonia.....	2	1	3
Uremic convulsions.....	1	.....	1
Progressive locomotor ataxia.....	1	.....	1
Chronic diarrhoea.....	1	.....	1
Ulcer of the stomach.....	.....	1	1
Suicide.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	57	40	97

**AGES OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED DURING THE YEAR AND THE LENGTH OF TIME
UNDER CARE IN THE HOSPITAL.**

AGE.				LENGTH OF TIME IN THE HOSPITAL.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Total.
Under twenty.....	2	2	2	Less than one week.....	3	5	8
Twenty to twenty-five.....	2	2	2	One to two weeks.....	4	2	6
Twenty-five to thirty.....	2	3	5	Two weeks to one month...	2	2	4
Thirty to thirty-five.....	3	2	5	One to three months.....	3	4	7
Thirty-five to forty.....	3	2	5	Three to six months.....	4	4	8
Forty to forty-five.....	4	2	6	Six to nine months.....	2	4	6
Forty-five to fifty.....	3	5	8	Nine months to one year...	2	.....	2
Fifty to fifty-five.....	7	3	10	One to two years.....	4	1	5
Fifty-five to sixty.....	4	2	6	Two to three years.....	5	2	7
Sixty to sixty-five.....	7	1	8	Three to four years.....	2	.....	2
Sixty-five to seventy.....	5	5	10	Four to five years.....	4	4	8
Seventy to seventy-five....	10	4	14	Five to ten years.....	9	6	15
Seventy-five to eighty.....	3	6	9	Ten to fifteen years.....	5	.....	5
Eighty to eighty-five.....	2	1	3	Fifteen to twenty years....	3	2	5
Over eighty-five.....	2	2	4	Twenty to thirty years....	2	3	5
				Thirty to forty years.....	2	1	3
				Over forty years.....	1	.....	1
Total	57	40	97	Total.....	57	40	97

**AGES OF DISCHARGED AS RECOVERED, AND LENGTH OF TIME UNDER CARE
IN THE HOSPITAL.**

AGE.				LENGTH OF TIME IN THE HOSPITAL.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Total.
Under twenty years.....	2	1	3	Less than three months.....	7	4	11
From twenty to thirty.....	10	8	18	Three to six months.....	10	16	26
thirty to forty.....	12	10	22	Six to nine months.....	8	6	14
forty to fifty.....	16	14	30	Nine months to one year...	12	8	20
fifty to sixty.....	5	9	14	One to two years.....	4	7	11
sixty to seventy.....	3	5	8	Two to three years.....	1	3	4
				Three to four years.....	2	.....	2
Total.....	48	47	95	Four to five years.....	.....	.....	.....
				Over five years.....	4	3	7
				Total.....	48	47	95

AGES OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR AND DURATION OF INSANITY PRIOR TO ADMISSION.

AGES.				DURATION OF INSANITY.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Total.
Under twenty years.....	4	7	11	Less than one week.....	2	3	5
Twenty to twenty-five....	10	13	23	One week to one month....	19	24	43
Twenty-five to thirty.....	14	12	26	One to three months.....	13	14	27
Thirty to thirty-five.....	13	18	31	Three to six months.....	9	9	18
Thirty-five to forty.....	16	15	31	Six to nine months.....	16	12	28
Forty to forty-five.....	10	16	26	Nine months to one year...	6	10	16
Forty-five to fifty.....	16	11	27	One to two years.....	20	15	35
Fifty to fifty-five.....	9	7	16	Two to three years.....	10	15	25
Fifty-five to sixty.....	13	10	23	Three to four years.....	5	11	16
Sixty to sixty-five.....	6	8	14	Four to five years.....	4	3	7
Sixty-five to seventy.....	3	8	11	Five to ten years.....	6	9	15
Seventy to seventy-five...	6	5	11	Ten to fifteen years.....	4	2	6
Seventy-five to eighty....	5	4	9	Fifteen to twenty years....	3	.....	3
Over eighty years.....	3	3	6	Over twenty years.....	5	4	9
Unknown.....	2	1	3	Congenital.....	3	3	6
Total.....	130	138	268	Total.....	130	138	268

FORM OF MENTAL DERANGEMENT.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Mania, acute.....	14	15	29
Mania, chronic.....	12	19	31
Mania, recurrent.....	3	12	15
Mania, puerperal.....	.....	6	6
Dementia, acute.....	20	8	28
Dementia, chronic.....	26	18	44
Dementia, senile.....	6	13	19
Melancholia, acute.....	17	15	22
Melancholia, chronic.....	18	20	38
General paresis.....	6	.....	6
Paranoia.....	5	.....	5
Epilepsy.....	5	5	10
Congenital.....	1	3	4
Alcoholism.....	7	1	8
Opium habit.....	.....	3	3
Total.....	130	138	268

ALLEGED CAUSES OF INRANITY.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
General ill-health.....	18	22	40
Domestic affliction.....	6	9	15
Domestic troubles.....	2	6	8
Loss of property, business troubles, &c.....	8	5	13
Overwork, anxiety, loss of sleep	12	8	20
Puerperal state.....	.....	6	6
Old age	6	10	16
Epilepsy,	5	5	10
Vicious habits and indulgences.....	10	1	11
Specific diseases	6	1	7
Intemperance in the use of alcohol.....	16	2	18
Sun stroke, heat exhaustion, &c.....	8	2	10
Injury to head.....	9	3	12
Congenital.....	1	3	4
Disappointed affections.....	3	8	11
Menopause.....	.....	9	9
Opium habit.....	.....	3	3
Excessive use of tobacco, cigarette-smoking, &c... ..	3	.....	3
Fright.....	1	.....	1
Spiritualism.....	.....	1	1
Menstrual troubles.....	.....	8	8
Unknown.....	16	26	42
Total.....	130	138	268

NATIVITY.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
New Jersey.....	76	73	149
New York.....	8	5	13
Pennsylvania.....	7	9	16
Virginia.....	2	3	5
Delaware.....	3	.....	3
Maine.....	1	.....	1
Massachusetts.....	1	.....	1
Wisconsin.....	1	.....	1
Indiana.....	1	1	2
Maryland.....	1	1	2
Tennessee.....	1	.....	1
Illinois.....	.....	2	2
South Carolina.....	.....	1	1
Germany.....	7	8	15
Ireland.....	5	13	18
England.....	3	4	7
Sweden.....	1	1	2
Norway.....	1	1	2
Russia.....	2	4	6
Italy.....	3	1	4
Hungary.....	1	2	3
Poland.....	.....	1	1
France.....	.....	1	1
Austria.....	.....	1	1
Hawaii.....	.....	1	1
Unknown.....	5	5	10
Total.....	130	138	268

HEREDITY.

In seventy-four cases (32 men and 42 women) of those admitted during the year there was acknowledged hereditary predisposition to insanity. In thirty-nine cases (18 men and 21 women) the hereditary taint was in the paternal, in twenty-eight (9 men and 19 women) in the maternal and in seven (5 men and 2 women) in both the paternal and maternal lines. In one hundred and sixty-seven cases (89 men and 78 women) hereditary predisposition was denied as existing and in twenty-seven cases (9 men and 18 women) the history of the family of the patient was unknown or unascertained.

SUICIDAL TENDENCY.

In twenty-six cases (9 men and 17 women) there existed a decided suicidal tendency, and in forty-nine cases (30 men and 19 women) suicide was threatened, but no actual attempt was made at self-injury.

HOMICIDAL TENDENCY.

In eighteen cases (15 men and 3 women) there existed a decided homicidal tendency, and in thirty-seven cases (30 men and 7 women) homicide was threatened.

INTEMPERANCE IN THE USE OF ALCOHOL, ETC.

In forty-three cases (39 men and 4 women) there was acknowledged intemperance in the use of alcohol, and in four cases (1 man and 3 women) the opium habit existed.

INTEMPERANCE IN PARENTS.

In twenty-nine cases (20 men and 9 women) the father of the patient was intemperate in the use of alcohol, in five cases (men) the mother was intemperate and in one case (woman) both the father and the mother were addicted to the excessive use of alcohol.

CIVIL CONDITION.

One hundred and twenty-six cases (65 men and 61 women) were married and one hundred cases (49 men and 51 women) were single. Nine were widowers, twenty-four widows, three (2 men and 1 woman) were divorced, and in six cases (5 men and 1 woman) the civil condition was unknown.

ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATIONS.

I hesitate to again thrust this subject upon your attention, but the great necessity that exists for some relief from our overcrowded condition is my excuse for doing so. We have only proper accommodations in the Hospital for a little more than eight hundred patients, and we close the fiscal year with eleven hundred and nineteen under care, an excess of about three hundred beyond the estimated capacity of the institution. I need not again refer to the evils and dangers that constantly threaten in an overcrowded hospital of this character. During the past decade we have had an actual annual increase in our numbers of nearly thirty-eight. We closed the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1889, with seven hundred and sixty-one patients (385 men and 376 women), under care in the institution, and the last fiscal year (1898) with eleven hundred and nineteen (555 men and 564 women), and with no additional accommodations for their care beyond that which we had in 1889. We have had, from time to time, some little temporary relief from the establishment of the county asylums, but notwithstanding this fact our numbers have steadily increased. Each year the number of admissions grows steadily larger, as will be fully shown by the following table compiled from the annual reports since 1889 :



BUILDINGS AND LAKE.

ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR ENDING	Men.	Women.	Total.
1889.....	89	97	186
1890.....	90	87	177
1891.....	117	85	202
1892.....	116	120	236
1893.....	111	90	201
1894.....	115	107	222
1895.....	158	93	251
1896.....	129	122	251
1897.....	137	101	238
1898.....	180	138	268

How best and most economically to make provision for the care and maintenance of the steadily-increasing numbers has been so frequently and fully discussed in former annual reports that it seems scarcely necessary to again state them in detail. The erection of an infirmary constructed for the special care of the aged, infirm and paralytic has been suggested, and another year's experience only more certainly confirms the opinion that an urgent necessity exists for such a structure. We have a large number of this class under care, and by their removal to a separate building adapted in its construction to meet their special needs would not only secure for them very much better care and supervision than it is possible to give them under existing arrangements, compelled as we are by reason of our overcrowded state to associate them with our acute and disturbed cases, but would also give us prompt and decided relief by allowing us the use of the rooms for urgent cases now occupied by them in the main building. A building such as is proposed could be finished and furnished throughout for the accommodation of three hundred patients (one hundred and fifty of each sex) for a sum not exceeding sixty thousand dollars. In addition to this, if the building could be constructed of brick, it could be completed and ready for occupancy by the early autumn of the coming year. The Legislature at its last session enacted a bill providing for the establishment of an epileptic colony in our State. The Board of Managers appointed by the Governor have selected and purchased a site for the colony, but, notwithstanding the fact that it was formally declared open for the reception of patients on the first day of November of the present year, a considerable time must necessarily elapse before we can expect any essen-

tial relief from this source by the transfer of the epileptic class now under our care to the new institution. We are assured by the Managers that the work will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible, but much has yet to be done in the construction and furnishing of suitable buildings, workshops and in making other arrangements necessary for the proper organization and successful working of such an institution before they can accommodate any considerable number of patients. Since the last annual report we have had seven additional patients admitted under the act of 1869. The following table shows the total number of this class and the counties from whence committed that have been sent to the institution and the results :

COUNTIES.	Admitted.	Escaped.	Discharged.	Died.	Removed to Morris Plains	Remaining.
Atlantic.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Bergen.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Burlington.....	7	.....	2	2	.....	2
Camden.....	9	1	2	1	.....	5
Cape May.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Cumberland.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gloucester.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Essex.....	15	4	2	3	6	.....
Hudson.....	12	.....	1	.....	11	.....
Hunterdon.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Mercer.....	9	.....	.....	3	.....	6
Middlesex.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	6
Monmouth.....	7	.....	1	1	.....	5
Passaic.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Salem ..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Somerset.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	3
Union.....	13	2	1	2	8	.....
Warren.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Total.....	97	8	13	17	28	31

No changes have occurred during the year in the officers of the institution.

In conclusion I take this opportunity to express my thanks to the Medical Staff of the Hospital for assistance rendered me in conducting its affairs, to the Warden for courtesies extended, to the Medical Department, and to your Board for continued confidence in and support given me in my efforts to discharge the duties of my office.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN W. WARD,

New Jersey State Hospital, Trenton, November 1st, 1898.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Our thanks are especially due to the editors of the following daily and weekly newspapers for gratuitous copies for the use of our household throughout the year. The home paper is always one of the most welcome visitors to our corridors.

Daily State Gazette.....	Trenton.
Daily True American.....	Trenton.
Trenton Times.....	Trenton.
New Jersey Staats Journal.....	Trenton.
Salem Sunbeam.....	Salem.
National Standard.....	Salem.
South Jerseyman.....	Salem.
New Jersey Mirror.....	Mount Holly.
Mount Holly Herald.....	Mount Holly.
Mount Holly Despatch.....	Mount Holly.
Monmouth Democrat.....	Freehold.
Monmouth Inquirer.....	Freehold.
New Jersey Patriot.....	Bridgeton.
Bridgeton Chronicle.....	Bridgeton.
Elmer Times.....	Elmer.
Bound Brook Chronicle.....	Bound Brook.
Burlington Gazette.....	Burlington.
New Jersey Enterprise.....	Burlington.
Hunterdon County Democrat.....	Flemington.
Democrat Advertiser.....	Flemington.
Home Visitor.....	Flemington.
The Constitution.....	Woodbury.
Liberal Press.....	Woodbury.
Unionist-Gazette.....	Somerville.
Somerset Democrat.....	Somerville.
Beverly Banner.....	Beverly.
Ocean County Democrat.....	Toms River.
New Jersey Gazette.....	Camden.
Dover Index.....	Dover.
Iron Era.....	Dover.
Morris County Chronicle.....	Morristown.
Herald and Times.....	Atco.
The Westfield Leader.....	Westfield.
Hopewell Herald.....	Hopewell.
Beobachter (German).....	Egg Harbor.
The Advance (two copies).....	Jamesburg.
Glassboro Enterprise.....	Glassboro.
Times and Journal.....	Lakewood.
Tuckerton Beacon.....	Tuckerton.
The Press.....	Riverside.

Warren Republican.....	Hackettstown.
Freie Presse (German)	Elizabeth.
Warren Tidings.....	Phillipsburg.
Hunterdon Independent.....	Frenchtown.
Orange Sontagsblatt (German).....	Orange.
Volksfreund (German).....	Paterson.
Herald of the Coming One.....	Boston, Mass.
The Atlantic Review.....	Atlantic City.
Monmouth Press	Atlantic Highlands.
New Jersey Staats Zeitung (German).....	Jersey City.
New Jersey Advocate.....	Rahway.
Morris Journal.....	Dover.
Burlington County Democrat.....	Mount Holly.

BY-LAWS, FORMS, ETC.

(45)

EXTRACTS FROM THE BY-LAWS.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

ORDER OR WARRANT FILED.

1. Whenever a patient is sent to the Hospital by the order of any court, justice or judge, the order or warrant, or a copy thereof, by which such person is sent, shall be lodged with the Medical Director.

CLEANLINESS.

2. Each patient, before admission, shall be made perfectly clean, and be free from vermin or any contagious or infectious disease.

CLOTHING FOR MEN.

3. Each male patient shall be provided with at least two shirts, a new and substantial coat, vest and pantaloons, of strong woollen cloth, two pairs of socks, a black cravat, a good hat or cap, and a pair of new shoes or boots, together with a comfortable outside garment.

CLOTHING FOR WOMEN.

4. Each female patient, in addition to the same quantity of undergarments, shoes and stockings, shall have a flannel petticoat, two good dresses, also a cloak or other outside garment. In case the patient is so much excited as not to admit of being thus clothed, other clothing that can be kept on, that is comfortable and in sufficient quantity, with a change thereof, may be substituted.

It is very desirable that extra and better apparel should be sent

with those accustomed to it, that when they become better, and when they attend religious worship, walk or drive out, their self-respect may be preserved.

In all cases the patient's best clothing should be sent; it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary for the purposes above mentioned.

JEWELRY, ETC.

5. Jewelry and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, &c., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost.

HISTORY OF CASE.

6. A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, some one acquainted with him should accompany him to the Hospital, from whom minute, but often essential, particulars may be learned.

BOND, ETC.

7. A bond, with satisfactory sureties, will be required for the payment of the board and expenses, and for the removal of the patient when discharged, of all persons, except those sent at the expense of the counties.

Those who bring friends should be prepared to give such bond, and, if strangers, bring evidence of their responsibility.



EXERCISE GROUNDS AND FARM BUILDINGS.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION OF PATIENTS TO THE NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL AT TRENTON.

*Same Procedure Necessary in Case of Either Private or Indigent
Patients, Except that a Bond with Proper Sureties Must
be Executed in Case of Private Patients.*

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

REQUEST FOR COMMITMENT OF A PATIENT TO STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

To the Medical Director of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton :

The undersigned, of, in the county of, and State of
City or town.
, being desirous of having, an insane person of
Full name of patient.
 the county of, and State of, committed to and confined as
 an indigent patient in the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, hereby
 requests the admission therein of the said, for the
Full name of patient.
 purpose aforesaid. Said, was born at, on
Full name of patient. City or town.
, resides at, and is a
Date of birth. State patient's residence with particularity. Profession,
 The undersigned is a
trade or calling of patient. State degree of relation or other
 of the said
circumstance of connection between patient and person } Full name of patient.
making request.

Dated, 189.....

Name of person making request.

P. O. address,
 Street and number,
 City
 County
 State.

CERTIFICATE OF INSANITY OF PATIENT BY PHYSICIAN
RESIDENT OF NEW JERSEY.

I,, of, in the county of, and State of New Jersey, do hereby certify that I am a graduate of, and permanent resident of the State of New Jersey, and have been in actual practice as a physician for at least five years last past; that I have made a personal examination of, alleged to be insane, and whose admission into the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton has been requested by of, in said State, and I am of the opinion that the said is insane, and a proper person to be committed to, and confined in, said Hospital; that I am not superintendent, proprietor, or an officer, or a regular professional attendant, or financially interested in said Hospital, nor am I a near relative either by blood or marriage, or guardian or trustee of the said

The following is a description and identification of, and the facts I have been able to ascertain concerning hereditary taint, previous attack and serious nervous disorder of the said

1. Patient resides at, county of; age, years; nativity (*if foreign, how long in U. S.*),; sex,; color,; occupation,; single, married, widowed, divorced. (*Strike out words not required.*)

2. Birthplace of father,; of mother,

3. Number of previous attacks,; present attack began 18 . (*If the patient has ever been an inmate of an institution for the insane, state when and where.*)

.....
4. Was the present attack gradual or rapid in its onset?

.....
5. What is the patient's general physical condition?

.....
(*If afflicted with any infirmity or disease other than insanity, state it.*)

.....
6. Is the patient cleanly or uncleanly in personal habits?

.....
7. Is the patient violent, dangerous, destructive, excited or depressed, homicidal or suicidal? (*If either homicide or suicide has been attempted or threatened it should be so stated.*)

8. What is the supposed cause of the insanity? (*State both predisposing and exciting causes, if known.*)

.....

9. Has the patient insane relatives? If so, state the degree of consanguinity, and whether paternal or maternal. (*State any hereditary taint of insanity that can be ascertained.*)

.....

10. State the patient's habits as to the use of liquor, tobacco, opium or other drug, and whether excessive or moderate:

.....

The following are the facts as to the insanity of the said, upon which my opinion is founded:

(1) The patient said (*state what the patient said, if anything, in the presence of the physician*):

.....

(2) The patient (*state what the patient did in presence of the physician, and also describe his or her appearance and manner*):

.....

(3) Other facts perceived by me indicating insanity:

.....

(4) Facts indicating insanity communicated to me by others: (*State what, if any, significant change there has been in the patient's disposition, mental condition, business or social habits, or bodily health.*)

.....

....., Physician.

AFFIDAVIT.

State of New Jersey, county of.....ss.—....., being duly sworn according to law, on his oath says that he is the physician named in and who made and subscribed the foregoing certificate; that he has read the same, and knows the contents thereof, and that the facts, matters and things therein set forth are true to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

.....

Sworn to and subscribed before me this.....day of, 189...

.....

**CERTIFICATE OF INSANITY OF PATIENT BY PHYSICIAN
RESIDENT OF NEW JERSEY.**

I,, of....., in the county of....., and State of New Jersey, do hereby certify that I am a graduate of.....and permanent resident of the State of New Jersey, and have been in actual practice as a physician for at least five years last past; that I have made a personal examination of....., alleged to be insane, and whose admission into the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton has been requested by.....of.....in said State, and I am of the opinion that the said..... is insane, and a proper person to be committed to, and confined in, said hospital; that I am not superintendent, proprietor, or an officer or a regular professional attendant, or financially interested in said Hospital, nor am I a near relative either by blood or marriage, or guardian or trustee of the said.....

The following is a description and identification of, and the facts I have been able to ascertain concerning hereditary taint, previous attack and serious nervous disorder of the said.....

1. Patient resides at....., county of.....; age,years; nativity (*if foreign, how long in U. S.*),.....; sex,; color,; occupation,; single, married, widowed, divorced. (*Strike out words not required.*)

2. Birthplace of father,; of mother.....

3. Number of previous attacks,; present attack began 18..... (*If the patient has ever been an inmate of an institution for the insane, state when and where.*)

.....
4. Was the present attack gradual or rapid in its onset?

.....
5. What is the patient's general physical condition?

.....
(*If afflicted with any infirmity or disease other than insanity, state it.*)

.....
6. Is the patient cleanly or uncleanly in personal habits?

.....
7. Is the patient violent, dangerous, destructive, excited or depressed, homicidal or suicidal? (*If either homicide or suicide has been attempted or threatened it should be so stated.*)

8. What is the supposed cause of the insanity? (*State both pre-disposing and exciting causes, if known.*)

9. Has the patient insane relatives? If so, state the degree of consanguinity, and whether paternal or maternal. (*State any hereditary taint of insanity that can be ascertained.*)

10. State the patient's habits as to the use of liquor, tobacco, opium or other drug, and whether excessive or moderate :

The following are the facts as to the insanity of the said..... upon which my opinion is founded :

(1) The patient said (*state what the patient said, if anything, in the presence of the physician*) :

(2) The patient (*state what the patient did in presence of the physician, and also describe his or her appearance and manner*) :

(3) Other facts perceived by me indicating insanity :

(4) Facts indicating insanity communicated to me by others. (*State what, if any, significant change there has been in the patient's disposition, mental condition, business or social habits, or bodily health.*)

....., *Physician.*

AFFIDAVIT.

State of New Jersey, county of.....es.—....., being duly sworn according to law, on his oath says that he is the physician named in and who made and subscribed the foregoing certificate; that he has read the same, and knows the contents thereof, and that the facts, matters and things therein set forth are true to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

.....

Sworn to and subscribed before me this.....day of....., 189 .

.....

FORM OF BOND.

Know all men by these presents that we....., of the township of....., in the county of....., are held and firmly bound unto, Treasurer of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, and his successors in office, in the sum of one thousand dollars, for the payment of which we jointly and severally bind ourselves firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our hands, and dated this.....day of....., 189...

Whereas,....., of the township of....., in the county of....., a lunatic, has been admitted a boarder in the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton; now, therefore,

The condition of the obligation is, that if the said obligators shall pay to the said Treasurer, or his successors in office, the sum of..... dollars and.....cents per week of the board of said lunatic, so long as.....shall continue a boarder in said Hospital, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by.....requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and shall provide for.....suitable clothing, and pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for.....by the Warden of the Hospital, and shall remove..... from the Hospital whenever the room occupied by.....shall be required for a class of patients having preference by law, or in the opinion of the Medical Director to be received into said Hospital; and if.....should be removed at the request of relatives or anyone authorized to make such removal, before the expiration of six calendar months after reception, then if such obligators shall pay board for twenty-six weeks, unless.....should sooner be cured, and if they shall also pay not exceeding fifty dollars for all damagesmay do to the furniture or other property of the Hospital, and for reasonable charges in case of death, such payment for board and clothing to be made quarterly, in advance, from date of admission, and at the time of removal, with interest on each bill from and after the time it becomes due, then this obligation to be void—otherwise to remain in force.

Signed and sealed in the presence of

.....	.....	[L. S.]
.....	.....	[L. S.]

FORMS AND DIRECTIONS.

JUDGE'S ORDER APPROVING CERTIFICATES OF INSANITY, AND FINDING OF INDIGENCE AND LEGAL SETTLE- MENT, AFTER INQUIRY.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,
County of.....

I,, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of, to whom have been presented copies of the request in writing for the admission to, and confinement as an indigent patient in, the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, of....., and of the certificates of.....and....., physicians who certify to the insanity of the said....., which copies are certified by the Medical Director of said Hospital, under the seal thereof; and having examined said request and certificates, and duly considered the same, and being satisfied with the form and sufficiency of said request and certificates, and having, pursuant to the statute, instituted inquiry and taken proofs as to the indigence and legal settlement of the said....., but not having deemed it necessary to call a jury, did call before me.....,, credible witnesses, and examined them and each of them, upon their several corporal oaths touching the indigence and legal settlement of the said....., and it appearing satisfactorily to me from the certificates aforesaid, and the testimony of the witnesses aforesaid, that the said.....is insane and an indigent, and has not sufficient estate to support himself (and his family), under such visitation of insanity, and that he has a legal settlement in the county of....., from whence his admission to said Hospital is requested, all of which I do hereby certify; and I do hereby order that the said certificates be and are hereby approved, to the end that the said.....shall be confined in said Hospital at the expense of said county, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, until he shall be restored to reason,

or removed or discharged according to law ; and this shall be a sufficient warrant and authority for such confinement and detention.

Witness my hand and seal, at....., this.....day of....., eighteen hundred and ninety.....

....., J. [L. s.]

JUDGE'S ORDER APPROVING CERTIFICATES OF INSANITY.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

I,....., Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of, to whom have been presented copies of the request in writing for the admission to, and confinement as a patient in, the New Jersey State Hospital for the Insane at Trenton, of....., in the county of....., and of the certificates of.....and....., physicians who certify to the insanity of the said....., which copies are certified by the Medical Director of said Hospital, under the seal thereof ; and having examined the said request and certificates, and duly considered the same, and being satisfied with the form and sufficiency of said request and certificates, do hereby order that the same be and are hereby approved, all of which I do hereby certify, to the end that the said.....shall be confined in said Hospital, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, until he be restored to reason, or removed or discharged, according to law ; and this shall be a sufficient warrant and authority for such confinement and detention.

Witness my hand and seal, at....., this..... day of....., eighteen hundred and ninety.....

....., J. [L. s.]

FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Managers and Officers

OF THE

New Jersey State Hospital

AT TRENTON

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31st

1899



TRENTON, N. J.:
MACCRELLISH & QUIGLEY, STATE PRINTERS, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
1899.

Gift of "N." J.
Document Clerk
May 13, 1908

MANAGERS.

GARRET D. W. VROOM, President,	Trenton.
N. NEWLIN STOKES, M.D., Vice-President,	Moorestown.
HENRY R. BALDWIN, M.D.,	New Brunswick.
B. W. ANDREWS,	Woodbury.
JOHN TAYLOR,	Trenton.
JOSEPH RICE,	Trenton.
C. S. HOFFMAN,	Somerville.
JOSEPH THOMPSON,	Atlantic City.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

JOHN W. WARD, M.D.,	.	.	.	Medical Director.
JOHN C. FELTY, M.D.,	.	.	.	Assistant Physician.
CHARLES L. ALLEN, M.D.,	.	.	{	Second Assistant Physician and Pathologist.
WILLIAM F. JONES, M.D.,	.	.	.	Third Assistant Physician.
PAUL L. CORT, M.D.,	.	.	.	Fourth Assistant Physician.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

WILLIAM P. HAYES,	.	.	.	.	.	Warden.
HARVEY H. JOHNSON,	.	.	.	.	.	Treasurer.

Report of the Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton.

To His Excellency Foster M. Voorhees, Governor of New Jersey:

The Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, in compliance with the requirements of the law, beg leave to submit their annual report detailing the past year's operations and the actual state of the Hospital.

The total number of patients under care in the Hospital during the year was 1,886, an increase of 47 over last year; of this number 697 were men and 689 women. The number discharged during the year was 216—110 men and 106 women: of these 85 were discharged as recovered, 27 as improved, 5 as unimproved, and 99 died. The number of deaths exceeded by two that for the last year, which number was then stated to be considerably above the average. Of this number 50 were over the age of 60 years, and 12 between the ages of 70 and 75 years, 9 between the ages of 75 and 80 years, and 11 over 80 years. In this connection we would call attention to the large number of old persons admitted during the year; out of the total number of admissions 58 were over the age of 60 years, and of these 17 were over the age of 75 years.

The total number of patients remaining under care at the close of the fiscal year was 1,170, and of these 587 were men and 583 women; this exceeds by 51 the number under care on October 31st, 1898, and by 272 the number of patients which the buildings were designed to accommodate. As is stated by the Medical Director in his annual report, attention has been called from year to year to the great necessity that exists for making additional provision for the care of our increasing numbers, and an examination of the institution by your Excellency and by the members of the Legislature, would, we believe, result in the adoption of measures for the relief of the

Hospital, absolutely necessary in its present crowded condition. The erection of an Infirmary, as repeatedly recommended, and more particularly referred to in our report for last year, would grant the needed relief and enable the Board to properly treat the unfortunates committed to our care.

The erection of a dormitory for the female attendants of the Hospital is now under way. This building is being erected to enable the Board to carry out the system adverted to in our last Annual Report, and in furtherance of the general plan of removing the residence of the attendants from the hospital buildings proper, so that such attendants will only be in such buildings when actually on duty. When finished, this building will give us partial relief, as the rooms now occupied by such attendants on the halls of the institution will be utilized for the accommodation of patients, and room will be gained for about forty beds for patients. This dormitory is located between the Main Building and the Annex, and entirely convenient to both; it is constructed of Stockton brown stone and will be three stories in height, with suitable reception and reading-rooms, and also well-constructed bath, toilet and wash-rooms on each floor. During the next year we hope to erect a similar building for the use of the male attendants. Both of these dormitories the Board will construct out of the House Fund of the institution.

The annual report of the Warden presents, in a very satisfactory manner, a detailed statement of the operations of his department of the institution for the past year. During the year the Board has erected a brick dwelling for the residence of the Warden; it is located at the entrance of the grounds, near the old Trenton and Ewing turnpike road. The contract price of the building, including carpenter, mason work and heating, was sixty-two hundred dollars. This improvement had long been needed, as the rooms occupied by the Warden and his family are in the basement of the old Main Building and totally inadequate and unfit for their proper accommodation.

After a careful examination of the system now in use for the lighting of the several buildings of the Hospital, the Board has concluded that the gasoline plant now in use is antiquated and entirely inadequate to the present needs of the Hospital, and have therefore determined to substitute lighting by means of electricity. This determination was reached only after careful deliberation and consultation with those in authority in similar institutions throughout the

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FRONT ENTRANCE.

country. A contract has been entered into for the wiring of all the buildings in the most approved and modern method. In order to secure proper work, and, so far as possible, absolute safety, the specifications and plans have been submitted to a skilled electrical engineer, and the contract will be carried out under his supervision. Electricity for lighting will be furnished for the present by the Trenton Gas and Electric Company, but in the near future it may be necessary for the Board to establish its own plant upon the grounds of the institution.

The accompanying reports of the Medical Director and Warden are deserving of attention and careful consideration, detailing as they do the particulars of the several departments of the Hospital for the past year.

The operation of the act of 1898, relative to the commitment of patients to institutions for the insane, continues to be most satisfactory. That it should have excited some criticism was not unexpected, and, perhaps, unavoidable, but a fair and conscientious compliance with the provisions of the statute is in the interests of the individual citizen, as well as of the public at large.

If the carefully prepared provisions of the statute are followed, it is extremely improbable that any commitment can be made unless the party is insane and a proper subject for the care and treatment in a hospital. The certificate of the two physicians must be under oath, and the only warrant for detention for a longer period than fifteen days is the order of the judge, based upon the approval by him of the certificates of insanity after inquiry. In one instance during the past year certificates of insanity under oath were made the basis of detention of a resident of the county of Middlesex who was clearly not insane and was at once released by order of this Board. The papers in this case were by order of the Board referred to the prosecutor of the pleas for that county for presentation to the grand jury. Instead of an indictment of the two physicians, the grand jury merely laid before the court a presentment, in which, after stating that it was evident that the doctors who signed the certificate had not made a careful and sufficient examination of the patient, and that they were fully censurable for carelessness in this, but that they were not actuated by any criminal motive, adds, "this presentment is made in the hope that physicians generally who have it in their power, by their certificates, to bring about the incarceration of citizens in the asylum for the insane, will do so only where the fact of insanity is

evident and is disclosed by a careful and exhaustive personal examination, and in the further hope that a law which can be so readily perverted to the injury of any citizen may be promptly and substantially amended."

On this part of the presentment above quoted we beg leave to take issue; no amendment of the law, however prompt or substantial, can prevent false swearing on the part of physicians making these certificates; swift and severe punishment of any one thus offending is the only remedy. The Legislature relied upon the long-established honor of the medical profession in committing to physicians this duty and power, and the false certificate of insanity under oath made by any member thereof, depriving a citizen of liberty, merited condign punishment. We only desire to add that the present law governing commitment embodies the leading and best features of the revised English law relating to the commitment of lunatics, and also those of the revised statute of the state of New York.

The various county and private institutions situated in this hospital district have been visited by the members of the Board of Managers, in compliance with a requirement of the act approved May 17th, 1894, and report as follows:

Atlantic County.—The asylum in this county is located near the village of Pleasantville, about six miles from Atlantic City. The building is constructed especially for the care of the insane, is of brick, three stories in height, and designed to accommodate about fifty patients. An addition to the present structure is nearly completed and designed to accommodate thirty additional patients, all men. The new part is furnished with baths, lavatories, pleasant sitting-rooms, &c., and when finished will add much to the comfort and convenience of the patients. The water-supply not being adequate to the demands, a new well has been recently sunk. The new well is 704 feet deep, and is capable of furnishing about 200 gallons per minute of excellent water. A tank with a capacity of about 40,000 gallons has recently been placed in position. This gives water-storage and ensures a good fire-pressure. The engines, heating apparatus, &c., have all been removed from the main building, where they were until recently located, and provided for in a building at some distance from the institution. Tobias McConnell continues as resident superintendent, his wife acting as matron. During the year 14 patients (7 men and 7 women) have been admitted, and 2 men have died. There

are at present under care in the asylum 54 patients (29 men and 25 women). We found the patients well cared for, and their general appearance and their surroundings gave evidence of care and intelligent supervision on the part of the officers in charge. The visiting physician resides about one mile from the asylum and can be called by telephone at any time in case of emergency. He makes a daily visitation to the institution.

Burlington County.—There is no separate structure in this county for the accommodation and care of its insane. The asylum forms a part of the county almshouse. It was found by the Visiting Committee to be in good condition, clean, well ventilated, and the inmates well cared for. Mr. Gaskill and his wife continue to act as superintendent and matron of the asylum. During the year there have died 1 man and 2 women. The year closed with 49 patients under care—14 men and 35 women.

Camden County.—The asylum in this county is located about two miles distant from the town of Blackwood. Charles F. Currie continues to be the resident superintendent, and his wife acts as matron. J. Anson Smith, M.D., is the visiting physician. Dr. Smith makes a daily visitation to the asylum. His residence is near the institution, and he can be summoned promptly in case of an emergency. The institution has a regular corps of attendants, and the patients are comfortably clad, and gave evidence of being well cared for. On account of the crowded condition of the asylum, it was found necessary to extend the present building. The extension was approaching completion at the time of our visit. The extension will furnish sixty additional sleeping-rooms, two large sitting-rooms for patients, a new dining-room, kitchen, store-room, and a new heating and power plant. We also noticed several desirable changes and improvements in the older portion of the building, which, when completed, will add greatly to the architectural appearance of the structure, as well as furnish additional comforts and conveniences to the patients. There have been admitted during the year 48 patients—19 men and 24 women. Discharged, 17—10 men and 7 women. Died, 15—6 men and 9 women. There remained under care, at the close of the fiscal year 1899, 78 men and 111 women.

West Collingwood.—This is a private institution, conducted by Miss Jones, located in West Collingwood, Camden county. There are accommodations for eight patients. Each patient is furnished

with a private attendant. The building is pleasantly located, well furnished, and every effort apparently made for the comfort and care of the patients. There are at present five under care. Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, of Philadelphia, visits the institution twice a month; Dr. W. B. Jennings, of Haddonfield, is the regular attending physician, and visits the asylum three times weekly, and subject to call at any time.

Cumberland County.—This asylum is located about two miles distant from the city of Bridgeton. Benjamin F. Roray is the superintendent, and his wife acts as matron. Mr. Roray is also the steward of the almshouse and conducts the two offices in one. During the year one man and one woman have been admitted. There remained under care at the close of the year 18—9 men and 9 women. The new building, especially erected for the care and treatment of the insane, and intended to accommodate all patients from this county, is rapidly approaching completion, and it is hoped to have it ready for the reception of patients not later than March, 1900. The structure is built of brick, with stone trimmings for windows and doors, is three stories in height and 495 feet long, and when completed is intended to accommodate two hundred patients—one hundred of each sex. Arrangements are made for eight classifications of patients—four of each sex. The building is furnished throughout with bath-rooms, lavatories, hot and cold water, and all the appointments of modern asylums for the insane. Heating, cooking, &c., will be done by steam, furnished from a separate boiler-house, located about one hundred feet to the rear of the main structure, and connected therewith by an underground passage, serving as a conduit for the pipes conveying steam for heating and cooking purposes. The institution, when completed, grounds graded and planted, &c., will be one of the best adapted for the purpose intended of any county institution in the southern district of the State. The cost to the county for the entire work will be from eighty to eighty-four thousand dollars.

Gloucester County.—This asylum is located about one mile from Clarksboro, and is under the care of George G. Matherby, Steward of the County Almshouse, his wife acting as matron. We found that portion of the almshouse intended for the care of the insane patients clean and well ventilated. The medical care of patients is under the supervision of George C. Lewis, M. D., who makes a regular visit to the patients once a week, and is subject to call at any time

his services may be required. Dr. Lewis resides at Panestor—three miles distant from the asylum. During the year three patients have been removed by friends. Two (women) have died, and there remain under care 11 (4 men and 7 women).

Salem County.—This asylum is located about two miles distant from Woodstown, is built of brick, three stories in height, and intended to accommodate twelve patients. It is situated a few feet from the almshouse proper. The institution is under the care of Samuel D. White, Steward of the Almshouse, his wife acting as matron. Dr. Garrison, at Pennsgrove, two miles distant, and Dr. W. T. Good, Quinton, about six miles distant, are the physicians. They see the insane, if it is necessary, at the time of their weekly visitations to the almshouse. In case of emergency, it is necessary to drive to Woodstown, two miles distant, and telegraph. The almshouse is visited by the physicians attending, on Tuesday and Friday in each week. During the year two men and one woman have been admitted; one man has died. There remained under care at the close of the year, 13 patients, 6 men and 7 women.

From the foregoing report we find that six counties in this Hospital District, viz., Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cumberland, Gloucester and Salem, are caring either wholly or in part for their insane, aggregating three hundred and thirty-four patients, one hundred and forty men, one hundred and ninety-four women. In the counties of Atlantic, Camden and Cumberland separate buildings, with the usual accessories for the care and comfort of the insane, have been provided at considerable cost to the several counties, and while there is not in any case a resident physician, the patients do have frequent medical visitations, and are under the immediate care of attendants and nurses more or less proficient in their work. On the other hand, in the counties of Burlington, Gloucester and Salem, no separate building is furnished to meet the requirements of the insane, but they are quartered in the almshouse proper, and with no other attendants, usually, than that furnished by the resident inmates of the almshouse. These places are designated as "asylums," and receive State aid at the rate of two dollars per capita per week, yet are without organization, without adequate medical supervision, and without attendants or nurses in any way qualified to care for the unfortunate insane committed to their care. Attention has been directed to this

neglect on the part of the several counties to make proper provision for the insane, for whom State aid is received, in former annual reports. We are still of the opinion that an almshouse in which the insane and paupers commingle in common, and without any organization, or any provisions made for their special care, does not in any manner fulfill the idea especially intended by the State in authorizing the establishment of county asylums.

Dated, Trenton, N. J., November 15th, 1899.

GARRET D. W. VROOM,
N. NEWLIN STOKES,
B. W. ANDREWS,
C. S. HOFFMAN,
JOSEPH RICE,
JOHN TAYLOR,
HENRY R. BALDWIN,
JOSEPH THOMPSON,
Managers.

Treasurer's Report.

To the Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton :

GENTLEMEN—The following abstract of receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1899, is respectfully submitted :

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand November 1st, 1898.....	\$45,661 56
From State Treasurer for county patients.....	\$50,000 00
From State Treasurer for convict patients.....	7,000 00
From State Treasurer for State patients.....	4,500 00
From State Treasurer for salary paid Secretary.....	41 67
From sundry counties.....	159,119 53
From private patients.....	23,377 83
From sale of sundries.....	3,520 94
	<hr/> \$247,559 97
	<hr/> \$293,221 53

DISBURSEMENTS.

On orders of Warden.....	242,949 54
Balance on hand October 31st, 1899.....	\$50,271 99

H. H. JOHNSON,

Treasurer.

New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, November 1, 1899.

We hereby certify that we have examined the Treasurer's accounts of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, and find them correctly stated and balanced according to the foregoing statement.

B. W. ANDREWS,

JOSEPH RICE,

C. S. HOFFMAN,

Auditing Committee.

11



EAST ENTRANCE.

Report of the Warden.

(17)

Warden's Report.

To the Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton :

GENTLEMEN—Herewith I submit to you my annual report for the year ending October 31st, 1899, including cash receipts and disbursements, farm and garden products, the new work done in the various departments, also requirements for the year commencing November 1st, 1900.

The cash receipts and disbursements have been as follows :

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance in hands of Treasurer November 1st, 1898.....	\$45,661 56
Cash receipts from all sources.....	247,559 97
	\$293,221 53
Cash payments for the year.....	242,949 54
	\$50,271 99

The cash balance as above of \$50,271.99, may on first impression appear quite large, but when the fact is taken into consideration that there are obligations to be deducted therefrom, in the shape of current bills and contracts for the new buildings now in the course of erection, amounting to an amount between twenty five and thirty thousand dollars, the balance shrinks into a sum that is certainly none too large for the successful workings of our institution.

APPRAISEMENT.

Buildings, grounds, &c., valued at.....	\$750,000 00
Personal property, as per inventory.....	152,449 17

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Total resources, as per statement shown.....	\$93,625 75
All liabilities, as per statement.....	41,536 05
	\$52 089 70

IMPROVEMENTS, ETC.—DORMITORY.

In accordance with your last annual report to the Governor of the State, we are now erecting a brown-stone building to be used as a dormitory, situated about two hundred feet from the extreme east end of our main building, to be used for the accommodation of our female attendants. These attendants, at the present time, are lodged in the halls of the institution, and their removal therefrom will add considerable room for the accommodation of patients. The dormitory will be of Stockton brown-stone, three stories high, and will contain sixty sleeping-rooms to accommodate that number of attendants. The building will be about one hundred and twenty-five feet long and forty-two feet deep in the center and about thirty-five feet on the two wings. On each of the three floors there will be bath, toilet and wash rooms, and in addition thereto, on the first floor, will be a reception and reading-room for the convenience of the attendants. The removal of all of the attendants off the halls on the east side, except during their hours of duty, will necessarily relieve for a time the greatly overcrowded condition of the Hospital.

This building when finished will cost in the neighborhood of twenty thousand dollars, and provision has been made to pay same out of the house fund of the institution, thus obviating the necessity of requesting an appropriation from the Legislature.

WARDEN'S RESIDENCE.

During the past year, a handsome brick dwelling for the use of the Warden and his family has been erected on the grounds near the old turnpike. The contract price of the mason and carpenter work and the heating was \$6,200. The plumbing is being done by our employes and the grading around the building by patient labor. The building is nearly completed and will be occupied before the holidays. The cost of this building was also paid for out of the earnings of the past few years.

LAUNDRY.

To accommodate the increased number of employes required at the laundry, we have built a frame addition, twenty by thirty feet and two stories high, thus providing a large kitchen or dining-room and

three additional sleeping-rooms. The living accommodations at the laundry, until this addition was added, had remained the same for many years, while the population of the institution had doubled, consequently the improvement was very much needed and will accommodate the extra help required by the ever-increasing number of inmates.

MACADAM ROAD.

The old Trenton and Ewing turnpike which runs along, or rather through, the grounds of the Hospital, having been abandoned as a turnpike, is now a public road and has been macadamized by the county, making an excellent roadway connecting the institution with the paved streets of the city of Trenton and reaching in the opposite direction to the station of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at Trenton Junction, and we have thus splendid roads reaching in both directions to the different railroad stations and all parts of the city.

GREENHOUSES.

We have covered the roadway between two of our greenhouses, thus making a new house to the three already there.

The new house was made necessary by the large increase of carnations and chrysanthemums grown. In addition, the other houses have been re-glazed and given two coats of paint, and the entire plant is now in excellent condition.

WALKS.

In addition to keeping our numerous walks around the grounds in condition, a new path has been built along the whole length of the property on Stuyvesant avenue, a distance of over three thousand feet, making an extensive addition to our exercise walks, which, we trust, will be of use to our patients during their outdoor exercise and recreation.

FARM, GARDEN, ETC.

Attached herewith is given detailed statements of the products of both farm and garden, also the work done in the mattress room, sewing-room and mill, and amount of fruit canned and preserved. The

produce of the farm and garden have been of average amount, and quality satisfactory. The dairy continues in good condition, and both quantity and quality of milk produced excellent.

GENERAL REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

New floors have been laid in the carpenter-shop, stone stable, and wash-rooms on halls No. 6 East, No. 11 East, No. 12 East, and No. 10 West, also the entire hall and alcove on No. 1, East Annex. Metal ceilings have been placed on halls No. 9 East and No. 9 cross-hall East; this is continuing the policy of replacing the old plaster ceilings, that need extensive repairs, with new steel ceilings, adding both to the appearance and durability of same.

A handsome quartered oak letter and document file has been built on the premises and placed in the Warden's office for the better preservation of papers, which were formerly stored in any convenient place. Our steam pipes have been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, and we are now having the tubes of the three boilers at the Annex (468 in number) replaced with new ones. The average life of a boiler-tube is considered to be about ten years, and as these had served that length of time, they had become very much corroded, and the renewal was not made any too soon.

The race from the mill had become very much dilapidated and same has been cleaned, and the walls of same are being rebuilt, as time and opportunity occur. A new double-acting boiler feed-pump has been placed in the main boiler-house, and the brick setting of the entire bank of the six boilers in this house has been renewed. We have also had a new hot-water tank to supply the main building with hot water, to replace the old one, which had become both too small and unsafe for use.

The usual amount of painting has been done, including the carpenter shop, bakery, several halls and the four greenhouses.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I would recommend that steps be taken looking to the substitution of electricity for the present inadequate gasoline plant for the lighting of the buildings and grounds of the institution.

Our present plant is very unsatisfactory, and is continually getting more so as the number of lights are increased. The main piping is entirely too small for present requirements, and the gas machine has to work so fast to produce sufficient quantity that the quality of same is sacrificed. In fact the whole system is antiquated and insufficient, and with the new buildings now being erected a new plant is unavoidable, and it is apparent that the time is close at hand when electricity should be used.

I would also recommend that our coal-bins be enlarged, both at the main building and the annex. These bins or buildings should be large enough to contain sufficient coal to supply us through the wet and stormy weather of winter and spring. Our present capacity necessitates the purchasing of these supplies during the wet weather, and consequently the coal is not received in as good condition as when shipped and stored during the clear weather of October and November.

During the past winter we unloaded over three hundred tons of coal outside of the bins for use in case of emergency, and same will be done this fall in anticipation of any difficulty in getting shipments, and this can be avoided by increasing the capacity of our bins enough to contain quantity sufficient for the winter.

REQUIREMENTS.

In accordance with the law I give you herewith an approximate estimate and detailed statement of the amounts of money required from the State for the support and maintenance of this Hospital for the year ending October 31st, 1901:

For the annual inventory.....	\$75 00
For support and clothing of insane convicts.....	9,000 00
For the support of State indigent patients.....	6,000 00
For the salaries of resident officers.....	12,000 00
For allowance of \$1.00 per week for each county patient.....	52,000 00

The item for insane convicts is \$1,000.00 more than appropriated at the last session, but certainly will not be more than sufficient if the increase in numbers continues.

The item of "Allowance for county patients" is \$2,000.00 more than the last appropriation, but as that amount is insufficient at the present time, it is evident that for the year commencing November

1st, 1900, the increase in the number of patients of this class will be more than enough to wipe out the extra amount requested.

The remaining items, "For the annual inventory," "For the support of State indigent patients," and "For the salaries of resident officers," are the same as appropriated by the Legislature of 1899.

In my last annual report I called your attention to the shortage of the year of 1898 as follows :

For the support and clothing of insane convicts.....	\$591 39
For the support of State indigent patients.....	1,058 27

The Legislature failed to take action on these amounts, and now, in addition thereto, the following appropriations are deficient for the year now ending, as follows :

For the support and clothing of insane convicts.....	\$902 87
For the support of State indigent patients.....	1,376 50
For allowance of \$1.00 per week for each county patient.....	1,088 00

Making a shortage for the year of nearly \$3,400.00, which, added to that of the previous year of over \$1,600.00, as yet unprovided for, makes a total deficiency of about \$5,000.00, which the Legislature should, at its coming session, provide for.

In addition to the above, I desire to call your attention to the change made, at the last session of the Legislature, in the amount per week allowed for the support of State indigent patients from four dollars to three dollars. As this class of patients are wanderers in the State, without home or friends, they are generally of a very rough class, and the amount formerly allowed is none too large for their maintenance.

The annual inventory and appraisalment of the personal property amounts to \$152,449.17, and was taken as usual during the third week in October, as required by law. We desire to acknowledge our obligations to Messrs. Horace G. Hough and Frank H. Wilson, the appraisers appointed by your Board, for their services in taking the inventory.

To the Medical Director, Dr. John W. Ward, and the Medical Staff, I am indebted for courtesies during the past twelve months.

And in conclusion I return my thanks for the continued kind consideration shown me throughout the year.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM P. HAYES,
Warden.

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MUSEUM.

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements.

For the Year Ending October 31st, 1899.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in hands of Treasurer November 1st, 1898.....		\$45,661 56
State Treasurer, for county patients.....	\$50,000 00	
State Treasurer, for convict patients.....	7,000 00	
State Treasurer, for State patients.....	4 500 00	
For salary advanced Secretary Board of Managers.....	41 67	
Burlington county.....	18,115 56	
Camden county.....	283 63	
Cape May county.....	3,137 02	
Cumberland county.....	16,715 21	
Gloucester county.....	8,596 22	
Hudson county.....	55 29	
Hunterdon county.....	4,065 13	
Mercer county.....	29,419 74	
Middlesex county.....	33,442 14	
Monmouth county.....	21,332 78	
Ocean county.....	4,672 74	
Salem county.....	7,278 56	
Somerset county.....	12,005 51	
Private patients.....	23,377 83	
Sundries.....	3,520 94	
		<hr/>
		247,559 97
		<hr/>
		\$298,221 53

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amusements.....	\$582 89
Books and stationery.....	565 24
Bedding, linen, etc.....	3,993 33
Clothing.....	9,186 50
Counsel fees.....	74 69
Crockery and cutlery.....	980 16
Farm and garden.....	7,356 38
Fixtures.....	1,029 87
Flour.....	475 67
Feed.....	2,017 36
Fencing.....	140 59
Fruit.....	8,251 70

Freight.....	\$260 11	
Furniture.....	4,185 42	
Fuel.....	14,134 88	
Funeral expenses.....	319 56	
Gas and steam-pipe, etc.....	1,668 89	
Grounds and grading.....	2,482 61	
Hay and straw.....	530 75	
Harness, wagons, etc.....	1,122 18	
Household goods.....	3,476 99	
Improvement of buildings.....	5,427 39	
Ice and cold storage.....	905 12	
Insurance.....	912 19	
Incidentals	931 31	
Laundry.....	6,375 62	
Light.....	3,085 33	
Medical supplies.....	6,105 39	
Newspapers.....	243 08	
New buildings.....	5,873 70	
Provisions and groceries.....	82,759 68	
Postage.....	345 68	
Petty current expense.....	500 00	
Real estate.....	1,033 00	
Refunding.....	662 98	
Repairs.....	7,514 77	
Smith and wheelwright.....	451 35	
Stock.....	3,354 60	
Traveling expenses.....	56 80	
Tinware and fixtures.....	382 02	
Tools and supplies, boiler-house and machine shop...	1,250 31	
Telegrams, telephone rental, etc.....	295 58	
Vegetables.....	1,374 39	
Wages.....	47,189 81	
Wheat.....	3,083 67	
		242,949 54
Balance in hands of Treasurer, October 31st, 1899.....		\$50,271 99

Statement of Resources and Liabilities, October 31st, 1899.

RESOURCES.

Balance in hands of Treasurer.....		\$50,271 99
Due from Atlantic County.....	\$318 98	
" Cumberland County.....	4,072 65	
" Gloucester County.....	2,246 76	
" Mercer County.....	19,071 76	
" Ocean County.....	1,910 04	
" State Treasurer for county patients.....	5,461 23	
" State Treasurer for convict patients.....	1,633 58	
" State Treasurer for State patients.....	1,904 78	
" Private patients.....	4,027 15	
" Petty expense account.....	488 28	
" Clothing issued.....	2,218 55	
		<hr/>
		43,353 76
		<hr/>
		\$93,625 75

LIABILITIES.

Bills payable.....	\$26,300 00	
Pay-roll for month of October, 1899.....	5,600 00	
County patients paid beyond.....	3,480 00	
Private patients paid beyond.....	2,235 38	
Amount of bills rendered counties, not yet earned.....	2,586 00	
Amount of bills rendered private patients, not yet earned.....	1,334 67	
		<hr/>
		41,536 05
		<hr/>
Balance above liabilities.....		\$52,089 70

Appendix to Warden's Report.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

FARM AND DAIRY.

600	Bushels corn.....@	\$0 45	\$270 00	
3,200	Bushels potatoes.....	50	1,600 00	
1,000	Bushels wheat.....	80	800 00	
2,000	Bundles cornstalks.....	03	60 00	
325	Tons ensilage.....	3 50	1,137 50	
50	Tons hay.....	17 00	850 00	
25	Tons wheat straw.....	6 00	150 00	
154,255	Quarts milk.....	04½	6,941 47	
				<u>\$11,808 97</u>

STOCK.

	Cows slaughtered (17,243 lbs.).....@	\$0 07	\$1,207 01	
	Calves sold.....		15 00	
	Hides and tallow.....		1,000 11	
	Hogs sold.....		1,776 84	
				<u>\$3,998 96</u>

GARDEN.

10	Barrels pickles.....@	\$4 00	\$40 00	
890	Bunches asparagus.....	10	89 00	
200	Bunches herbs.....	10	20 00	
1,000	Bunches leek.....	03	30 00	
2,965	Bunches onions.....	02	59 30	
1,103	Bunches parsley.....	04	44 12	
5,919	Bunches radishes.....	02	118 38	
1,456	Bunches rhubarb.....	06	87 36	
800	Bundles cornstalks.....	03	24 00	
84	Bushels apples.....	40	33 60	
318	Bushels beets.....	40	127 20	
116	Bushels carrots.....	50	58 00	
12	Bushels cucumbers.....	60	7 20	

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL.

5	Bushels egg-plant	\$0 60	\$3 00
25	Bushels grapes.....	1 50	37 50
32	Bushels green tomatoes.....	50	16 00
161	Bushels lima beans.....	80	128 80
11	Bushels okra.....	75	8 25
50	Bushels onions.....	60	30 00
10	Bushels onion sets.....	3 00	30 00
25	Bushels oyster plant.....	25	6 25
200	Bushels parsnips.....	50	100 00
57	Bushels peas.....	2 20	125 40
10	Bushels peppers.....	46	4 60
31	Bushels pumpkins.....	30	9 30
75	Bushels rutabaga turnips.....	40	30 00
119	Bushels spinach.....	50	59 50
146	Bushels squash.....	45	65 70
850	Bushels tomatoes.....	50	425 00
150	Bushels yellow turnips.....	40	60 00
118	Bushels wax beans.....	60	70 80
2	Bushels yellow egg tomatoes.....	1 00	2 00
29,280	Ears corn.....	1	292 80
5,988	Heads cabbage (early).....	4	239 52
7,100	Heads cabbage (late).....	4	248 50
249	Heads cauliflower.....	6	14 94
20,500	Heads celery.....	3	615 00
750	Heads celeriac.....	3	22 50
532	Heads endive.....	5	26 60
7,416	Heads lettuce.....	2	148 32
700	Pounds horseradish.....	7	49 00
256	Quarts currants.....	10	25 60
48	Quarts gooseberries.....	10	4 80
2	Quarts nasturtiums.....	25	50
			<hr/>
			3,638 34
			<hr/>
			\$19,446 27

WORK DONE AT THE MILL.

Corn meal ground.....	57,250 pounds.
Cracked corn.....	143,400 pounds.
Flour ground.....	261,500 pounds.
Hog feed.....	25,075 pounds.
Wheat bran.....	69,205 pounds.

FRUITS CANNED AND PRESERVED.

Apple jelly.....	144 quarts.
Blackberries.....	186 quarts.
Blackberry jelly.....	108 quarts.
Blackberry jam.....	788 quarts.
Cherries.....	245 quarts.

Cherry jelly	7 quarts.
Currant jelly.....	216 quarts.
Gooseberry jam.....	28 quarts.
Grape jelly.....	175 quarts.
Grape marmalade.....	116 quarts.
Huckleberries.....	96 quarts.
Peaches.....	7,120 quarts.
Peach butter.....	200 quarts.
Peach jam.....	722 quarts.
Peach marmalade.....	308 quarts.
Pears.....	2,460 quarts.
Pear marmalade	252 quarts.
Pineapple	42 quarts.
Plums.....	285 quarts.
Quince preserves.....	173 quarts.
Quince jelly.....	203 quarts.
Quince marmalade.....	97 quarts.
Raspberry jelly	80 quarts.
Strawberries.....	601 quarts.
Tomatoes.....	1516 gallons.

WORK DONE IN MATTRESS-ROOM.

Single mattresses made, new	65
Single mattresses made over.....	153
Three-quarter mattresses made, new.....	17
Double mattresses made, new.....	3
Single mattress ticks made, new	258
Three quarter mattress ticks made, new.....	38
Hair pillows made, new.....	152
Feather pillows made, new.....	31
Hair pillows made over.....	76
Feather pillows made over.....	18
Pillow ticks made, new.....	287
Sofa pillows made, new.....	8
Chair cushions made, new.....	36
Chair cushions recovered.....	12
Pieces of furniture upholstered.....	24
Large hall carpets made, new.....	8
Large hall carpets repaired	10
Alcove carpets made over.....	2
Alcove carpets made, new.....	2
Room carpets made, new.....	65
Room carpets repaired.....	70
Carpets taken up.....	246
Carpets laid.....	229
Tables covered.....	6
Rooms laid with new matting.....	3

Rooms laid with old matting.....	12
Art squares.....	4
Rugs made.....	86
Yards carpet hemmed.....	334
Awnings made, new.....	2
Awnings hung.....	21
Window-shades made, new.....	46
Window-shades repaired.....	62
Feather bolsters made, new.....	4
Lace curtains hung.....	70
Yards oil-cloth and linoleum laid, new.....	195
Yards oil-cloth and linoleum laid, old.....	215
Stools covered.....	50

REPORT FROM SEWING-ROOM.

Petticoats.....	749
Pillow-slips	1,576
Ladies' aprons.....	870
Chemise	547
Bed-pads	43
Sheets.....	1,887
Gents' undervests.....	425
Ladies' undervests.....	824
Pairs stockings.	4
Gents' shirts.....	1,172
Ladies' drawers.....	292
Window curtains.....	257
Burial drawers	30
Camiseles	43
Towels	3,423
Pairs wristlets.....	43
Holders.....	166
Dresses.....	676
Pairs bakers' gloves.....	42
Clothes bags.....	53
Gents' vests.....	1
Calico sacques.....	11
Burial robes.....	30
Burial chemise.....	24
Burial skirts.....	24
Tablecloths.....	161
Men's drawers.....	489
Men's aprons.....	516
Sets, bed ties.	17
Bolster cases.....	137
Hemmed blankets.....	595
Dress waists.....	11
Oilcloth collars.....	75

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PATIENTS' CORRIDOR.

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL.

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Bed-ticks.....	24
Trimmed hats.....	42
Linen muffs.....	36
Attendants' caps.....	65
Jelly bags.....	8
Bibs.....	334
Bunk ticks.....	12
Burial ties.....	102
Ladies' night gowns	108

Medical Director's Report.

(35)

Medical Director's Report.

To the Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton :

GENTLEMEN—The fifty-second annual report of the operations of the Medical Department of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, for the year ending October 31st, 1899, is respectfully submitted:

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Patients in the Hospital, October 31st, 1898.....	555	564	1,119
Received since, to November 1st, 1899..	142	125	267
Under treatment during the year.....	697	689	1,386
Discharged recovered during the year.....	38	47	85
Discharged improved during the year.....	15	12	27
Discharged unimproved during the year.....	0	5	5
Died.....	57	42	99
Total discharged and died during the year.....	110	106	216
Remaining October 31st, 1899.....	587	583	1,170
Whole number of cases received and treated, from the opening of the institution, May 15th, 1848, to November 1st, 1899.....	4,835	4,760	9,595
Discharged recovered.....	1,593	1,673	3,266
Discharged improved.....	903	1,027	1,930
Discharged unimproved.....	167	174	341
Escaped.....	22	5	27
Not insane.....	19	10	29
Died.....	1,309	1,062	2,371
Removed to other institutions.....	235	226	461
Total discharged, died, etc.....	4,248	4,177	8,425
Remaining October 31st, 1899.....	587	583	1,170

RESIDENCE OF THOSE COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR AND HOW COMMITTED.

COUNTIES.	INDIGENT.			PRIVATE.			STATE.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Atlantic.....	3	1	4				1		1
Bergen.....				1	1	2			
Burlington.....	16	13	29	2		2	1		1
Camden.....	6	6	12	2		2			
Cape May.....		7	7						
Cumberland.....	10	5	15	1		1			
Gloucester.....	4	6	10						
Hunterdon.....	10	9	19	5	2	7	1		1
Mercer.....	23	25	48	4	1	5	1		1
Middlesex.....	14	10	24		2	2			
Monmouth.....	15	11	26	4	2	6			
Ocean.....	11	12	23						
Salem.....	1	3	4						
Somerset.....	5	7	12	1	1	2			
Union.....					1	1			
Total.....	118	115	233	20	10	30	4		4

Admitted During the Month of—

	Men.	Women.	Total
November, 1898.....	9	6	15
December.....	10	11	21
January, 1899.....	10	10	20
February.....	10	8	18
March.....	11	14	25
April.....	11	8	19
May.....	19	13	32
June.....	14	15	29
July.....	16	9	25
August.....	6	3	9
September.....	12	12	24
October.....	14	16	30
	142	125	267

PATIENTS REMAINING IN THE HOSPITAL, OCTOBER 31st, 1899, AND COUNTIES FROM WHENCE SENT.

Counties.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Atlantic.....	5	3	8
Bergen.....	2	1	3
Burlington.....	56	47	103
Camden.....	17	14	31
Cape May.....	8	18	26

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL.

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Counties.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Cumberland.....	53	43	96
Essex.....	1	3	4
Gloucester.....	28	31	57
Hudson.....	3	1	4
Hunterdon.....	14	25	39
Mercer.....	131	115	246
Middlesex.....	102	97	199
Monmouth.....	55	88	143
Morris.....	.....	1	1
Ocean.....	28	20	48
Salem.....	17	23	40
Somerset.....	40	43	83
Union.....	1	5	6
New Jersey.....	28	3	31
New York.....	.....	1	1
Pennsylvania.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	587	583	1,170

GENERAL RESULTS.

The number of patients at the close of the last fiscal year was 1,119—555 men and 564 women. The number received since, viz., from November 1st, 1898, to October 31st, 1899, inclusive, was 267—142 men and 125 women—making a total under care during the year of 1,386—697 men and 689 women. Of this number, 216—110 men and 106 women—have been discharged, as follows: Recovered, 85; improved, 27; unimproved or stationary, 5, and 99—57 men and 42 women—have died. At the close of the year there remained under care 1,170 patients—587 men and 583 women. This is an increase of 51—32 men and 19 women—over the number under care at the close of the last fiscal year. Of the total number in the institution at the close of the year, 1056 are classed as indigent and are supported in the Hospital principally from the counties from whence sent; 83 are private and are supported by relatives or friends, and 31—28 men 3 women—are supported entirely by the State and are committed under the act of 1869. Of this latter class, three men have been admitted and two men have been discharged. There remain under care from the county of Atlantic, 1; Burlington, 4; Camden, 5; Gloucester, 2; Mercer, 5; Middlesex, 6; Monmouth, 4; Salem, 1, and Somerset, 3.

The largest number under care at any one time in the institution during the year was 1170—589 men and 581 women. The smallest number 1107—552 men and 555 women. The daily average for the

year was nearly 1133. Death occurred in 99 cases, 57 men and 42 women. The death rate in proportion under care was about seven per centum.

Your attention is particularly directed to the tables showing the ages of those who have died and the length of time under care in the Hospital. The number of recoveries during the year was nearly thirty-two per centum of the total number of admissions.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Pulmonary consumption	10	8	18
General paresis	9	2	11
Paralysis	8	3	11
Apoplexy	5	3	8
Epilepsy, ..	4	5	8
Typhomania	3	4	7
Progressive locomotor ataxia	2	...	2
Old age	4	6	10
Bright's disease of the kidneys	3	2	5
Pneumonia	1	2	3
Uræmic convulsions	2	...	2
Puerperal fever .....	...	1	1
Organic disease of the heart	2	3	5
La Grippe	1	1	2
Erysipelas	1	...	1
Chronic ulcer of the stomach .....	...	1	1
Dysentery, chronic .....	...	1	1
Cirrhosis of the liver	1	...	1
Suicide	1	...	1
Total	57	42	99



BUILDINGS AND LAKE.

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL.

49

AGES OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED DURING THE YEAR AND THE LENGTH OF TIME UNDER CARE IN THE HOSPITAL.

AGE.				LENGTH OF TIME.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Total.
Under twenty.....				Less than one week.....	2		2
Twenty to twenty-five...	3	1	4	One to two weeks.....	2		2
Twenty-five to thirty....	2	3	5	Two weeks to one month	2	3	5
Thirty to thirty-five.....	4	2	6	One to three months.....	1	6	7
Thirty-five to forty.....	3	4	7	Three to six months.....	5	8	13
Forty to forty-five.....	2	1	3	Six to nine months.....	2	2	4
Forty-five to fifty.....	6	3	9	Nine months to one year.	3	1	4
Fifty to fifty-five.....	3	5	8	One to two years.....	4	2	6
Fifty-five to sixty.....	7		7	Two to three years.....	5	2	7
Sixty to sixty-five.....	5	3	8	Three to four years.....	4	4	8
Sixty-five to seventy....	6	4	10	Four to five years.....	3	1	4
Seventy to seventy-five..	7	5	12	Five to ten years.....	8	7	15
Seventy-five to eighty...	5	4	9	Ten to fifteen years.....	3	2	5
Over eighty.....	5	6	11	Fifteen to twenty years...	6	4	10
				Twenty to thirty years...	6		6
				Over thirty years.....	1		1
Total.....	57	42	99	Total.....	57	42	99

AGES OF THOSE DISCHARGED AS RECOVERED, AND LENGTH OF TIME UNDER CARE IN THE HOSPITAL.

AGE.				LENGTH OF TIME.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Total.
Under twenty years.....	3	2	5	Less than three months..	9	7	16
Twenty to thirty years...	9	8	17	Three to six months.....	6	15	21
Thirty to forty years.....	7	13	20	Six to nine months.....	7	5	12
Forty to fifty years.....	10	10	20	Nine months to one year	4	7	11
Fifty to sixty years.....	6	11	16	One to two years.....	7	8	15
Sixty to seventy years...	3	3	6	Two to three years.....	3	2	5
				Three to four years.....	1	1	2
				Four to five years.....	1	2	3
Total.....	38	47	85	Total.....	38	47	85

AGES OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR AND DURATION OF INSANITY PRIOR TO ADMISSION.

AGES.				DURATION OF INSANITY.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Total.
Under twenty-years.....	5	6	11	Less than one week.....	2	4	6
Twenty to twenty-five...	13	7	20	One week to one month..	18	9	27
Twenty-five to thirty.....	20	10	30	One to three months.....	17	12	29
Thirty to thirty-five.....	15	18	33	Three to six months.....	14	14	28
Thirty-five to forty.....	10	5	15	Six to nine months.....	10	7	17
Forty to forty-five.....	12	14	26	Nine months to one year.	8	9	17
Forty-five to fifty.....	14	12	26	One to two years.....	14	16	30
Fifty to fifty-five.....	17	7	24	Two to three years.....	12	10	22
Fifty-five to sixty.....	10	6	16	Three to four years.....	10	7	17
Sixty to sixty-five.....	7	8	15	Four to five years.....	3	4	7
Sixty-five to seventy.....	3	10	13	Five to ten years.....	11	12	23
Seventy to seventy-five..	5	8	13	Ten to fifteen years.....	6	8	14
Seventy-five to eighty...	4	8	12	Fifteen to twenty years...	2	4	6
Over eighty years.....	2	3	5	Over twenty years.....	9	2	11
Unknown.....	5	3	8	Unknown.....	6	7	13
Total.....	142	125	267	Total.....	142	125	267

FORM OF MENTAL DERANGEMENT.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Mania, acute.....	14	11	25
Mania, chronic.....	17	15	32
Mania, recurrent.....	4	3	7
Mania, puerperal.....	...	5	5
Dementia, acute.....	6	12	18
Dementia, chronic.....	20	16	36
Dementia, senile.....	7	11	18
Melancholia, acute.....	12	15	27
Melancholia, chronic.....	13	19	32
General paresis.....	6	...	6
Paranoia.....	7	3	10
Epilepsy.....	11	5	16
Congenital.....	3	4	7
Alcoholism.....	20	6	26
Opium habit.....	2	...	2
Total.....	142	125	267

ALLEGED CAUSES OF INSANITY.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
General ill-health.....	13	17	30
Domestic afflictions, loss of friends.....	3	11	14
Domestic trouble.....	4	8	12

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL.

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	Men.	Women.	Total.
Loss of property, business troubles, &c.....	6	3	9
Overwork, anxiety, loss of sleep.....	5	8	13
Puerperal state.....	...	5	5
Old age.....	7	11	18
Epilepsy.....	11	5	16
Vicious habits and indulgences.....	9	2	11
Specific diseases.....	5	...	5
Intemperance in the use of alcohol.....	20	6	26
Sun-stroke, heat-exhaustion.....	6	2	8
Injury to head.....	11	...	11
Congenital.....	3	4	7
Disappointed affections.....	2	3	5
Menopause.....	...	6	6
Menstrual troubles.....	...	4	4
Opium habit.....	2	...	2
"La Grippe".....	7	5	12
Novel-reading.....	1	...	1
Unjust imprisonment.....	...	1	1
Rape.....	...	1	1
Unknown.....	27	23	50
Total.....	142	125	267

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
New Jersey.....	95	82	177
New York.....	9	7	16
Pennsylvania.....	4	8	12
Virginia.....	3	2	5
Delaware.....	...	1	1
Maryland.....	1	...	1
North Carolina.....	...	2	2
Rhode Island.....	...	1	1
Massachusetts.....	...	1	1
District of Columbia.....	1	...	1
At sea (American parentage).....	...	1	1
England.....	1	3	4
Germany.....	9	5	14
Scotland.....	...	1	1
Ireland.....	7	11	18
Italy.....	3	...	3
Russia.....	3	...	3
Hungary.....	2	...	2
Austria.....	1	...	1
France.....	1	...	1
Switzerland.....	1	...	1
West Indies.....	1	...	1
Total.....	142	125	267

HEREDITY.

In eighty-two cases (40 men and 42 women) of those admitted during the year, there was acknowledged hereditary predisposition to insanity. In thirty-five cases (21 men and 14 women) the hereditary taint was in the paternal; in thirty-seven (15 men and 22 women) in the maternal, and in ten (4 men and 6 women) in both the paternal and maternal lines. In one hundred and forty-eight cases (87 men and 61 women) hereditary predisposition was denied as existing, and in twenty-seven cases the history of the family of the patient was unknown.

SUICIDAL TENDENCY.

In thirty-four cases (14 men and 20 women) there existed a decided suicidal tendency, and in forty-nine cases (22 men and 27 women) suicide was threatened but no actual attempt was made at self-injury.

HOMICIDAL TENDENCY.

In twenty-five cases (18 men and 7 women) there existed a decided homicidal tendency, and in fifty-one cases (35 men and 16 women) homicide was threatened.

INTEMPERANCE IN THE USE OF ALCOHOL, ETC.

In fifty-one cases (41 men and 10 women) there was acknowledged intemperance in the use of alcohol, and in six cases (4 men and 2 women) the opium habit existed.

INTEMPERANCE IN PARENTS.

In thirty-two cases (23 men and 9 women) the father of the patient was intemperate in the use of alcohol, and in two cases (men) the mother was intemperate, and in one case (woman) both the father and mother were addicted to the excessive use of alcohol.

CIVIL CONDITION.

Of the two hundred and sixty-seven cases admitted during the year, one hundred and twenty-one (65 men and 56 women) were married, and ninety-nine (60 men and 39 women) were single. Ten were widowers, twenty-seven were widows, and in ten cases (7 men and 3 women) the civil condition was unknown or unascertained.

ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATIONS.

We close the year with eleven hundred and seventy patients under care, an increase in our resident population of sixty-nine over the number under care at the close of the last fiscal year. We have proper accommodations in the Hospital for eight hundred and forty patients, and we close the year with an excess of over three hundred beyond our proper capacity. Attention has been called from year to year to great necessity that exists for making additional provision for the care of our increasing numbers. Reference is had to former annual reports how this can best and most economically be done.

Epileptics.—We have under care at the close of the year ninety-seven epileptics—fifty-nine men and thirty-eight women. We had hoped that we might, during the past year, obtain some relief from our overcrowded condition by the removal of a part or all of this class to the Village for Epileptics recently established by the State in Somerset county. But through some mysterious failure to secure an appropriation from the last Legislature, the Board of Managers of the Village have been unable to prosecute the work and no relief whatever has been obtained. It is hoped, however, that an appropriation may be secured at the hands of the incoming Legislature, and we are assured that the work will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible after the Board come in possession of sufficient funds to warrant them to commence the erection of buildings, etc., necessary for the care and accommodation of the patients. Under the most favorable conditions, however, we cannot look for any positive relief in this direction for another year.

County Asylums.—It seems to be the policy in several of the counties in this Hospital district to care wholly or in part for their own insane. The counties of Atlantic and Camden have for several years

past sent no patients supported at county charge to this institution and both counties are at present engaged in making large additions to their asylum buildings in order to provide for the increasing number of insane in their counties. Cumberland county has nearly completed a structure well equipped for the purpose intended, and will probably in the near future remove about one hundred patients from this institution. This, however, does not give us the desired relief. With the patients from Cumberland county transferred there will yet remain over one thousand patients under care in this Hospital. We have over three hundred patients in excess of our capacity, with the prospect, judging from the past, that the numbers will soon be as great as at present, even after the removal from the institution of the patients now under care chargeable to the county of Cumberland.

Infirmary.—I hesitate to call your attention again to the urgent necessity that exists for an infirmary, in connection with this hospital. We have no means at present whereby we can isolate cases of serious contagious diseases. We have been very forcibly reminded of this fact in several cases during the past year.

Apart from the necessity that exists for the separation from the rest of the household of persons suffering from contagious diseases, pulmonary consumption, etc., we have a large number of aged and paralytic patients who cannot properly be cared for in an overcrowded hospital, such as is ours. The erection of an infirmary, adapted in construction to meet the special needs of these classes, would not only result in securing for them much better care and supervision than is now possible, but would also, temporarily at least, give us some relief in our overcrowded buildings.

CHANGES, ETC.

During the year we have had but one change in the resident medical staff. Dr. H. M. Weeks resigned his position in July last to assume the duties of superintendent of the New Jersey State Village for Epileptics, at Skillman. Dr. Weeks had acceptably filled the position of second assistant physician and pathologist to the institution since 1897. The vacancy, caused by the resignation of Dr. Weeks, was filled by your Board, after a competitive examination, by the appointment of Dr. Charles Lewis Allen, of the District of Columbia. Dr. Allen comes to us highly recommended, as to ability to perform

the duties of the position. He assumed the duties of his office in July last.

In conclusion, I take this opportunity to express my thanks to the several members of the medical staff of the hospital for assistance rendered me in conducting its affairs, to the warden for courtesies extended to the medical department and to your Board for continued confidence in and support given me in my efforts to discharge the duties of my office.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN W. WARD.

New Jersey State Hospital,
Trenton, November 1st, 1899.



EXERCISE GROUNDS AND FARM BUILDINGS.

Acknowledgments.

Our thanks are especially due to Prof. K. A. Langlots, and to Mr. Albert Winkler, of the Seventh Regiment Band, both of Trenton, for musical concerts that were greatly appreciated and enjoyed by the members of our household.

We are also under renewed obligations to the editors and proprietors of the following list of daily and weekly newspapers, for gratuitous copies for the use of our patients :

Daily State Gazette.....	Trenton.
Daily True American.....	Trenton.
Trenton Times.....	Trenton.
New Jersey Staats Journal.....	Trenton.
Salem Sunbeam.....	Salem.
National Standard.....	Salem.
South Jerseyman.....	Salem.
New Jersey Mirror.....	Mount Holly.
Mount Holly Herald.....	Mount Holly.
Mount Holly Despatch.....	Mount Holly.
Monmouth Democrat.....	Freehold.
Monmouth Inquirer.....	Freehold.
New Jersey Patriot.....	Bridgeton.
Bridgeton Chronicle.....	Bridgeton.
Elmer Times.....	Elmer.
Bound Brook Chronicle.....	Bound Brook.
Burlington Gazette.....	Burlington.
New Jersey Enterprise.....	Burlington.
Hunterdon County Democrat.....	Flemington.
Democrat Advertiser.....	Flemington.
Home Visitor.....	Flemington.
The Constitution.....	Woodbury.
Liberal Press.....	Woodbury.
Unionist-Gazette.....	Somerville.
Somerset Democrat.....	Somerville.
Beverly Banner.....	Beverly.
Ocean County Democrat.....	Toms River.
New Jersey Gazette.....	Camden.
Dover Index.....	Dover.
Iron Era.....	Dover.
Morris County Chronicle.....	Morristown.

Herald and Times.....	Atco.
The Westfield Leader.....	Westfield.
Hopewell Herald.....	Hopewell.
Beobachter (German).....	Egg Harbor.
The Advance.....	Jamesburg.
Glassboro Enterprise.....	Glassboro.
Times and Journal.....	Lakewood.
Tuckerton Beacon.....	Tuckerton.
The Press.....	Riverside.
Warren Republican.....	Hackettstown.
Freie Presse (German).....	Elizabeth.
Warren Tidings.....	Phillipsburg.
Hunterdon Independent.....	Frenchtown.
Orange Sontagsblatt (German)	Orange.
Volksfreund (German).....	Paterson.
The Atlantic Review.....	Atlantic City.
Herald of the Coming One.....	Boston, Mass.
Monmouth Press.....	Atlantic Highlands
New Jersey Staats Zeitung.....	Jersey City.
New Jersey Advocate	Rahway.
Burlington County Democrat.....	Mount Holly.

By-Laws, Forms, Etc.

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Extracts from the By-Laws.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

ORDER OR WARRANT FILED.

1. Whenever a patient is sent to the Hospital by the order of any court, justice or judge, the order or warrant, or a copy thereof, by which such person is sent, shall be lodged with the Medical Director

CLEANLINESS.

2. Each patient, before admission, shall be made perfectly clean, and be free from vermin or any contagious or infectious disease.

CLOTHING FOR MEN.

3. Each male patient shall be provided with at least two shirts, a new and substantial coat, vest and pantaloons, of strong woollen cloth, two pairs of socks, a black cravat, a good hat or cap, and a pair of new shoes or boots, together with a comfortable outside garment.

CLOTHING FOR WOMEN.

4. Each female patient, in addition to the same quantity of undergarments, shoes and stockings, shall have a flannel petticoat, two good dresses, also a cloak or other outside garment. In case the patient is so much excited as not to admit of being thus clothed, other clothing that can be kept on, that is comfortable and in sufficient quantity, with a change thereof, may be substituted.

It is very desirable that extra and better apparel should be sent with those accustomed to it, that when they become better, and when

they attend religious worship, walk or drive out, their self-respect may be preserved.

In all cases the patient's best clothing should be sent; it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary for the purposes above mentioned.

JEWELRY, ETC.

5. Jewelry and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, &c., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost.

HISTORY OF CASE.

6. A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, some one acquainted with him should accompany him to the Hospital, from whom minute, but often essential, particulars may be learned.

BOND, ETC.

7. A bond, with satisfactory sureties, will be required for the payment of the board and expenses, and for the removal of the patient when discharged, of all persons, except those sent at the expense of the counties.

Those who bring friends should be prepared to give such bond, and, if strangers, bring evidence of their responsibility.

Requirements for Admission of Patients

To the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton.

Same Procedure Necessary in case of Either Private or Indigent Patients, Except that a Bond with Proper Sureties Must be Executed in Case of Private Patients.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

REQUEST FOR COMMITMENT OF A PATIENT TO STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

To the Medical Director of the New Jersey State Hospital of Trenton :

The undersigned, of, in the county of, and State of
....., being desirous of having, an insane person of
the county of, and State of, committed to and confined
as an indigent patient in the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton,
hereby requests the admission therein of the said, for
the purpose aforesaid. Said, was born at, on
....., resides at, and is a
Date of birth. State patient's residence with particularity. Profession.
..... The undersigned is a
trade or calling of patient. State degree of relation or other
..... of the said
circumstance of connection between patient and person mak- } Full name of patient.
-ing request.

Dated, 189.....

Name of person making request,
P. O. address,
Street and number,
City,
County,
State,

**CERTIFICATE OF INSANITY OF PATIENT BY PHYSICIAN RESIDENT
OF NEW JERSEY.**

I,, of, in the county of, and State of New Jersey, do hereby certify that I am a graduate of, and permanent resident of the State of New Jersey, and have been in actual practice as a physician for at least five years last past; that I have made a personal examination of, alleged to be insane, and whose admission into the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton has been requested by of, in said State, and I am of the opinion that the said is insane, and a proper person to be committed to, and confined in, said Hospital; that I am not superintendent, proprietor, or an officer, or a regular professional attendant, or financially interested in said Hospital, nor am I a near relative either by blood or marriage, or guardian or trustee of the said

The following is a description and identification of, and the facts I have been able to ascertain concerning hereditary taint, previous attack and serious nervous disorder of the said.....

1. Patient resides at, county of; age, years; nativity (*if foreign, how long in U. S.*),; sex,; color,; occupation,; single, married, widowed, divorced. (*Strike out words not required.*)

2. Birthplace of father,; of mother,

3. Number of previous attacks,; present attack began 18..... (*If the patient has ever been an inmate of an institution for the insane, state when and where.*)

.....
4. Was the present attack gradual or rapid in its onset?

.....
5. What is the patient's general physical condition?

.....
(*If afflicted with any infirmity or disease other than insanity, state it.*)

.....
6. Is the patient cleanly or uncleanly in personal habits?

.....
7. Is the patient violent, dangerous, destructive, excited or depressed, homicidal or suicidal? (*If either homicide or suicide has been attempted or threatened it should be so stated.*)

8. What is the supposed cause of the insanity? (*State both predisposing and exciting causes, if known.*)

9. Has the patient insane relatives? If so, state the degree of consanguinity, and whether paternal or maternal. (*State any hereditary taint of insanity that can be ascertained.*)

10. State the patient's habits as to the use of liquor, tobacco, opium or other drug, and whether excessive or moderate :

The following are the facts as to the insanity of the said....., upon which my opinion is founded :

(1) The patient said (*state what the patient said, if anything, in the presence of the physician*) :

(2) The patient (*state what the patient did in presence of the physician, and also describe his or her appearance and manner*) :

(3) Other facts perceived by me indicating insanity :

(4) Facts indicating insanity communicated to me by others: (*State what, if any, significant change there has been in the patient's disposition, mental condition, business or social habits, or bodily health.*)

....., Physician.

AFFIDAVIT.

State of New Jersey, county of.....ss.—....., being duly sworn according to law, on his oath says that he is the physician named in and who made and subscribed the foregoing certificate; that he has read the same, and knows the contents thereof, and that the facts, matters and things therein set forth are true to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

.....

Sworn to and subscribed before me this.....day of....., 189...

CERTIFICATE OF INSANITY OF PATIENT BY PHYSICIAN
RESIDENT OF NEW JERSEY.

I,, of....., in the county of....., and State of New Jersey, do hereby certify that I am a graduate of.....and permanent resident of the State of New Jersey, and have been in actual practice as a physician for at least five years last past; that I have made a personal examination of....., alleged to be insane, and whose admission into the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton has been requested by..... of..... in said State, and I am of the opinion that the said..... is insane, and a proper person to be committed to, and confined in, said Hospital; that I am not superintendent, proprietor, or an officer or a regular professional attendant, or financially interested in said Hospital, nor am I a near relative either by blood or marriage, or guardian or trustee of the said.....

The following is a description and identification of, and the facts I have been able to ascertain concerning hereditary taint, previous attack and serious nervous disorder of the said.....

1. Patient resides at....., county of.....; age, years; nativity (*if foreign, how long in U. S.*),; sex,; color,; occupation,; single, married, widowed, divorced. (*Strike out words not required.*)

2. Birthplace of father,; of mother.....

3. Number of previous attacks,; present attack began 18..... (*If the patient has ever been an inmate of an institution for the insane, state when and where.*)

.....
4. Was the present attack gradual or rapid in its onset?

.....
5. What is the patient's general physical condition?

.....
(*If afflicted with any infirmity or disease other than insanity, state it.*)

.....
6. Is the patient cleanly or uncleanly in personal habits?

.....
7. Is the patient violent, dangerous, destructive, excited or depressed, homicidal or suicidal? (*If either homicide or suicide has been attempted or threatened it should be so stated.*)

8. What is the supposed cause of the insanity? (*State both pre-disposing and exciting causes, if known.*)

.....

9. Has the patient insane relatives? If so, state the degree of consanguinity, and whether paternal or maternal. (*State any hereditary taint of insanity that can be ascertained.*)

.....

10. State the patient's habits as to the use of liquor, tobacco, opium or other drug, and whether excessive or moderate:

.....

The following are the facts as to the insanity of the said..... upon which my opinion is founded:

(1) The patient said (*state what the patient said, if anything, in the presence of the physician*):

.....

(2) The patient (*state what the patient did in the presence of the physician, and also describe his or her appearance and manner*):

.....

(3) Other facts perceived by me indicating insanity:

.....

(4) Facts indicating insanity communicated to me by others: (*State what, if any, significant change there has been in the patient's disposition, mental condition, business or social habits, or bodily health.*)

.....

....., Physician.

AFFIDAVIT.

State of New Jersey, county of.....ss.—....., being duly sworn according to law, on his oath says that he is the physician named in and who made and subscribed the foregoing certificate; that he has read the same, and knows the contents thereof, and that the facts, matters and things therein set forth are true to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

.....

Sworn to and subscribed before me this.....day of....., 189...

.....

FORM OF BOND.

Know all men by these presents that we....., of the township of....., in the county of....., are held and firmly bound unto....., Treasurer of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, and his successors in office, in the sum of one thousand dollars, for the payment of which we jointly and severally bind ourselves firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our hands, and dated thisday of....., 189...

Whereas,....., of the township of....., in the county of....., a lunatic, has been admitted a boarder in the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton; now, therefore,

The condition of the obligation is, that if the said obligators shall pay to the said Treasurer, or his successors in office, the sum of..... dollars and.....cents per week of the board of said lunatic, so long as.....shall continue a boarder in said Hospital, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by.....requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and shall provide for..... suitable clothing, and pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for.....by the Warden of the Hospital, and shall remove.....from the Hospital whenever the room occupied by.....shall be required for a class of patients having preference by law, or in the opinion of the Medical Director to be received into said Hospital; and if..... should be removed at the request of relatives or anyone authorized to make such removal, before the expiration of six calendar months after reception, then if such obligators shall pay board for twenty-six weeks, unless.....should sooner be cured, and if they shall also pay not exceeding fifty dollars for all damages.....may do to the furniture or other property of the Hospital, and for reasonable charges in case of death, such payment for board and clothing to be made quarterly, in advance, from date of admission, and at the time of removal, with interest on each bill from and after the time it becomes due, then this obligation to be void—otherwise to remain in force.

Signed and sealed in the presence of

.....	.....	[L. S.]
.....	.....	[L. S.]

Forms and Directions.

JUDGE'S ORDER APPROVING CERTIFICATES OF INSANITY, AND FINDING OF INDIGENCE AND LEGAL SETTLE- MENT, AFTER INQUIRY.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,

County of.....

I,....., Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of
....., to whom have been presented copies of the request in writing
for the admission to, and confinement as an indigent patient in, the
New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, of....., and of the certifi-
cates of.....and....., physicians who certify to the insanity of
the said....., which copies are certified by the Medical Director of
said Hospital, under the seal thereof; and having examined said
request and certificates, and duly considered the same, and being satis-
fied with the form and sufficiency of said request and certificates, and
having, pursuant to the statute, instituted inquiry and taken proofs
as to the indigence and legal settlement of the said, but not
having deemed it necessary to call a jury, did call before me.....

.....
credible witnesses, and examined them and each of them, upon their
several corporal oaths touching the indigence and legal settlement of
the said....., and it appearing satisfactorily to me from the certifi-
cates aforesaid, and the testimony of the witnesses aforesaid, that the
said.....is insane and an indigent, and has not sufficient estate to
support himself (and his family), under such visitation of insanity,
and that he has a legal settlement in the county of....., from
whence his admission to said Hospital is requested, all of which I do
hereby certify; and I do hereby order that the said certificates be and
are hereby approved, to the end that the said.....shall be confined
in said Hospital at the expense of said county, pursuant to the statute
in such case made and provided, until he shall be restored to reason,

or removed or discharged according to law ; and this shall be a sufficient warrant and authority for such confinement and detention.

Witness my hand and seal, at....., this..... day of....., eighteen hundred and ninety.....

....., J. [L. S.]

JUDGE'S ORDER APPROVING CERTIFICATES OF INSANITY.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

I,....., Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of....., to whom have been presented copies of the request in writing for the admission to, and confinement as a patient in, the New Jersey State Hospital for the Insane at Trenton, of....., in the county of....., and of the certificates of.....and..... physicians who certify to the insanity of the said....., which copies are certified by the Medical Director of said Hospital, under the seal thereof; and having examined the said request and certificates, and duly considered the same, and being satisfied with the form and sufficiency of said request and certificates, do hereby order that the same be and are hereby approved, all of which I do hereby certify, to the end that the said..... shall be confined in said Hospital, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, until he be restored to reason, or removed or discharged, according to law ; and this shall be a sufficient warrant and authority for such confinement and detention.

Witness my hand and seal, at....., this..... day of..... eighteen hundred and ninety.....

....., J. [L. S.]

FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Managers and Officers

OF THE

New Jersey State Hospital

AT TRENTON

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31st

1900

TRENTON, N. J.:

MACCRELLISH & QUIGLEY, STATE PRINTERS.

1900.



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MAIN BUILDING.



tal



FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

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TRENTON, N. J.:
MACCRELLISH & QUIGLEY, STATE PRINTERS.
1900.

Gift of N. J.
Document Clerk
May 13, 1908

MANAGERS.

GARRET D. W. VROOM, President,	TRENTON.
N. NEWLIN STOKES, M.D., Vice-President,	MOORESTOWN.
HENRY R. BALDWIN, M.D.,	NEW BRUNSWICK.
B. W. ANDREWS,	WOODBURY.
JOHN TAYLOR,	TRENTON.
JOSEPH RICE,	TRENTON.
C. S. HOFFMAN,	SOMERVILLE.
JOSEPH THOMPSON,	ATLANTIC CITY.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

JOHN W. WARD, M.D.,.....Medical Director.
JOHN C. FELTY, M.D.,.....Assistant Physician.
CHARLES L. ALLEN, M.D.,..... { Second Assistant Physician
 and Pathologist.
WILLIAM F. JONES, M.D.,.....Third Assistant Physician.
PAUL L. CORT, M.D.,.....Fourth Assistant Physician.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

WILLIAM P. HAYES,.....Warden.
HARVEY H. JOHNSON,.....Treasurer.

Report of the Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton.

To His Excellency Foster M. Voorhees, Governor of New Jersey:

The Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, as required by law, present this their annual report.

The crowded condition of the institution still continues, there having been admitted during the year two hundred and sixty-five patients (one hundred and twenty-five men and one hundred and forty women).

There were discharged during the year one hundred and sixty men and one hundred and fifty-eight women, of these eighty-four were discharged as recovered; thirty as improved; eight as unimproved; one hundred and four died, and ninety-one were removed to other institutions. There remained in the Hospital at the close of the fiscal year eleven hundred and seventeen patients, an excess of two hundred and seventy-seven over the normal capacity of the buildings.

The Medical Officers, as well as the Warden, have exhibited commendable diligence in the performance of their respective duties, and your attention is directed to the accompanying reports of the Medical Director and Warden, which give the details of their departments during the year.

No epidemic has visited the institution during the year (although there is no immunity for the insane), and in the event of an infectious disease visiting us with the present construction of the buildings, and the over-crowded condition, isolation, which is so necessary, could scarcely be accomplished. There should be

wards where such diseases could be met and combated with the best resources of modern science. Our Laboratory is now fully equipped with apparatus, and some scientific investigations have been carried on.

The Hospital has been furnished with a formaldehyde generator for the destruction of pathogenic germs. Our milk supply is still protected by a proper supervision of the Tuberculosis Commission. Some irregularities having been disclosed in the interment of the dead, the Board has purchased a suitable plot, which we trust will be adequate for all demands for many years to come.

The Warden's dwelling has been completed and furnished, and he now rejoices in the occupancy of a comfortable home which is a credit to the State, and the cost of which was the sum of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000).

The Dormitory intended for the female employees has been completed and furnished, and will be shortly ready for use. The cost of this building was the sum of twenty-two thousand dollars (\$22,000).

The wiring of the several buildings of the Hospital for electricity has been accomplished, and the plant will soon be in successful operation. This improvement involved an expenditure of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000).

Since the last annual report, by an act of the Legislature, the State Hospital has been included within the limits of the city of Trenton, and with this has come the necessity for considering the question of the sewerage of the new section. The Board has not been oblivious of the desirability of connecting the sewerage of the Hospital with that of the city of Trenton, and to this end have employed a Sanitary Engineer, who, in connection with the proper city authorities, have the subject under consideration.

We feel that our report would be incomplete should we fail to refer to the working of the law of 1898 regarding the commitment of patients to the Hospital. As stated in our last report, the Grand Jury of Middlesex county made some adverse criticism as to the deficiency in the nature of the law, and failed to indict in the case presented to them by this Board and the Prosecutor of the Pleas of that county. In the civil suit which followed the



FRONT ENTRANCE.

court took the ground that the medical men making the oath of insanity were only witnesses and not the committing agents, unless they actually ordered the patient transferred to the Hospital. Should this prove to be good law, the act of 1898 will certainly need revision, otherwise no one is secure in personal liberty against the false oath of any two corrupt physicians.

These recitations of the betterments and accomplishments and the demands of the future can have but one sequel, the exhaustion of our resources.

Our funds have been much strained, and Legislative aid will be required. It is also in contemplation to construct a Dormitory for the male employees in the near future, which will give the Hospital much needed relief. Whilst appropriations of money have been made for other public institutions, the requests and requirements of this Hospital have been unheeded. We have no hesitation, therefore, in asking your Excellency to recommend the Legislature to place the sum of fifty thousand dollars at the disposal of this Board.

The various county institutions for the care of the insane located in this Hospital District have been visited by members of the Board of Managers, in compliance with the act approved May 17th, 1894, and report as follows :

Atlantic County.—The Atlantic County Asylum is located near Pleasantville, about six miles from Atlantic City. The addition to this institution noticed in our last report as in course of erection has been completed and well furnished, and is now occupied by patients. The addition is three stories in height, built of brick, and furnished with baths, lavatories and pleasant and commodious corridors, sitting-rooms and bed-rooms, and adds greatly to the convenience and comfort of the patients. It accommodates thirty-three male patients. Tobias McConnell and his wife (the latter acting as Matron) still remain in charge of the asylum, and the condition and appearance of those committed to their care gave evidence of careful and intelligent supervision. The physician having the medical care of the patients resides about one mile distant from the institution, and visits it daily and is subject to call by telephone in case of an emergency.

There were admitted to the asylum during the year ten

patients—four men and six women: five—two men and three women—were discharged, and one man died. The fiscal year closed with fifty-four patients under care—twenty-nine men and twenty-five women.

Burlington County.—The asylum in Burlington county is located about two and one-half miles from Pemberton and about one mile from the village of New Lisbon. Until recently no separate structure was provided for the care of the insane in this county, but they were cared for in a portion of the almshouse set apart for that purpose. A new building is now in course of erection and nearly completed and located on the county farm a short distance from the almshouse. The new building is constructed of red brick with stone trimmings of a suitable color, and presents a pleasing appearance. It will be furnished with suitable bathrooms, lavatories, &c., wide corridors and other arrangements for the care and comfort of the patients. The administration building is three stories in height, and the wings designed for the use of patients are two stories with basement. The wings are well lighted and apparently will be well ventilated. It is designed when finished and ready for occupancy to accommodate one hundred and seventy patients, or eighty-five of each sex. The Visiting Committee was informed that it was proposed to have the building finished and furnished ready for the reception of patients early in the spring of 1901. The patients at present in the almshouse will be transferred to the new building immediately upon its completion.

There are at present under care in the almshouse forty-seven patients—twenty-five men and twenty-two women. None have been admitted during the year, and two women have died. The patients are at present under the care of George F. Harbert, the Steward of the almshouse, his wife acting as Matron. Dr. G. Eugene Harbert, the County Physician, acts as physician to the insane, and visits them three times weekly, and is subject to call in case his services are required more frequently.

Camden County.—The Camden County asylum is located about two miles distant from Blackwood. Charles F. Currie, who has been connected with the institution for several years past, continues in charge of the asylum, his wife acting as Matron. Dr.

J. Anson Smith visits the asylum daily, resides near by and can be summoned promptly in case his services are needed. The various improvements referred to in our last annual report have been completed, and the new extension to the main building is occupied by patients. This extension adds much to the appearance of the building as well as to the comfort of the patients.

Patients admitted during the year, forty-one—twenty men and twenty-one women. Discharged and died, forty-one—nineteen men and twenty-two women. There remained under care at the close of the fiscal year of the county one hundred and eighty-four, seventy-seven men and one hundred and seven women.

Cumberland County.—The new building designed especially for the care of the insane of Cumberland county described in the last report has been completed and is occupied by patients. The structure is of red brick, has a central or administration building and two wings each two stories in height, and is intended to accommodate one hundred of each sex. The appointments throughout are good and well adapted for the purposes for which the building was erected. The administration is under the direction of Mr. Elwell, his wife, as in the other county institutions, acting as Matron. Dr. Thomas J. Smith, of Bridgeton, two miles distant, visits the patients daily, and is subject to call. The house was opened for the reception of patients on April 3d, last. At the time of our visit there were one hundred and seventeen patients in the institution, fifty-eight men and fifty-nine women.

Gloucester County.—Gloucester county has no separate building that is in any way adapted for the care of the insane. Patients are cared for in a portion of the almshouse set apart for that purpose, and are under the care of George G. Weatherby, Steward. Dr. Grant Sparks, of Mantua, about three miles distant, "visits the patients weekly, and oftener if necessary." We found here fourteen patients, eight men and six women. There have been no admissions during the year. One man and one woman have been discharged and one woman died.

Salem County.—Salem county has a separate building constructed of brick and three stories in height, and is intended to accommodate twelve patients. The building, however, has no appointments that are in any way suitable for the comfort or care

of the insane. Both sexes occupy the building without any apparent adequate means for their separation other than is afforded by secluding them in their rooms. Many of the floors are covered with sheet zinc. The building was clean and well kept but cheerless. Patients are under the immediate supervision of W. D. Turner, Steward of the almshouse, and are visited twice weekly by Dr. Garrison, of Pennsgrove, ten miles distant, and Dr. Eugene De Graw, of Salem, eight miles distant. Physicians make their visits alternately, and, as obtains in other county asylums, are subject to call. We found here fourteen patients, eight men and six women. Three men and one woman were admitted during the year. One man was discharged, and one man and two women have died.

From the foregoing report we find that six counties in this Hospital District care either wholly or in part for their own insane, as follows:

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Atlantic,	29	25	54
Burlington,	25	22	47
Camden,	77	107	184
Cumberland,	58	59	117
Gloucester,	8	6	14
Salem,	8	6	14
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	205	225	430

In the counties of Atlantic, Burlington, Camden and Cumberland separate buildings have been erected at an expense to the counties in which they are located at an aggregate cost approximating nearly or quite three hundred thousand dollars. These buildings are provided with all of the usual appointments considered necessary for the comfort and proper care of the insane. No such provision, however, has been made in the counties of Gloucester and Salem, and the insane confined in these institutions still continue to form a part of the regular pauper residents of the county almshouse. These asylums must be regarded as medical institutions, designed and erected for the care and treatment of a class of our fellows afflicted with a most serious malady, and while it is true that in most of these asylums the patients do have not infrequent medical visitations, and from competent men, we

cannot help but feel that it is a source of much regret that none of them has as yet considered it as necessary or advisable to appoint a resident physician, one who can give his entire time to the care and amelioration of the condition of those committed to the charge of the several county institutions.

Dated Trenton, N. J., November 1st, 1900.

GARRET D. W. VROOM,
N. NEWLIN STOKES,
HENRY R. BALDWIN,
B. W. ANDREWS,
C. S. HOFFMAN,
JOSEPH RICE,
JOHN TAYLOR,
JOSEPH THOMPSON,

Managers.

Report of the Warden.

(15)

25



EAST ENTRANCE.

Warden's Report.

To the Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton:

GENTLEMEN—I hand you herewith my annual report for the year ending October 31st, 1900, including therein the cash receipts and disbursements, the improvements made and the requirements for the year commencing November 1st, 1901, also statement of farm and garden products, the work done in the flour mill, mattress and sewing-rooms, and fruits canned and preserved.

The receipts and disbursements of cash have been as follows :

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance in hands of Treasurer Nov. 1st, 1899,.....	\$50,271 99
Cash receipts from all sources,.....	236,740 30
	<hr/>
	\$287,012 29
Cash payments for the year,.....	274,818 13
	<hr/>
Cash balance October 31st, 1900,	\$12,194 16

It will be observed that the balance above is very much reduced as compared with that of the preceding year, and if not increased materially, the financial operations of the Institution will be very much hampered, as the law requires that all purchases for the use of the Hospital shall be made for cash and not on credit or time.

INVENTORY.

The annual appraisalment of the personal property of the Institution was made as usual, as required by law, during the third week of October, and amounts to \$154,761.87. This was taken by the appraisers appointed by your Board, Messrs. Frank H.

Wilson and Horace G. Hough, to whom we acknowledge our obligations for their services in taking same.

APPRAISEMENT.

Buildings, grounds, etc., valued at.....	\$770,000 00
Personal property as per inventory.....	154,761 87

DORMITORY.

During the past year a Dormitory for the accommodation of the attendants of the Hospital, the erection of which was begun late in the previous year, has been completed, and we are now furnishing same for occupancy. This is a handsome building of Stockton brown stone, three stories high, and contains sixty sleeping rooms, with ample bath, toilet and wash-rooms on each floor, and suitable reception and reading-rooms.

The center building is thirty-nine feet wide and forty-two feet deep, with a wing on two sides, each thirty-five feet deep, one of which is forty-eight feet long, the other thirty-nine feet long. This building is situated very conveniently between the main building and the Annex, about two hundred feet from the former and five hundred feet from the latter. The attendants at the present time being lodged in rooms on the halls, their removal will add very considerably to the sleeping quarters for the accommodation of the patients.

The building is connected very completely with our system for the supply of gas, steam, hot and cold water and electricity, and also connected with our present sewerage system.

The cost, when furnished, will be in excess of twenty-two thousand dollars.

WARDEN'S RESIDENCE.

The new residence for the Warden, which was nearly completed at the time of the last annual report, has been completed and furnished. The original contract was for carpenter and mason work and hot water heating. We have, in addition, with our own

labor, made proper connections with our water and sewer pipes, and have done the entire plumbing and grading. The house being situated so far from the main buildings, it was necessary to have an isolated gas plant and proper apparatus for the supply of hot water. The Warden and his family have occupied the house for the past six months, and thoroughly appreciate the comforts of same.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

As recommended in our last report, arrangements have been entered into for the lighting of the grounds and buildings with electricity. A contract has been made with electric light and construction companies for the proper wiring of the buildings and the erection of a suitable number of arc lights on the grounds. This work has been in progress for the past six months, and we trust same will be completed in the near future. The cost of wiring the grounds and buildings complete will be slightly in excess of fifteen thousand dollars. Immediately on completion of this work a contract with the local gas and electric company for the supply of electric current will go into effect.

RACEWAY.

The raceway for the overflow of the lake had become almost a nuisance on account of dirt and floating material on the feeder being blown into the stream at its lower end, and there not being sufficient force to wash same out, the stream and surrounding land had become dangerous to health. The bed of the race has been thoroughly renovated by making a concrete bottom for same with cemented stone side walls two feet high and same in thickness. In addition, the ground for a considerable distance on each side has been filled to the height of the side walls, so that instead of a dangerous bog as before, we have added quite considerably to our garden area.

FARM AND GARDEN, ETC.

In connection herewith is given detailed statements of the results of farm and garden and dairy, in the mattress and sewing-rooms,

and mill, also amount of fruit canned and preserved. The results are fairly satisfactory and quality excellent. The dairy continues in its usual good condition, and the supply of milk very satisfactory as regards quality and quantity.

GENERAL REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Metal ceilings have been placed in the center and east kitchens, replacing the plaster, which was in very bad condition, and a new tin roof placed on the east kitchen. Our coal trestle on the Belvidere Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad having been condemned by the officials, was torn down and entirely rebuilt by the Railroad Company. We have since floored same thirty-two feet in width about two-thirds the length of the trestle. During the next summer, when our supply of coal can be safely reduced, the flooring will be completed, and suitable partitions placed for the proper division of the different grades of coal.

The numerous boardwalks have been kept in condition, and about two hundred feet of new added. At the entrance to the grounds, for a considerable distance, the gravel footpath being low, was very soft and often unfit for use, especially after a rain, and we have had laid a five-foot flagstone walk for about two hundred and fifty feet, improving this part of the grounds both as to appearance and utility.

In the contract for electric wiring the agreement was that the management should arrange for the necessary excavations for the outside wiring, all of which is underground, and same was done by patient labor to the extent of nearly two miles of ditching, averaging two feet in depth.

We have improved our sewerage system by the construction of a succession of brick basins in each line of pipe, thus catching almost all solid matter. This system of emptying through several basins retains the sewage long enough to allow the heavier portions to settle on the bottom, while the floating particles are retained by a partition across each basin, the liquids passing under same.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I desire to repeat the recommendations made in my last annual report in reference to the enlargement of our capacity for coal storage.

At present we are unable to store more than a month's supply for winter use without unloading on the ground outside our buildings.

We were, very fortunately, enabled to purchase sufficient coal, at a somewhat advanced price, to last until about December 1st, and thus make us very comfortable regarding the strike of the coal miners, yet if our storage capacity had been sufficient, we could have had a sufficient quantity on hand to carry us through without having been compelled to pay the advanced prices.

The sewerage question is a very serious one, and some arrangements should be made to connect with the sewers of the city of Trenton, and thus avoid any question as to the disposal of our waste.

REQUIREMENTS.

..

I hand you herewith, as required by the law, an approximate estimate and detailed statement of the amounts of money required from the State for the support and maintenance of this Hospital for the year ending October 31st, 1902.:

APPROPRIATIONS NEEDED.

For new dormitory for attendants,.....	\$22,000 00
For electric wiring and fixtures,.....	15,000 00
For enlarging coal-bins,	7,000 00
For commencement of sewer system to connect with city,.....	6,000 00

ESTIMATES.

For the annual inventory,.....	75 00
For support and clothing of insane convicts,	9,000 00
For support of State indigent patients,	12,000 00
For the salaries of resident officers,	12,000 00
For allowance of \$1.00 per week for each county patient,	52,000 00

The amount as above for insane convicts is an increase of \$1,000.00 over the appropriation for the present year, but as we have a shortage in this account it will only require an increase of two patients of this class to use the amount estimated.

The amount for State indigent patients is considerably enlarged, but judging the past year, when the number increased from thirty from the beginning of the year to sixty at the present time, and the number is rapidly growing larger, this amount, I believe, will not be adequate to meet the demands upon it. The item for county patients is the same as estimated in the last report, and will not be any too large to meet the increasing number of this class of patients.

The amounts for Annual Inventory and Salaries are the same as have been appropriated for a number of years past.

During the present year our appropriations have again fallen short, as follows:

For support and clothing of insane convicts,	\$431 42
For support of State indigent patients,	1,200 00
For allowance of \$1.00 per week for each county patient,	144 13

Making a total shortage for the year of \$1,775 55

which, added to the amount of shortage reported in the report of a year ago, makes a total of \$6,892.58, which amount should be provided for by the coming Legislature.

In this connection I desire to call attention to the fact that these estimates are made for a period of almost two years ahead, and that it is difficult to estimate on account of the ever changing numbers, and a liberal allowance should be made for the constant increase, when it is taken into consideration that we do not get the exact amount appropriated, but only for the actual number of patients in the Institution. The balance of the appropriation remains in the State Treasury.

I desire at this time to acknowledge the continued courtesies shown the Business Department by the Medical Director and Staff, and, in conclusion, I again thank the several members of the Board of Managers for their continued kindness and consideration shown me during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM P. HAYES, *Warden.*

Abstracts of Receipts and Disbursements.

For the Year Ending October 31st, 1900.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in hands of Treasurer November 1st, 1899,.....		\$50,271 99
State Treasurer, for county patients,.....	\$50,000 00	
State Treasurer, for convict patients,.....	8,000 00	
State Treasurer, for State patients,.....	5,118 88	
Burlington county,	14,582 80	
Camden county,	39 00	
Cape May county,	3,973 95	
Cumberland county,	11,125 62	
Gloucester county,	10,545 90	
Hunterdon county,	5,204 83	
Mercer county,	28,588 51	
Middlesex county,	24,900 40	
Monmouth county,	21,469 54	
Ocean county,	9,402 09	
Salem county,	3,958 06	
Somerset county,	14,082 09	
Private patients,	24,626 27	
Sundries,	1,122 36	
		<hr/>
		\$236,740 30
		<hr/>
		\$287,012 29

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amusements,	\$765 27
Books and stationery,	522 64
Bedding, linen, etc.,	3,053 86
Clothing,	6,427 48
Crockery and cutlery,	752 30
Counsel fees,	35 00
Electric lighting,	10,960 00
Farm and garden,	6,400 97
Fixtures,	746 43
Flour,	599 68
Feed,	1,841 80
Fruit,	6,886 14
Freight,	200 14

Furniture,	3,304	52
Fuel,	21,188	31
Funeral expenses,	226	00
Fire apparatus,	112	00
Gas and steam pipe, etc.,	729	53
Grounds and grading,	5,115	05
Hay and straw,	746	67
Harness, wagons, etc.,	836	45
Household goods,	2,838	71
Ice and cold storage,	743	14
Improvement of buildings,	1,493	99
Insurance,	2,683	13
Incidentals,	791	84
Laundry,	6,461	82
Light,	4,101	32
Medical supplies,	5,389	99
Medical library,	20	40
Newspapers,	277	98
New buildings,	24,431	72
Provisions and groceries,	82,706	94
Postage,	319	49
Refunding,	441	73
Repairs,	10,797	06
Smith and wheelwright,	620	86
Stock,	2,189	67
Traveling expenses,	56	80
Tinware and fixtures,	286	10
Tools and supplies, boiler house and machine shop,	2,211	51
Telegrams, telephone rental, etc.,	437	05
Vegetables,	893	86
Wages,	47,261	30
Wheat,	5,911	48
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$274,818 13
Balance in hands of Treasurer October 31st, 1900,		\$12,194 16





MUSEUM.

Appendix to Warden's Report.

Farm and Garden Products.

FARM AND GARDEN.

1000 Bushels corn,	@	\$0 50	\$500 00
3100 Bushels potatoes,		50	1,550 00
1150 Bushels wheat,		80	920 00
4000 Bundles cornstalks,		03	120 00
350 Tons ensilage,		3 50	1,225 00
75 Tons hay,		15 00	1,125 00
40 Tons wheat straw,		9 00	360 00
148240 Quarts milk,		04½	6,670 80
			<hr/> \$12,470 80

STOCK.

Cows slaughtered (16,691 lbs.),.....@	\$0 07¼	\$1,210 10
Calves sold,.....		12 00
Hides and tallow,		1,116 33
Hogs sold,		332 90
		<hr/> \$2,671 32

GARDEN.

4½ Barrels pickles,	@	\$4 00	\$18 00
792 Bunches asparagus,		10	79 20
2902 Bunches onions,		02	58 04
821 Bunches parsley,		04	32 84
4923 Bunches radishes,		02	98 46
1972 Bunches rhubarb,		06	118 32
200 Bunches herbs,		10	20 00
1100 Bunches leek,		03	33 00
1000 Bundles cornstalks,		03	30 00
10 Bushels apples,		40	4 00
376 Bushels beets,		45	169 20
213 Bushels string beans,		60	127 80
156 Bushels lima beans,		1 00	156 00
59 Bushels carrots,		50	29 50
9 Bushels cucumbers,		60	5 40
25 Bushels grapes,		1 50	37 50
50 Bushels kale,		45	22 50
143 Bushels peas,		1 50	214 50
186 Bushels onions,		60	111 60

10 Bushels okra,	75	7 50
45 Bushels peppers,	35	15 75
149 Bushels spinach,	50	74 50
85 Bushels squash,	45	38 25
773 Bushels tomatoes,	65	502 45
12 Bushels green tomatoes,	65	7 80
12½ Bushels egg plant,	60	7 50
25 Bushels onion sets,	3 00	75 00
150 Bushels turnips,	40	60 00
50 Bushels rutabaga turnips,	40	20 00
250 Bushels parsnips,	50	125 00
500 Pumpkins,	05	25 00
48425 Ears corn,	01	484 25
4524 Heads cabbags (early),	04	180 96
3000 Heads cabbage (late),	04	120 00
207 Heads cauliflower,	06	12 42
6272 Heads lettuce,	02	125 44
263 Heads endive,	05	13 15
16000 Heads celery,	03	480 00
100 Heads celeriac,	03	3 00
400 Pounds horse radish,	07	28 00
		<hr/> \$3,771 83
		<hr/> \$18,913 96

Work Done at the Mill.

Corn meal ground,	40,150 pounds.
Cracked corn,	47,500 pounds.
Flour ground,	292,600 pounds.
Hog feed,	18,000 pounds.
Wheat bran,	72,350 pounds.

Fruits Canned and Preserved.

Apple jelly,	236 quarts.
Blackberries,	316 quarts.
Blackberry jam,	931 quarts.
Blackberry jelly,	98 quarts.
Cherries,	470 quarts.
Cherry jelly,	10 quarts.
Crab apple jelly,	152 quarts.
Currant jelly,	280 quarts.
Gooseberry jelly,	34 quarts.
Grape jelly,	73 quarts.
Grape marmalade,	60 quarts.
Huckleberries,	100 quarts.
Peaches,	5,235 quarts.
Peach butter,	500 quarts.
Peach jam,	750 quarts.
Peach marmalade,	232 quarts.

Pears,	2197 quarts.
Pineapple,	106 quarts.
Plums,	236 quarts.
Quince jelly,	108 quarts.
Quince marmalade,	61 quarts.
Quince preserves,	205 quarts.
Raspberry jelly,	17 quarts.
Strawberries,	530 quarts.
Tomatoes,	1,629 gallons.

Work Done in the Mattress-Room.

Single mattresses made, new,	15
Single mattresses made over,	400
Three-quarter mattresses made, new,	4
Single mattress ticks made, new,	462
Three-quarter mattress ticks made, new,	20
Hair pillows made, new,	25
Feather pillows made, new,	13
Hair pillows made over,	300
Feather pillows made over,	10
Pillow ticks made, new,	310
Sofa pillows made, new,	11
Chair cushions made, new,	31
Chair cushions re-covered,	20
Pieces of furniture upholstered,	22
Large hall carpets made, new,	3
Large hall carpets repaired,	12
Room carpets made, new,	25
Room carpets repaired,	40
Carpets taken up,	140
Carpets laid,	107
Tables covered,	3
Rooms laid with new matting,	3
Rooms laid with old matting,	1
Art squares,	1
Rugs made,	35
Yards carpet hemmed,	191
Awnings made, new,	4
Awnings hung,	19
Window shades made, new,	148
Window shades repaired,	30
Feather bolsters made, new,	2
Lace curtains hung,	60
Yards oil-cloth and linoleum laid, new,	58
Yards oil-cloth and linoleum laid, old,	50
Stools covered,	58
Cuspador mats made, new,	19
Shoe box covered,	1
Head rests recovered,	4

Report From Sewing-Room.

Petticoats,	144
Pillow slips,	1,756
Ladies' aprons,	894
Chemise,	313
Bed pads,	963
Sheets,	1,492
Gents' undervests,	518
Ladies' undervests,	581
Pairs stockings,	13
Gents' shirts,	773
Ladies' drawers,	273
Window curtains,	48
Burial drawers,	73
Camisoles,	64
Towels,	3,252
Pairs wristlets,	12
Holders,	92
Dresses,	723
Pairs bakers' gloves,	36
Clothes bags,	24
Gents' vests,	1
Burial robes,	37
Burial chemise,	30
Burial skirts,	30
Table cloths,	112
Men's drawers,	302
Men's aprons,	424
Sets bed ties,	36
Bolster cases,	180
Hemmed blankets,	400
Dress waists,	16
Oilcloth collars,	24
Bed ticks,	16
Trimmed hats,	40
Linen muffs,	24
Attendants' caps,	76
Jelly bags,	6
Bibs,	415
Ladies' night gowns,	53

Medical Director's Report.

(29)

Medical Director's Report.

To the Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton:

GENTLEMEN—The fifty-third annual report of the operations of the Medical Department of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, for the year ending October 31st, 1900, is respectfully submitted.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Patients in the Hospital, October 31st, 1899,	587	583	1,170
Received since, to November 1st, 1900,	125	140	265
Under treatment during the year,	712	723	1,435
Discharged recovered during the year,	47	40	84
Discharged improved during the year,	12	18	30
Discharged unimproved during the year,	3	5	8
Not insane, .....	.....	1	1
Died,	54	50	104
Removed to other institutions,	47	44	91
Total discharged, died, etc., during the year,	160	158	318
Remaining October 31st, 1900,	552	565	1,117
Whole number of cases received and treated, from the opening of the institution, May 15th, 1848, to November 1st, 1900,	4,960	4,900	9,860
Discharged recovered,	1,637	1,713	3,350
Discharged improved,	915	1,045	1,960
Discharged unimproved,	170	179	349
Escaped,	22	5	27
Not insane,	19	11	30
Died,	1,363	1,112	2,475
Removed to other institutions,	282	270	552
Total discharged, died, etc.,	4,408	4,335	8,743
Remaining October 31st, 1900,	552	565	1,117

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL.

RESIDENCE OF THOSE COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR AND HOW COMMITTED.

COUNTIES.	—INDIGENT.—			—PRIVATE.—			CRIMINAL.		CONVICT.	
	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	M.	W.
Atlantic,	1	3	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Burlington,	12	17	29	4	5	9	..	..	..	..
Camden,	7	9	16	5	1	6	..	..	..	..
Cape May,	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cumberland,	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gloucester,	5	4	9	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Essex, .....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Hudson, .....	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
Hunterdon,	8	12	20	2	2	4	..	..	1	..
Mercer,	23	22	45	1	5	6	1	..	..	..
Middlesex,	14	18	32	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
Monmouth,	11	15	26	1	2	3	..	..	..	..
Ocean,	4	3	7	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Salem,	2	3	5	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
Somerset,	13	7	20	2	2	4	..	..	..	..
Total,	104	115	219	18	26	44	1	..	1	..

Admitted during the month of—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
November, 1899,	7	10	17
December,	16	11	27
January, 1900,	12	9	21
February,	10	9	19
March,	6	13	19
April,	3	12	15
May,	12	13	25
June,	9	17	26
July,	11	11	22
August,	16	16	32
September,	12	11	23
October,	11	8	19
Total,	125	140	265

PATIENTS REMAINING IN HOSPITAL, OCTOBER 31ST, 1900, AND THE COUNTIES FROM WHENCE SENT.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Atlantic,	5	4	9
Bergen,	2	1	3
Burlington,	58	52	110
Camden,	21	18	39
Cape May,	7	18	25
Cumberland,	3	..	3
Essex,	2	3	5
Gloucester,	23	30	53

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Hudson,	4	2	6
Hunterdon,	17	31	48
Mercer,	130	109	239
Middlesex,	103	107	210
Monmouth,	56	93	149
Morris, .....	..	1	1
Ocean,	27	21	48
Salem,	17	25	42
Somerset,	48	42	90
Union,	1	3	4
New Jersey,	28	3	31
New York, .....	..	1	1
Pennsylvania, .....	..	1	1
Total,	552	565	1,117

GENERAL RESULTS.

The number of patients at the close of the last fiscal year was eleven hundred and seventy-five hundred and eighty-seven men and five hundred and eighty-three women. The number received since, viz., from November 1st, 1899, to October 31st, 1900, inclusive, was two hundred and sixty-five—one hundred and twenty-five men and one hundred and forty women—making a total of fourteen hundred and thirty-five—seven hundred and twelve men and seven hundred and twenty-three women—under care during the year. Of this number three hundred and eighteen—one hundred and sixty men and one hundred and fifty-eight women—have been discharged, as follows: Recovered, eighty-four; improved, thirty; unimproved, eight; not insane, one; one hundred and four have died, and ninety-one were removed to other institutions. At the close of the year there remained under care eleven hundred and seventeen patients—five hundred and fifty-two men and five hundred and sixty-five women. We close the year with an excess of two hundred and seventy-seven patients over the normal capacity of the Hospital. The largest number under care at any one time in the institution during the year was eleven hundred and seventy-six—five hundred and eighty-one men and five hundred and ninety-five women. The smallest number, ten hundred and sixty-seven—five hundred and twenty-five

men and five hundred and forty-two women. The daily average for the year was eleven hundred and twenty-seven. Death occurred in one hundred and four cases—fifty-four men and fifty women. The death rate in proportion to the total number under care was a little more than seven per centum. Your attention is again especially directed to the tables showing the ages of those admitted during the year, also of those who have died, the length of time under care in the institution, and the causes of death. It would seem to be quite the custom, during recent years, as soon as an individual becomes somewhat advanced in years, infirm and feeble, requiring a little care and oversight at home, to bring them to the Hospital, to there be nursed and cared for by comparative strangers, thereby greatly overcrowding the institution and very seriously interfering with the proper classification, care and treatment of those who, perhaps, under other conditions, might be greatly benefited and, in many cases, led back to mental health.

The number of recoveries during the year was a little more than thirty-one per centum of the total number of admissions.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Pulmonary consumption,	7	8	15
General paresis,	9	1	10
Paralysis,	4	5	9
Apoplexy,	7	4	11
Epilepsy,	5	3	8
Typhomania,	4	4	8
Old age,	5	9	14
Bright's disease of the kidneys,	5	3	8
Pneumonia,	2	1	3
Uraemic convulsions, .....	..	1	1
Organic disease of the heart,	4	6	10
La Grippe, .....	..	2	2
Typhlitis,	1	3	4
Senile gangrene,	1	..	1
Total,	54	50	104

<i>Deaths in—</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
November, 1899,	6	2	8
December,	2	9	11
January, 1900,	3	5	8
February,	6	..	6

<i>Deaths in—</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
March,	7	4	11
April,	3	7	10
May,	4	3	7
June,	5	3	8
July,	7	7	14
August,	5	4	9
September,	1	2	3
October,	5	4	9
Total,	54	50	104

AGES OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED DURING THE YEAR AND THE LENGTH OF TIME
UNDER CARE IN THE HOSPITAL.

<i>Age.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>Length of Time.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>
Under twenty,				Less than one week,	3	5	8
Twenty to twenty-five, ...	1			One to two weeks,	4	3	7
Twenty-five to thirty, ...	5	3	8	Two weeks to one month, ...	3	5	8
Thirty to thirty-five, ...	3	2	5	One to three months,	3	7	10
Thirty-five to forty, ...	4	2	6	Three to six months, ...	5	5	10
Forty to forty-five, ...	6	5	11	Six to nine months,		2	2
Forty-five to fifty, ...	3	5	8	Nine months to one year, ...	1	2	3
Fifty to fifty-five, ...	3	2	5	One to two years,	10	5	15
Fifty-five to sixty, ...	10	5	15	Two to three years,	3	3	6
Sixty to sixty-five, ...	5	4	9	Three to four years,	3	1	4
Sixty-five to seventy, ...	2	4	6	Four to five years,	2	1	3
Seventy to seventy-five, ...	5	7	12	Five to ten years,	5	2	7
Seventy-five to eighty, ...	4	5	9	Ten to fifteen years,	6	3	9
Over eighty,	3	6	9	Fifteen to twenty years, ...	3	1	4
				Twenty to thirty years, ...	2	3	5
				Over thirty years,	1	2	3
Total,	54	50	104	Total,	54	50	104

AGES OF THOSE DISCHARGED AS RECOVERED, AND LENGTH OF TIME UNDER CARE IN
THE HOSPITAL.

<i>Age.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>Length of Time.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>
Under twenty years, ...	6	4	10	Less than three months, ..	7	9	16
Twenty to thirty years, ...	14	9	23	Three to six months, ...	14	10	24
Thirty to forty years, ...	10	12	22	Six to nine months, ...	6	4	10
Forty to fifty years, ...	8	10	18	Nine months to one year, ...	4	6	10
Fifty to sixty years, ...	5	4	9	One to two years,	6	8	14
Sixty to seventy years, ...	1	1	2	Two to three years,	4	2	6
				Three to four years,	1	1	2
				Four to five years,	2		2
Total,	44	40	84	Total,	44	40	84

AGES OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR, AND DURATION OF INSANITY PRIOR TO ADMISSION.

<i>Age.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>Duration of Insanity.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>
Under twenty years.....	7	6	13	Less than one week.....	3	1	4
Twenty to twenty-five....	9	5	14	One week to one month..	22	16	38
Twenty-five to thirty....	9	19	28	One to three months....	24	14	38
Thirty to thirty-five.....	15	8	23	Three to six months....	12	16	28
Thirty-five to forty.....	12	6	18	Six to nine months....	10	8	18
Forty to forty-five.....	12	15	27	Nine months to one year..	15	21	36
Forty-five to fifty.....	11	14	25	One to two years.....	6	24	30
Fifty to fifty-five.....	10	12	22	Two to three years.....	7	12	19
Fifty-five to sixty.....	16	13	29	Three to four years....	4	8	12
Sixty to sixty-five.....	8	6	14	Four to five years.....	5	2	7
Sixty-five to seventy, ...	2	10	12	Five to ten years.....	4	9	13
Seventy to seventy-five,..	6	14	20	Ten to fifteen years....	6	2	8
Seventy-five to eighty,..	5	8	13	Fifteen to twenty years..	2	5	7
Over eighty.....	3	2	5	Over twenty years.....	2	1	3
Unknown,	2	2	4	Unknown,	3	1	4
<hr/>				<hr/>			
Total,	125	140	265	Total,	125	140	265

FORM OF MENTAL DERANGEMENT.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Mania, acute,	20	14	34
Mania, chronic,	12	16	28
Mania, recurrent,	9	10	19
Mania, puerperal, .....	..	7	7
Dementia, acute,	12	10	22
Dementia, chronic,	11	16	27
Dementia, senile,	11	21	32
Melancholia, acute,	17	15	32
Melancholia, chronic,	7	14	21
General paresis,	4	..	4
Epilepsy,	7	8	15
Congenital,	4	5	9
Alcoholism,	8	2	10
Opium habit,	3	2	5
<hr/>			
Total,	125	140	265

ALLEGED CAUSES OF INSANITY.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
General ill-health,	12	17	29
Domestic affliction, death of friends,	3	12	15
Domestic troubles,	5	12	17
Business troubles, loss of property,	10	2	12
Loss of sleep, overwork, anxiety,	9	6	15
Puerperal state, .....	..	9	9

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Old age,	7	18	25
Epilepsy,	7	8	15
Vicious habits and indulgences,	12	3	15
Specific diseases,	5	4	9
Intemperance in the use of alcohol,	21	3	24
Sun-stroke and heat-exhaustion,	4	2	6
Injury to head,	12	2	14
Congenital,	4	5	9
Disappointed affections,	2	6	8
Menopause, .....	..	10	10
Menstrual troubles, .....	..	8	8
La Grippe,	2	2	4
Lightning shock, .....	..	1	1
Opium habit,	3	2	5
Unknown,	7	8	5
Total,	125	140	265

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
New Jersey,	71	68	139
New York,	3	4	7
Pennsylvania,	9	10	19
Virginia,	1	2	3
Delaware,	1	1	2
Maryland,	2	5	7
Ohio, .....	..	1	1
Illinois,	1	2	3
Nebraska, .....	..	1	1
Connecticut, .....	..	2	2
Missouri,	1	..	1
Georgia,	1	..	1
District of Columbia, .....	..	1	1
Born at sea, .....	..	1	1
Scotland, .....	..	3	3
England,	3	7	10
Ireland,	15	12	27
Germany,	8	10	18
Italy,	2	2	4
Russia,	1	1	2
Hungary,	2	2	4
Austria, .....	..	1	1
Poland,	1	2	3
Denmark,	1	2	3
Turkey,	1	..	1
Unknown,	1	..	1
Total,	125	140	265

HEREDITY.

In seventy-one cases—thirty-two men and thirty-nine women—of those admitted during the year there was acknowledged hereditary predisposition to insanity. In forty-three cases—seventeen men and twenty-six women—the hereditary taint was in the paternal; in twenty-three cases—thirteen men and ten women—in the maternal, and in five—two men and three women—in both the paternal and maternal lines. In one hundred and fifty-seven cases—seventy-six men and eighty-one women—hereditary predisposition was denied as existing, and in thirty-seven cases—seventeen men and twenty women—the history of the family of the patient was unknown or could not be ascertained.

SUICIDAL TENDENCY.

In twenty-two cases—twelve men and ten women—there existed a decided suicidal tendency, and in forty-six cases—twenty-six men and twenty women—suicide was threatened, but no actual attempt was made at self-injury.

HOMICIDAL TENDENCY.

In twenty-two cases—fifteen men and seven women—there existed a decided homicidal tendency, and in thirty-two cases—eighteen men and fourteen women—homicide was threatened.

INTEMPERANCE IN THE USE OF ALCOHOL, ETC.

In forty-seven cases—thirty-five men and twelve women—there was acknowledged intemperance in the use of alcohol, and in five cases—three men and two women—the opium habit existed.

INTEMPERANCE IN PARENTS.

In twenty cases—eleven men and nine women—the father of the patient was intemperate in the use of alcohol, and in one case—man—the mother was intemperate.

CIVIL CONDITIONS.

Of the two hundred and sixty-five cases admitted during the year one hundred and ten—fifty-two men and fifty-eight women—were married, and ninety-six—fifty-five men and forty-one women—were single. Twelve were widowers, thirty-eight were widows, and in nine cases—six men and three women—the civil condition was unknown or unascertained.

CONCLUSION.

The infirmary still continues to be “without form and void”. We have, many times during the past year, been sorely in need of some such structure as has been recommended from time to time in the annual reports. The outlay required to erect a suitable building for our purposes would not be large, and the advantages that would result in the better classification, and, consequently, better care, of the old and paralytic cannot be overestimated. We have no means whatever whereby to isolate cases of contagious diseases, and thus prevent the spread of the contagion. When these cases do occur, they have, of necessity with our present want of proper facilities, to be cared for and treated on the crowded wards of the Hospital.

Your attention is respectfully directed to the report of the Special Pathologist, and particularly to that portion of it as follows: “In order to pursue certain desirable lines of investigation autopsies are needed, and unless they can be procured little or nothing can be accomplished. Permission to make autopsies has been refused by the friends of patients in a large number of cases

in which there was reason to hope that such an examination would shed some light upon the origin of the mental disturbance. It is respectfully urged that unless something is done either in the way of encouraging a more healthy sentiment in regard to the matter, or of procuring such legislation as will permit of the examination of the bodies of those dying while supported at the public charge, when it is deemed as necessary by the proper authorities, it will be almost useless to hope for any material contribution to the knowledge of the subject from our Laboratory.

No change has occurred in the Medical Staff during the year, and I take the opportunity in closing this report to express my thanks to the several members of the Staff for assistance rendered me in conducting the affairs of the Medical Department of the Hospital. I would also express thanks to the Warden for courtesies extended to the Medical Department and to the several members of your Board for continued confidence in and support given me during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN W. WARD.

New Jersey State Hospital,
Trenton, November 1st, 1900.



EXERCISE GROUNDS AND FARM BUILDINGS.

Acknowledgments.

Our thanks are especially due to Mr. Albert Winkler, of the Seventh Regiment Band, and to Prof. K. A. Langlotz, both of the city of Trenton, for musical concerts that were greatly appreciated and enjoyed by the members of our household. Also to Miss Jennie Hatton, of Trenton, who, assisted by her pupils, gave a concert in our Amusement-room that was greatly enjoyed.

We are also under renewed obligations to the editors and proprietors of the following list of daily and weekly newspapers, for gratuitous copies for the use of our patients :

Daily State Gazette,	Trenton.
Daily True American,	Trenton.
Trenton Times,	Trenton.
New Jersey Staats Journal,	Trenton.
Salem Sunbeam,	Salem.
National Standard,	Salem.
South Jerseyman,	Salem.
New Jersey Mirror,.....	Mount Holly.
Mount Holly Herald,	Mount Holly.
Mount Holly Despatch,.....	Mount Holly
Monmouth Democrat,	Freehold.
Monmouth Inquirer,	Freehold.
New Jersey Patriot,	Bridgeton.
Bridgeton Chronicle,	Bridgeton.
Elmer, Times.....	Elmer.
Bound Brook Chronicle,	Bound Brook.
Burlington Gazette,	Burlington.
New Jersey Enterprise,	Burlington.
Hunterdon County Democrat,	Flemington.
Democrat Advertiser,.....	Flemington.
Home Visitor,	Flemington.
The Constitution,	Woodbury.
Liberal Press,	Woodbury.
Unionist-Gazette,	Somerville.
Somerset Democrat.	Somerville.
Beverly Banner,	Beverly.
Ocean County Democrat,	Toms River.
New Jersey Gazette,	Camden.
Dover Index,	Dover.

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL.

Iron Era,	Dover.
Morris County Chronicle,	Morristown.
Herald and Times,	Atco.
The Westfield Leader,	Westfield.
Hopewell Herald,	Hopewell.
Beobachter (German),	Egg Harbor.
The Advance,	Jamesburg.
Glassboro Enterprise,	Glassboro.
Times and Journal,	Lakewood.
Tuckerton Beacon,	Tuckerton.
The Press,	Riverside.
Warren Republican,	Hackettstown.
Freie Presse (German),	Elizabeth.
Warren Tidings,	Phillipsburg.
Hunterdon Independent,	Frenchtown.
Orange Sontagsblatt (German),	Orange.
Volksfreund (German),	Paterson.
The Atlantic Review,	Atlantic City.
Herald of the Coming One,	Boston, Mass.
Monmouth Press,	Atlantic Highlands.
New Jersey Staats Zeitung,	Jersey City.
New Jersey Advocate,	Rahway.
Burlington County Democrat,	Mount Holly.

Work Done in the Laboratory.

John W. Ward, M. D., Medical Director, etc.:

SIR—I have the honor herewith to submit my report of the work done at the Laboratory during the past year.

The work has been guided by the following general ideas as to the functions of a Laboratory in a Hospital for the Insane.

The Laboratory is to be used, first, for clinical purposes, *i. e.*, for facilitating as far as possible the diagnosis of diseases, both such as are intercurrent and such as are directly connected with the abnormal mental condition of the patients, and, second, and not less important, for the study of problems connected with mental disease with a view to increase of knowledge of its causes, to what extent it is dependent upon general diseased conditions, &c., hoping thereby ultimately to gain indications for its treatment both preventative and curative.

As to work coming under the first head, it is sufficient to say that the Laboratory stands ready to respond, and has responded, to the calls upon it by the members of the Staff for all ordinary clinical investigations in the line of microscopy, chemistry and bacteriology. As to work under the second head, so far increase of knowledge with regard to the processes underlying mental disease has been mainly in the line of the discovery of the pathological changes in the nervous system and other organs with which such disease is usually connected. The field is by no means exhausted; in fact, we stand but on the threshold. In order to pursue such lines of investigation, however, autopsies are needed, and unless they can be obtained little or nothing can be accomplished. The work of this Laboratory has been seriously handicapped by the paucity of such post-mortem examinations, permission having been refused in a large number of cases in which there was reason to hope that such an examination would shed some light upon the origin of the mental disturbance.

It is respectfully urged that unless something is done either in the way of encouraging a more healthy public sentiment in regard to the matter, or of procuring such legislation as will permit of the examination of the bodies of those dying while supported at the public charge, when it is deemed as necessary by the proper authorities, it will be almost useless to hope for any material contribution to the knowledge of the subject from our Laboratory. Granted that autopsies in sufficient number are procured, it is advisable that a uniform system of examination shall be adopted in order that the results shall be at all comparable. As far as the writer has been able to obtain information through correspondence and by study of the reports of other institutions, no general agreement has as yet been arrived at, and it is necessary for each worker, to some extent, to elaborate his own system. This I have been attempting to do here, and a great deal of time has been spent in the study and comparison, as to their availability, of different histological procedures.

The method of post-mortem examinations followed are such as are prescribed in the text-books of Virchow, Orth, Mallory and Wingat and others. The brain being to us the most important organ, is usually the first to be examined. The method of its dissection must vary somewhat in different cases, but in general that of Pitres seems the most available, since this permits the making sections through it later if desired. In cases in which there are no local symptoms, after removal of pieces of the cortex for examination of the cells the whole brain is commonly hardened in formaline, or Muller's fluid, to be sectioned later. The spinal cord is in general to be treated in a similar manner. The selection of material requires some thought, since it is impracticable to examine microscopically all the organs or even every part of the nervous system in every case. It is impossible to lay down a rule which will fit all cases. So far my plan has been to make sections from the cortex, from several levels of the brain axis, and from each of the principal organs. Nissl has stated that changes in the cells of the cortex are to be expected in all cases of mental disease, and in answer to an inquiry from the writer as to the region to be examined advises making sections—

First. From the end of the second frontal convolution near the precentral sulcus.

Second. From the central convolutions just at the border of the paracentral lobule.

Third. From the border of the Calcarine fissure.

This I have made a matter of routine, and intend to continue, but as yet do not feel able to express any positive opinion on the condition of the cells. For the rest microscopical examination of such other portions of the nervous system and of such other organs as present microscopic changes or in which there is reason to suspect something abnormal would seem to fulfill all indications. As a hardening agent for the nervous system formaline in ten per cent. solution, either combined with or followed by Muller's fluid or Wingert's bi-chromate and chromic-alum solution, is the most generally useful. The pieces in which the cells are to be studied are best hardened in alcohol. Small portions of other organs are hardened in alcohol or in Zeller's fluid. For the study of the nerve cells paraffine imbedding has been by far the best method both on account of the ease with which thin sections can be obtained and from the fact that cell sections retain so much of the aniline dyes as to make indistinct preparations. The writer has had no success in procuring thin sections from unimbedded tissues and has been precluded from using the freezing method by lack of suitable apparatus. For general work the celloidin method is usually most appropriate.

In the nervous system the main elements to be studied are the nerve cells, the fibres and the neuroglia. Each of these requires special staining methods. For the cells the methylene blue method of Nissl has been found in general preferable. It is applied to paraffine sections, and is used by the writer as prescribed by its author, except that for washing away the cajeput oil used in clearing. Xylol is used instead of benzine, and the sections are mounted in xylol balsam. Held's method and thionin staining are also useful. The Golgi method, so important in normal anatomy, is of but limited application in the study of pathology. The "fresh method" of Bevan Lewis I have not been able to use on account of lack of a suitable freezing apparatus. For staining the nerve sheath the Walters-Kulschitzky modification of Weigert's method

has been found the easiest and surest, while for the study of fresh degeneration the Marchi method is indispensable. Upon a method for the neuroglia I have not been able to decide. They are all complicated, and require extremely fresh material to start with. As general stains for the nervous system ammonia carmine and Van Giesen's picric acid fuchsin are of the greatest utility. Pieces of other organs are generally stained by hematoxylin and eosin, or by borax carmine. Even with the limited number of autopsies a good many interesting slides have been obtained, making a beginning to the formation of a laboratory cabinet. Beside the work on autopsy material tabulated below, there have been made a bacteriological investigation of the sewage, which occupied a considerable time, a number of urinary, blood and sputum examinations, with some minor bacteriological work. In addition, specimens from the nervous system of animals have been prepared and added to the cabinet.

Ten autopsies in all have been made during the year, of which the following is a synopsis :

- Case No. 1.—Male. Age, forty-eight. In Hospital, twenty years. Chronic dementia. Autopsy and microscopical examination revealed tubercle of the lungs, diffuse nephritis. Cause of death, pulmonary tuberculosis.
- Case No. 2.—Male. Age, forty-one. In Hospital, three years. Organic dementia. Autopsy revealed hemorrhage into the right optic thalamus, lateral ventricle and internal capsule. Hypertrophy of the heart muscle, chronic interstitial nephritis. Microscopical examination, descending degeneration in the right pyramidal tract and left crossed pyramidal tract, small hemorrhage into the left third nerve nucleus. Marked arteriosclerosis, fibroid changes in heart, hemorrhages into the spleen and chronic interstitial nephritis. Cause of death, cerebral hemorrhage.
- Case No. 3.—Female. Age, thirty-eight. In Hospital, thirteen years. Terminal dementia. Autopsy revealed intestinal ulcers, old cystitis, erosion of cervix uteri. Microscopical examination, intestinal ulceration (not tuberculous), cloudy mottling of renal epithelium (acute nephritis), hypertrophy of bladder muscle and cystitis, erosion and beginning adeno-carcinoma of cervix uteri. Cause of death, septic absorption from intestinal ulceration.
- Case No. 4.—Sex, female. Age, fifty-three. In Hospital, thirteen years. General paresis. Autopsy, chronic meningo-encephalitis. Fresh pachymenigitis. Parencephalis of the right frontal region. Contracted kidney. Recent pleurisy. Hemorrhagic infarct of lung.

Microscopical examination, cortex shows increase of connective tissue and decrease of cells. Hemorrhagic infarct of lung with surrounding interstitial pneumonia. Kidney shows great increase of connective tissue, thickening of arteries, loss of epithelioma of tubules, chronic interstitial nephritis. Cause of death, exhaustion from general paralysis uremic intoxication.

Case No. 5.—Sex, male. Age, sixty-one. In Hospital, ten years. Chronic dementia. Autopsy, chronic diffuse nephritis, hypertrophy of the heart, oedema of the lungs and anasarca. Old peritonitis, duodenal ulcer. Chronic meningo-encephalitis. Microscopical examination, slight fibrosis of lungs, hypertrophy of heart muscle, slight cirrhosis of liver, chronic diffuse nephritis (increase of renal connective tissue and degeneration of the epithelium of glomeruli and tubules.) Cause of death, oedema of the lungs, cardiac asthenia.

Case No. 6.—Sex, female. Age, fifty-one. In Hospital, nine years. Chronic confusional insanity. Autopsy, tuberculosis of the lungs, chronic gastero-enteritis. Microscopical examination, tuberculosis of the lungs, chronic proliferating gastritis, chronic entero-colitis. Slight parenchymatous nephritis. Cause of death, tuberculosis of the lungs.

Case No. 7.—Sex, male. Age, forty-eight. In Hospital, eight years. Terminal dementia. Autopsy, tuberculosis of the lungs, chronic gastritis, chronic pachymeningitis. Microscopical examination, cells of cortex show slight chromatolysis. Tubercles, tubercle bacilli in lung tissue. Kidney shows foci of marked infiltration with cloudy mottling of the epithelium. Intestines show characteristic tubercular deposit, ulceration. Mesenteric glands enlarged and markedly pigmented. Cause of death, pulmonary tuberculosis and sepsis from mixed infection.

Case No. 8.—Sex, male. Age, thirty-seven. In Hospital, five years. Autopsy, tuberculosis of lungs, pleura and intestinal empyema. Microscopical examination, slight chromatolysis of the cortical cells and of those of the nuclei of the medulla. Lung tubercles, pigmentation of glands, chronic gastritis (atrophic). Tubercular ulceration of the intestines, cloudy swelling of the renal epithelium, tuberculosis of the vermiform appendix. Cause of death, pulmonary tuberculosis, sepsis from mixed infection.

Case No. 9.—Sex, female. Age, seventy-eight. In Hospital, six months. Senile dementia. Autopsy, brain alone examined. Dura firmly adherent. Vessels much attenuated. Microscopic examination, autopsy made too long after death for any satisfactory preparations to be made.

Case No. 10.—Sex, male. Age, forty-five. In Hospital, twelve years. Terminal dementia. Autopsy, pleurisy of both sides, old and recent, embolism of the left pulmonary artery, healed tuberculosis of apices of both lungs, chronic gastritis, hemorrhagic infarct in right lung. Microscopical examination, cortex from frontal, central and occipital regions shows no distinctive change

in the cells. Lungs show hemorrhagic infarct surrounded by an area of peribronchitis and catarrhal pneumonia. Liver shows chronic congestion. Stomach, chronic gastritis with atrophy of many of the glands. Cause of death, embolism of the pulmonary artery.

Although instructive, as far as they go, the number of autopsies is too small for any generalizations to be done.

In conclusion, the following recommendations are respectfully submitted :

First. That a regular laboratory attendant, who may be trained and kept permanently on that duty, be appointed.

Second. That certain alterations and extensions of the laboratory fixtures which are most needed be authorized.

Third. That a carbonic acid freezing attachment for the microtome and a camera for photomicrography be purchased.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES LEWIS ALLEN, M. D.

Laboratory, New Jersey State Hospital,
Trenton, November 1st, 1900.



BUILDINGS AND LAKE

By-Laws, Forms, Etc.

(49)

Extracts from the By-Laws.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

ORDER OR WARRANT FILED.

1. Whenever a patient is sent to the Hospital by the order of any court, justice or judge, the order or warrant, or a copy thereof, by which such person is sent, shall be lodged with the Medical Director.

CLEANLINESS.

2. Each patient, before admission, shall be made perfectly clean, and be free from vermin or any contagious or infectious disease.

CLOTHING FOR MEN.

3. Each male patient shall be provided with at least two shirts, a new and substantial coat, vest and pantaloons, of strong woolen cloth, two pairs of socks, a black cravat, a good hat or cap, and a pair of new shoes or boots, together with a comfortable outside garment.

CLOTHING FOR WOMEN.

4. Each female patient, in addition to the same quantity of undergarments, shoes and stockings, shall have a flannel petticoat, two good dresses, also a cloak or other outside garment. In case the patient is so much excited as not to admit of being thus clothed, other clothing that can be kept on, that is comfort-

able and in sufficient quantity, with a change thereof, may be substituted.

It is very desirable that extra and better apparel should be sent with those accustomed to it, that when they become better, and when they attend religious worship, walk or drive out, their self-respect may be preserved.

In all cases the patient's best clothing should be sent; it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary for the purposes above mentioned.

JEWELRY, ETC.

5. Jewelry and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, &c., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost.

HISTORY OF CASE.

6. A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, some one acquainted with him should accompany him to the Hospital, from whom minute, but often essential, particulars may be learned.

BOND, ETC.

7. A bond, with satisfactory sureties, will be required for the payment of the board and expenses, and for the removal of the patient when discharged, of all persons, except those sent at the expense of the counties.

Those who bring friends should be prepared to give such bond, and, if strangers, bring evidence of their responsibility.

Requirements for Admission of Patients

To the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton.

Same Procedure Necessary in Case of Either Private or Indigent Patients, Except that a Bond with Proper Sureties Must be Executed in Case of Private Patients.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

REQUEST FOR COMMITMENT OF A PATIENT TO STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

*To the Medical Director of the New Jersey State Hospital of
Trenton:*

The undersigned, of, in the county of, and State of
City or town.
., being desirous of having, an insane person of
Full name of patient.
the county of, and State of, committed to and confined
as an indigent patient in the New Jersey State Hospital at Tren-
ton, hereby requests the admission therein of the said,
Full name of patient.
for the purpose aforesaid. Said, was born at,
Full name of patient. City or town.
on, resides at, and is a
Date of birth. State patient's residence with particularity.
. The undersigned is a
Profession, trade or calling of patient. State degree of relation
. of the said
or other circumstance of connection between patient and person making request.

Full name of patient.

Dated, 190

Name of person making request,

P. O. address,

Street and number,

City,

County,

State,

CERTIFICATE OF INSANITY OF PATIENT BY PHYSICIAN RESIDENT
OF NEW JERSEY.

I....., of..... in the county of....., and State of New Jersey, do hereby certify that I am a graduate of....., and permanent resident of the State of New Jersey, and have been in actual practice as a physician for at least five years last past; that I have made a personal examination of....., alleged to be insane, and whose admission into the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton has been requested by.....of....., in said State, and I am of the opinion that the said.....is insane, and a proper person to be committed to, and confined in, said Hospital; that I am not superintendent, proprietor, or an officer, or a regular professional attendant, or financially interested in said Hospital, nor am I a near relative either by blood or marriage, or guardian or trustee of the said.....

The following is a description and identification of, and the facts I have been able to ascertain concerning hereditary taint, previous attack and serious nervous disorder of the said.....

1. Patient resides at....., county of.....; age,..... years; nativity (*if foreign, how long in U. S.*),.....; sex,.....; color,; occupation,.....; single, married, widowed, divorced. (*Strike out words not required.*)

2. Birthplace of father,.....; of mother,.....

3. Number of previous attacks,.....; present attack began19.... (*If patient has ever been an inmate of an institution for the insane, state when and where.*)

4. Was the present attack gradual or rapid in its onset?

5. What is the patient's general physical condition?

(*If afflicted with any infirmity or disease other than insanity, state it.*)

6. Is the patient cleanly or uncleanly in personal habits?

7. Is the patient violent, dangerous, destructive, excited or depressed, homicidal or suicidal? (*If either homicide or suicide has been attempted or threatened, it should be so stated.*)

8. What is the supposed cause of the insanity? (*State both predisposing and exciting causes, if known.*)

9. Has the patient insane relatives? If so, state the degree of consanguinity, and whether paternal or maternal. (*State any hereditary taint of insanity that can be ascertained.*)

10. State the patient's habits as to the use of liquor, tobacco, opium or other drug, and whether excessive or moderate:

The following are the facts as to the insanity of the said....., upon which my opinion is founded:

(1) The patient said (*state what the patient said, if anything, in the presence of the physician*):

(2) The patient (*state what the patient did in the presence of the physician, and also describe his or her appearance and manner*):

(3) Other facts perceived by me indicating insanity:

(4) Facts indicating insanity communicated to me by others: (*State what, if any, significant change there has been in the patient's disposition, mental condition, business or social habits, or bodily health.*)

..... Physician.

AFFIDAVIT.

State of New Jersey, county of.....ss.—....., being duly sworn according to law, on his oath says that he is the physician

named in and who made and subscribed the foregoing certificate ; that he has read the same, and knows the contents thereof, and that the facts, matters and things therein set forth are true to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this . . . day of 190 . .

CERTIFICATE OF INSANITY OF PATIENT BY PHYSICIAN RESIDENT
OF NEW JERSEY.

I, of, in the county of, and State of New Jersey, do hereby certify that I am a graduate of, and permanent resident of the State of New Jersey, and have been in actual practice as a physician for at least five years last past ; that I have made a personal examination of, alleged to be insane, and whose admission into the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton has been requested by of, in said State, and I am of the opinion that the said is insane, and a proper person to be committed to, and confined in, said Hospital ; that I am not superintendent, proprietor, or an officer, or a regular professional attendant, or financially interested in said Hospital, nor am I a near relative either by blood or marriage, or guardian or trustee of the said

The following is a description and identification of, and the facts I have been able to ascertain concerning hereditary taint, previous attack and serious nervous disorder of the said

1. Patient resides at, county of ; age years ; nativity (*if foreign, how long in U. S.*) ; sex, ; color, ; occupation, ; single, married, widowed, divorced. (*Strike out words not required.*)

2. Birthplace of father, ; of mother,

3. Number of previous attacks, ; present attack began 19 (*If patient has ever been an inmate of an institution for the insane, state when and where.*)

4. Was the present attack gradual or rapid in its onset ?





PATIENTS' CORRIDOR.

5. What is the patient's general physical condition?

(If afflicted with any infirmity or disease other than insanity, state it.)

6. Is the patient cleanly or uncleanly in personal habits?

7. Is the patient violent, dangerous, destructive, excited or depressed, homicidal or suicidal? *(If either homicide or suicide has been attempted or threatened, it should be so stated.)*

8. What is the supposed cause of the insanity? *(State both predisposing and exciting causes, if known.)*

9. Has the patient insane relatives? If so, state the degree of consanguinity, and whether paternal or maternal. *(State any hereditary taint of insanity that can be ascertained.)*

10. State the patient's habits as to the use of liquor, tobacco, opium or other drug, and whether excessive or moderate:

The following are the facts as to the insanity of the said..... upon which my opinion is founded:

(1) The patient said *(state what the patient said, if anything, in the presence of the physician)*:

(2) The patient *(state what the patient did in the presence of the physician, and also describe his or her appearance and manner)*:

(3) Other facts perceived by me indicating insanity:

(4) Facts indicating insanity communicated to me by others: *(State what, if any, significant change there has been in the patient's disposition, mental condition, business or social habits, or bodily health.)*

.....Physician.

AFFIDAVIT.

State of New Jersey, county of ss.—, being duly sworn according to law, on his oath says that he is the physician named in and who made and subscribed the foregoing certificate; that he has read the same, and knows the contents thereof, and that the facts, matters and things therein set forth are true to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

Sealed with our hands, and dated this day of 190

FORM OF BOND.

Know all men by these presents that we, of the township of, in the county of, are held and firmly bound unto, Treasurer of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, and his successors in office, in the sum of one thousand dollars, for the payment of which we jointly and severally bind ourselves firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our hands, and dated this day of, 190 . .

Whereas,, of the township of, in the county of a lunatic, has been admitted a boarder in the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton; now, therefore, . .

The condition of the obligation is, that if the said obligators shall pay to the said Treasurer, or his successors in office, the sum of dollars and cents per week of the board of said lunatic, so long as shall continue a boarder in said Hospital, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and shall provide for suitable clothing, and pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for by the Warden of the Hospital, and shall remove from the Hospital whenever the room occupied by shall be required for a class of patients having preference by law, or in the opinion of the Medical Director to be received into said Hospital; and if should be removed at the

request of relatives or anyone authorized to make such removal, before the expiration of six calendar months after reception, then if such obligators shall pay board for twenty-six weeks, unless should sooner be cured, and if they shall also pay not exceeding fifty dollars for all damages. may do to the furniture or other property of the Hospital, and for reasonable charges in case of death, such payment for board and clothing to be made quarterly, in advance, from date of admission, and at the time of removal, with interest on each bill from and after the time it becomes due, then this obligation to be void—otherwise to remain in force.

Signed and sealed in the presence of

.....	.....	[L. S.]
.....	.....	[L. S.]

Forms and Directions.

JUDGE'S ORDER APPROVING CERTIFICATES OF INSANITY, AND FINDING OF INDIGENCE AND LEGAL SETTLE- MENT, AFTER INQUIRY.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,

County of.

I., Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of, to whom have been presented copies of the request in writing for the admission to, and confinement as an indigent patient in, the New Jersey State Hospital, at Trenton, of., and of the certificates of.and., physicians who certify to the insanity of the said., which copies are certified by the Medical Director of said Hospital, under the seal thereof; and having examined said request and certificates, and duly considered the same, and being satisfied with the form and sufficiency of said request and certificates, and having, pursuant to the statute, instituted inquiry and taken proofs as to the indigence and legal settlement of the said., but not having deemed it necessary to call a jury, did call before me. credible witnesses, and examined them and each of them, upon their several corporal oaths touching the indigence and legal settlement of the said., and it appearing satisfactorily to me from the certificates aforesaid, and the testimony of the witnesses aforesaid, that the said.is insane and an indigent, and has not sufficient estate to support himself (and his family), under such visitation of insanity, and that he has a legal settlement in the county of., from whence his admission to said Hospital is requested, all of which I do hereby certify; and I do hereby order that the said certificates be and are hereby approved, to the end that the said.shall be confined in said Hospital at the expense of said county, pursuant to the statute in such case made

and provided, until he shall be restored to reason, or removed or discharged according to law; and this shall be a sufficient warrant and authority for such confinement and detention.

Witness my hand and seal, at, this day of
nineteen hundred and

. J. [L. S.]

JUDGE'S ORDER APPROVING CERTIFICATES OF INSANITY.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

I, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of, to whom have been presented copies of the request in writing for the admission to, and confinement as a patient in, the New Jersey State Hospital for the Insane at Trenton, of, in the county of, and of the certificates of and physicians, who certify to the insanity of the said, which copies are certified by the Medical Director of said Hospital, under the seal thereof; and having examined the said request and certificates, and duly considered the same, and being satisfied with the form and sufficiency of said request and certificates, do hereby order that the same be and are hereby approved, all of which I do hereby certify, to the end that the said shall be confined in said Hospital, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, until he be restored to reason, or removed or discharged, according to law; and this shall be a sufficient warrant and authority for such confinement and detention.

Witness my hand and seal, at, this day of
nineteen hundred and

. J. [L. S.]

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FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

UNIV. OF MICH.

MAY 13 1908

Managers and Officers

OF THE

New Jersey State Hospital

AT TRENTON

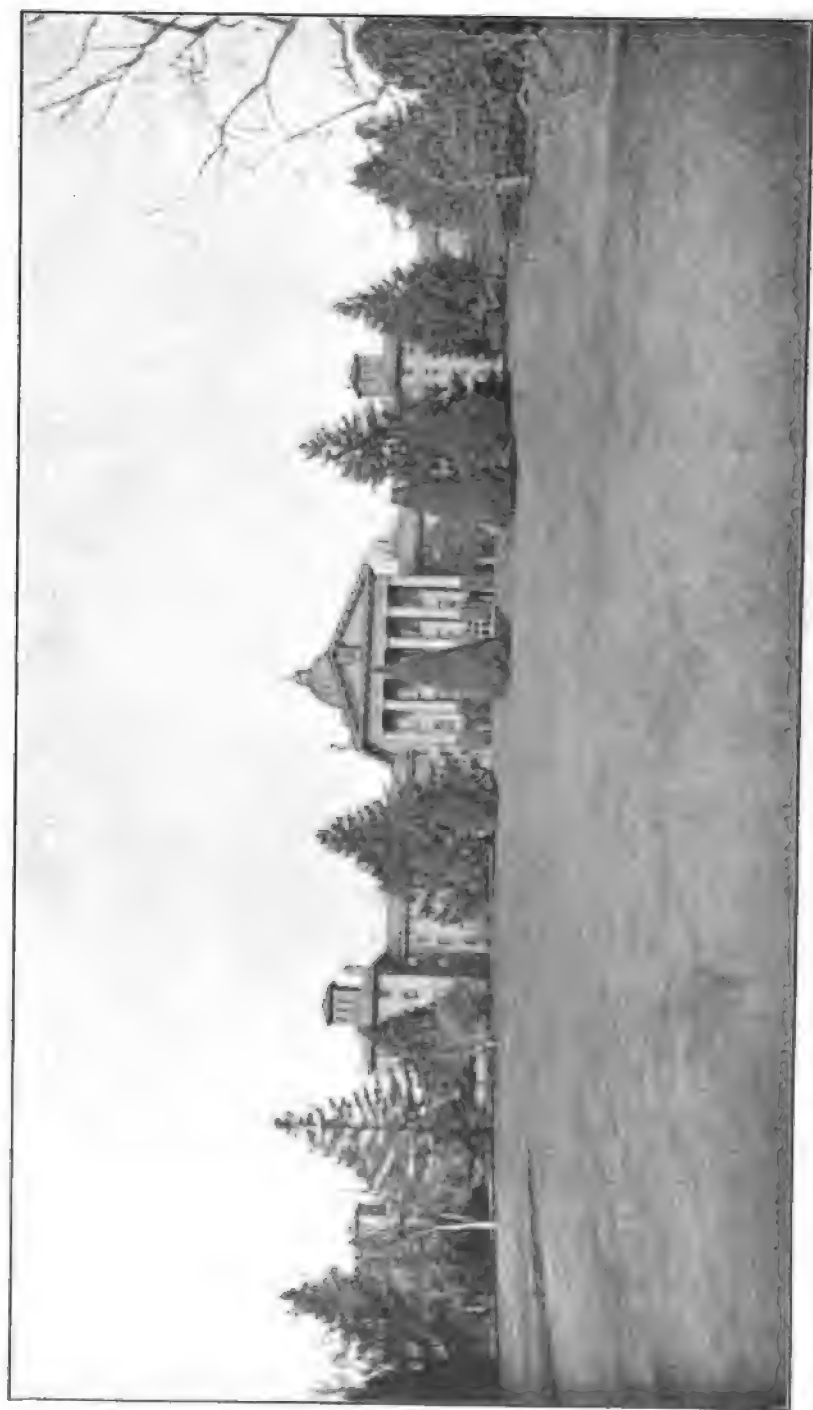
FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST

1901

TRENTON, N. J.

THE J. L. MURPHY PUBLISHING CO., PRINTERS.

1902.







FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Managers and Officers
OF THE
New Jersey State Hospital
AT TRENTON
FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST
1901



TRENTON, N. J.:
THE JOHN L. MURPHY PUBLISHING CO., PRINTERS.
1901.

**Gift of N. J.
Document Clerk
May 13, 1908**

MANAGERS.

GARRET D. W. VROOM, <i>President</i>	TRENTON.
N. NEWLIN STOKES, M.D., <i>Vice President</i>	MOORESTOWN.
HENRY R. BALDWIN, M.D.....	NEW BRUNSWICK.
B. W. ANDREWS.....	WOODBURY.
JOHN TAYLOR.....	TRENTON.
JOSEPH RICE.....	TRENTON.
C. S. HOFFMAN.....	SOMERVILLE.
JOSEPH THOMPSON.....	ATLANTIC CITY.

SCOTT SCAMMELL, *Secretary*.....TRENTON.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

JOHN W. WARD, M.D.....	<i>Medical Director.</i>
JOHN C. FELTY, M.D.....	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
CHARLES L. ALLEN, M.D.	<i>Second Assistant Physician and Pathologist.</i>
PAUL L. CORT, M.D.....	<i>Third Assistant Physician.</i>
C. P. FRISCHBIEB, M.D.....	<i>Fourth Assistant Physician.</i>

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

WILLIAM P. HAYES.....	<i>Warden.</i>
HARVEY H. JOHNSON.....	<i>Treasurer.</i>

(5)

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL AT TRENTON.

To His Excellency Foster M. Voorhees, Governor of New Jersey:

The Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton beg leave to present this, their annual report, as required by law.

The report of the Medical Director shows that during the past year there were under treatment in the Hospital thirteen hundred and seventy-one patients, two hundred and fifty-four having been received between October 31st, 1900, and November 1st, 1901.

During the year ninety-four patients were discharged as recovered; twenty-three as improved; nine as unimproved; ninety-one died; one escaped, and eighty-nine were removed to other institutions, leaving remaining under treatment in the Hospital at the close of the year one thousand and eighty-four patients. This number is far in excess of the normal capacity of the buildings.

The health of the institution during the year has been good, and, as reported by the Medical Director, the year has been passed with but very little acute disease of a serious nature, and none whatever of an epidemic nature.

Notwithstanding the establishment of the State Village for Epileptics at Skillman, no effort has been made to remove the epileptic class from the Hospital. It is understood that the Managers of that institution are unable to effect the removal of these patients for want of necessary funds to properly house and care for them. The attention of the Legislature should be given to this important subject at an early day.

The annual inventory, made in accordance with the provisions of the statute, shows the following appraisement:

Buildings, grounds, &c., valued at \$770,000. Personal property, appraised as per inventory, \$159,523.32.

Since our last report the work of lighting the buildings and grounds

with electricity has been completed, and the electric lighting has been in operation for the past six months. It has proved a vast improvement over the old system of lighting with gasoline gas.

The repairs and improvements that have been satisfactorily made to the institution and grounds during the past year by the Warden are set forth in detail in his report. At the last session of the Legislature an appropriation of \$22,500 was authorized for the purpose of connecting the sewerage system of the State Hospital and the Industrial School for Girls with the general sewerage system of Trenton. At the time this appropriation was made it was not only thought advisable, but necessary, for the purpose of making such connection, to construct a sewer from the Hospital grounds north of and along the feeder of the Delaware and Raritan canal easterly; thence, after crossing said feeder, to connect said sewer with the West State street sewer, at or near Philemon street. This would, necessarily, have been an expensive work. During the year the municipal authorities of Trenton have determined to extend the city sewer system to the annexed territory, which includes the Hospital, and the plan adopted for the sewerage that section of the city obviates the necessity of incurring the large expense of the projected sewer above mentioned. For this reason no demand was made upon this appropriation, save for the making of necessary surveys, and the cost of the later plan will be laid before the Legislature at its coming session.

The complaint made in the matter of the food-supply at the Hospital during the past summer, and which led to an investigation on the part of a committee of the Board of Managers, in which investigation your Excellency, at the request of the Board, took part, excited, at the time, considerable comment and some criticism, in certain quarters, of the Hospital management. The report of the committee of the Board has been made, and it presents, as we believe, fairly and truly the results of the investigation, and a copy thereof is transmitted herewith, together with the accompanying documents. The recommendations of the committee have been adopted by the Managers, and we feel satisfied that the changes in the management suggested by the committee will prove to be of great benefit to the institution.

As was distinctly stated in the report of the committee, and we desire now further to emphasize the statement, no complaint whatever, of either food-supply or the service of the food, had ever been made theretofore to this Board.



FRONT ENTRANCE.

The visits made to the Hospital by the members of the Board during the year, and the examination made of the condition of the patients and of the buildings and grounds, demonstrate the untiring efforts, both of the Medical Director and Warden, to promote the comfort of the patients, and the Managers desire to express their appreciation of the manner in which these officers have performed their respective duties.

The Managers very earnestly call upon your Excellency and the members of the Legislature, as well as all citizens, to visit the Hospital and to critically examine and inspect the arrangements made for the comfort of the unfortunate persons committed to their care.

The various county institutions for the care of the insane, located in this Hospital district, have been visited by members of the Board of Managers, in compliance with the act approved May 17th, 1894, and we beg leave to submit the following report as to their condition and management:

Asylums have been established in the counties of Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cumberland, Gloucester and Salem.

The total number under care in these institutions at the close of the year will be seen by the following table:

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Atlantic	34	27	61
Burlington	58	83	141
Camden	85	94	179
Cumberland	63	60	123
Gloucester	8	6	14
Salem	10	8	18
Total.....	258	278	536

Number admitted, discharged and died during the year:

<i>Counties.</i>	—ADMITTED.—			—DISCHARGED.—			—DIED.—		
	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>
Atlantic	14	6	20	5	3	8	4	1	5
Burlington	67	96	*163	5	6	11	3	6	9
Camden	19	15	34	10	10	20	3	17	20
Cumberland ...	18	17	35	6	7	13	5	2	7
Gloucester	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	2
Salem .....	..	2	2	1	..	1	1	2	3
Total....	120	136	256	27	26	53	16	30	46

* Includes transfers made from State Hospital of eighty-nine patients (forty men and forty-nine women), in May last, and those already under care in the almshouse.

A very decided improvement is noticed in several of the counties in the arrangements made for the care and treatment of their insane patients. Until quite recently, in all of the counties of this Hospital district, except in Atlantic and Camden, the county asylum formed a part of the almshouse, the insane being cared for in a portion of the almshouse set apart for that purpose, and, in the main, looked after and cared for by the ordinary resident pauper. These places were designated as asylums, and received from the State treasury a weekly allowance of two dollars (\$2) per capita for their care and maintenance, and yet they were without any organization whatever, without ample medical supervision, without nurses or attendants in any way qualified to care for the insane, and with scarcely any condition or requirement found in any ordinary hospital intended for the care and treatment of those laboring under mental diseases. In all of the counties except two—Gloucester and Salem—this condition of things has been remedied. The counties of Atlantic, Burlington, Camden and Cumberland have, at an aggregate cost to the counties of upwards of three hundred thousand dollars, erected buildings especially designed for the care of the insane. These buildings are well constructed; have all of the modern appointments considered necessary in such hospitals; are apparently under the immediate supervision of intelligent Superintendents, who seem interested in their work; have a regular corps of attendants, and are visited, in each case, daily by competent physicians, who, in addition to their daily visitations, are subject to call at any time their services may be needed. We much regret that we have to report that we found the old methods still in existence in the counties of Gloucester and Salem. Apparently no effort has been made whatever in either of these counties to institute better methods, notwithstanding the fact that attention has repeatedly been called to these defects from time to time in our annual reports. So far as could be ascertained, the insane confined in these places are supplied with sufficient food and are kept warm during the cold weather of winter, but, beyond this, nothing whatever has been done for the care and treatment of the unfortunates confined there. They are under no systematic supervision, having no nurses or attendants except such as are furnished by the inmates of the almshouse, and apparently nothing is done except to provide for them a place to stay until death removes them.

In conclusion, we can only repeat the opinion expressed upon this subject in our former annual reports, "that in those counties that

have erected suitable buildings and provided them with modern appliances of a well-constructed and well-appointed hospital, the demands and intentions of the State in authorizing the several counties to organize asylums for the care and treatment of their insane have been fully met."

We cannot conceive, however, than an almshouse in which the insane and paupers commingle in common, and is entirely without any organization or any provision made for their special care, does, in any manner, fulfill the idea especially intended by the State in authorizing the establishment of county asylums.

GARRET D. W. VROOM,
N. NEWLIN STOKES,
HENRY R. BALDWIN,
B. W. ANDREWS,
C. S. HOFFMAN,
JOSEPH RICE,
JOHN TAYLOR,
JOSEPH THOMPSON,

Managers.

Dated Trenton, N. J., November 7th, 1901.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN.

(18)

WARDEN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton:

GENTLEMEN—I beg leave to present herewith my annual report for the year ending October 31st, 1901, including therein a statement of the cash receipts and disbursements, the improvements and important repairs made, a list of the farm and garden products, with the market value thereof, and a memorandum of the work done in our flour mill, sewing-rooms and upholstery department. In addition I have given an estimate, as required by law, of the moneys required from the State for the year beginning November 1st, 1902.

The cash receipts and disbursements have been as follows:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance in hands of Treasurer November 1st, 1900..	\$12,194 16
Cash receipts from all sources.....	238,243 30
	<hr/>
	\$250,437 46
Cash payments during the year.....	232,527 93
	<hr/>
Balance cash October 31st, 1901.....	\$17,909 53

This balance is about sufficient to pay our present outstanding bills and pay-roll, and if some of the counties do not pay more promptly than recently, the institution will not be able to comply with the law, which requires all purchases for the use of the Hospital shall be made for cash and not on credit or time. In fact, the Treasurer had not, during a period in September, a sufficient amount of cash on hand to pay the outstanding accounts.

INVENTORY.

The law governing the Hospital requires that annually during the third week in October, the Warden and two suitable persons appointed by the Managers shall make an annual appraisement of the personal property of the institution. This was done by Messrs. Horace G. Hough and Frank H. Wilson, who have performed the same duties very efficiently for the past three years, and the Warden desires to express his thanks to them for their services.

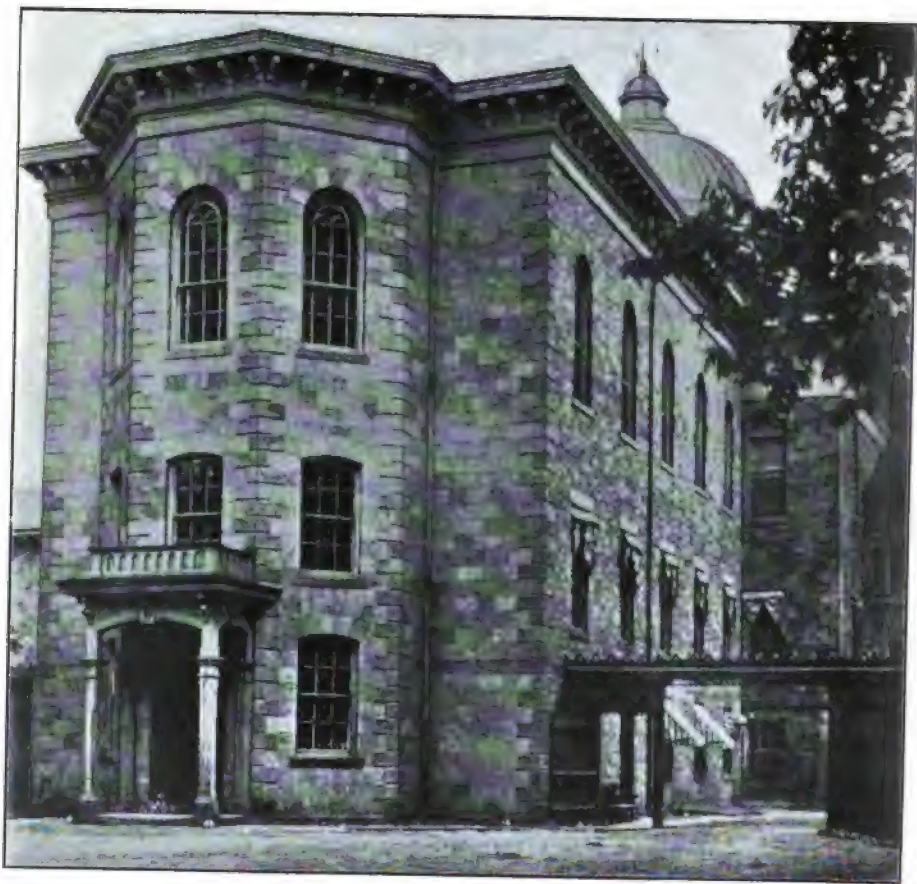
APPRAISEMENT.

Buildings, grounds, &c., valued at.....	\$770,000 00
Personal property, appraised as per inventory.....	159,523 32

FARM AND GARDEN, &C.

In the appendix to this report is given a statement in detail of the results of the farm, dairy, flour mill, garden, upholsterers' department and the sewing-rooms: also the amounts of fruits and vegetables canned and preserved. The results have been satisfactory when we take into consideration the weather during the season. Our reports show three thousand five hundred bushels of potatoes, eight hundred bushels of corn, eighty-five tons of hay, four hundred tons ensilage, &c., from the farm, and the results from the garden were equally good. The dairy continues in excellent condition, and results from same are very satisfactory. At the cow barn, all the old stalls have been torn out and replaced with new ones. The stalls formerly were very inconvenient, taking up a large amount of unnecessary space without corresponding advantages, and obstructing the light, making the entire interior very dark. We have reduced the size of the partitions between each stall and shaped same so that all the cows can be reached from the center passageway, making the feeding of same more convenient, and giving the animals more light and air, and adding four extra stalls to the original number.

8



EAST ENTRANCE.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

In my report for last year I mentioned that arrangements had been entered into for the lighting of the grounds and buildings with electricity. This work has been completed, and we have had the electric lighting in operation for the past six months, and the improvement in the illumination of the institution is very noticeable. There are ten arc lights in the grounds and over sixteen hundred incandescent lamps in the buildings. The cost of wiring the entire plant was a trifle over \$15,000.

The old system of lighting with gasoline gas had become very unsatisfactory, from the fact that the plant was entirely too small for the needs of the institution. The gas machine, having been installed while the Hospital was not as large as at present, was inadequate for the demands made upon it, and, for the same reason, the entire piping was not large enough to carry the proper amount of gas.

GENERAL REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

There has been added a new catch basin for the waste from the bakery, made in three compartments, similar to all the catch basins in our sewerage system, and will no doubt catch the small particles of dough from the bakery, which prove a great nuisance.

The floorings of the hog-pens have been renewed, and new troughs, lined with galvanized iron, have been placed the entire length. The building is divided into eight pens, each twenty by twenty-eight feet. The flooring in the bakery, having been in use for over thirty years, was entirely renewed with cone-grained, yellow pine flooring, the same material that is used on our halls. This quality of lumber is rather higher priced than the ordinary flooring, but, when considering wearing qualities of same, it is more economical. The plastering at the intersection of the side walls with the ceiling, on the east side of the Annex, had cracked and separated by the gradual settling of the building, and to remedy same we have placed mouldings around the three halls, three alcoves and twelve dormitories on that end of the building, requiring thirty-two hundred feet of moulding, which, in addition to being an improvement, adds to the appearance of the halls and rooms. The penstock of the water-supply to our flour mill

has been completely renewed, the stone walls around same were increased to two feet in thickness and the complete structure made much stronger than formerly. This was very necessary, as the same was leaking badly, and, being less than four feet from the tracks of the Pennsylvania railroad, would have caused considerable damage if same should have given way.

The usual necessary repairing has been done during the year, including the building of one thousand feet of new fencing, to replace the old, over three hundred feet boardwalk, painting hall, one Annex, east, with adjoining dormitory rooms, &c.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I again desire to call attention to our capacity for the storage of coal during the winter months. As situated at present, we have not sufficient capacity to store one month's supply during the cold weather, and we have, for the past two years, been compelled to unload and carry over two hundred tons of coal on the grounds outside of our buildings. If our storage capacity were increased sufficiently to store the winter supply, we would be enabled to procure a much cleaner, and therefore superior, quality, and would save the extra labor of unloading during the freezing weather.

REQUIREMENTS.

Herewith is given, as required by law, an approximate and detailed estimate of the several amounts required from the State for the support and maintenance of the Hospital for the year ending October 31st, 1903:

ESTIMATES.

For the annual inventory.....	\$75 00
For the support and clothing of insane convicts.....	10,000 00
For the support of State indigent patients.....	11,000 00
For the salaries of resident officers.....	12,000 00
For allowance of \$1 per week for each county patient..	50,000 00

These amounts are the same in each item as appropriated by the last session of the Legislature, with the exception of that for "the support and clothing of insane convicts," which is increased only \$1,000, and the amount will be inadequate if the number of patients be increased by two only over the present number. During the past year our appropriation for this class of patients has fallen short \$635.

In many cases of commitment of patients we are compelled to wait a considerable time for the final papers, and thus ascertain to what class the patient committed belongs. This occurred during the last year, and several cases who were supposed to be county patients were properly classed as State patients after the close of the State financial year, and the appropriation for that class having been exhausted, we are without the amount for their maintenance to the beginning of the present year. This amount is \$1,358.64, and should be included in a deficiency bill with the other shortages at the coming session of the Legislature.

Chapter 130, Laws of New Jersey, session of 1898, part of section 5, reads as follows: "If such judge or justice shall find the person, concerning whom such inquiry is made, to be insane, but not indigent, then he shall so certify, and shall likewise file said proceedings had before him with the clerk of said county, and the said clerk shall forthwith forward to the medical director of the hospital where such insane person is confined, a like certified copy of said proceedings and certificate, and the county from whence his admission is requested shall not be chargeable with his support, but his estate, or the person chargeable by law with his support shall maintain him in said hospital, and if his support cannot be procured in that way, then a like certified copy of said proceedings and certificate shall be sent by said county clerk to the state treasurer, and the state shall support him in such hospital." We have had several patients committed under this act, and are unable to collect for same from their estate or relatives, and as there is no State appropriation for this class of patients, we have been unable to collect from the State Treasurer.

The amount due at this time is \$882.52, and this amount should also be included in the deficiency bill of the Legislature.

SUMMARY OF DEFICIENCIES.

For support and clothing of insane convicts to 1901....	\$1,925 68
For support and clothing of insane convicts during 1901,	635 00
For support of State indigent patients to 1901.....	3,664 53
For support of State indigent patients as above.....	1,358 64
For support of patients as above.....	882 52
<hr/>	
Total deficiencies to this date.....	\$8,466 37

These amounts have been earned by the Hospital and should be provided for by this year's Legislature.

To the Medical Director and his assistants I desire to acknowledge the courtesies shown during the past year, and in conclusion permit me to again express my thanks to the several members of the Board of Managers for the support and consideration shown me during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM P. HAYES,

Warden.

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ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

For the Year Ending October 31st, 1901.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in hands of Treasurer October 31st 1900.....		\$12,194 10
State Treasurer, for county patients.....	\$47,639 13	
State Treasurer, for convict patients.....	8,000 00	
State Treasurer, for State patients.....	11,357 90	
Burlington county.....	7,570 03	
Cape May county.....	2,677 38	
Cumberland county.....	302 65	
Gloucester county.....	7,171 73	
Hunterdon county.....	6,057 91	
Mercer county.....	47,367 47	
Middlesex county.....	31,515 08	
Monmouth county.....	11,131 19	
Ocean county.....	7,332 69	
Salem county.....	7,786 66	
Somerset county.....	10,277 30	
Private patients.....	27,578 01	
Sundries	4,478 08	
		<hr/> 238,243 30
		<hr/> \$250,437 46

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amusements	\$723 00
Books and stationery.....	504 60
Bedding, linen, &c.....	3,120 82
Clothing	6,859 83
Crockery and cutlery.....	733 66
Counsel fees.....	40 95
Electric lighting system.....	4,211 83
Farm and garden.....	6,201 61
Fixtures	946 74
Flour	1,155 00
Feed.	2,208 66
Fencing	142 56
Fruit	7,473 29
Freight	241 01
Furniture	2,861 08
Fuel	19,300 08
Funeral expenses.....	337 00

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Fire apparatus	\$315 44	
Gas and steam pipes, &c.....	714 56	
Grounds and gradings.....	1,628 78	
Hay and straw.....	414 55	
Harness, wagons, &c.....	385 40	
Household goods.....	2,479 48	
Ice and cold storage.....	778 31	
Improvements of buildings.....	395 84	
Insurance	646 00	
Incidentals	959 16	
Laundry	6,570 58	
Light	5,036 43	
Medical supplies.....	5,688 72	
Newspapers	271 61	
New buildings.....	1,238 17	
Provisions and groceries.....	81,757 12	
Postage	284 13	
Refunding	749 45	
Repairs	9,043 39	
Smith and wheelwright.....	489 92	
Stock	3,029 80	
Traveling expenses.....	56 80	
Tinware and fixtures.....	299 62	
Tools and supplies, boiler-house and machine shop..	770 62	
Telegrams, telephone rentals, &c.....	625 31	
Vegetables	1,236 29	
Wages	46,084 45	
Wheat	3,326 38	
		<hr/>
		232,527 93
Balance in hands of Treasurer October 31st, 1901.....	\$17,909 53	

APPENDIX TO WARDEN'S REPORT.

Farm and Garden Products.

FARM AND GARDEN.

800 Bushels corn	@	\$0 60	\$480 00
3,500 Bushels potatoes		75	2,625 00
860 Bushels wheat		65	559 00
3,000 Bundles cornstalks.....		03	90 00
400 Tons ensilage		3 50	1,400 00
85 Tons hay		15 00	1,275 00
30 Tons wheat straw		9 00	270 00
135,583 Quarts milk		04½	6,101 24
			\$12,800 24

STOCK.

Cows slaughtered (16,990 lbs.).....	@	\$0 07 61/100	\$1,270 11
Calves sold.....			21 00
Hides and tallow.....			991 42
Hogs sold.....			2,126 45
			4,408 98

GARDEN.

758 Bunches asparagus	@	\$0 10	\$75 80
6,889 Bunches onions		02	137 78
807 Bunches parsley		04	32 28
4,329 Bunches radishes		02	86 58
707 Bunches rhubarb		06	42 42
300 Bunches herbs		10	30 00
1,200 Bunches leeks		03	36 00
900 Bundles cornstalks.....		03	27 00
53 Bushels apples		60	31 80
287 Bushels beets		45	129 15
132 Bushels string beans.....		60	79 20
50¼ Bushels lima beans.....		1 00	50 25
40 Bushels carrots		50	20 00
33 Bushels cucumbers		60	19 80
25¼ Bushels grapes		1 50	37 88
92¼ Bushels peas		1 50	138 38
30½ Bushels onions		60	18 30
2¼ Bushels okra		75	1 68
33 Bushels peppers		35	11 55

95½ Bushels spinach	@ \$0 50	\$47 75
25 Bushels squashes	45	11 25
664 Bushels tomatoes	65	431 60
35½ Bushels green tomatoes.....	65	23 08
12 Bushels egg plants.....	60	7 20
20 Bushels onion sets.....	3 00	60 00
170 Bushels turnips	40	68 00
50 Bushels rutabaga turnips.....	40	20 00
350 Bushels parsnips	50	175 00
50 Pumpkins	05	2 50
35,935 Ears corn	01	359 35
2,523 Heads cabbage (early)	04	100 92
7,000 Heads cabbage (late)	04	280 00
220 Heads cauliflower	06	13 20
4,397 Heads lettuce	02	87 94
517 Heads endive	05	25 85
18,000 Heads celery	03	540 00
1,000 Heads celeriac	03	30 00
500 Pounds horseradish	07	35 00
		<hr/>
		3,324 49
		<hr/>
		\$20,533 71

Work Done at the Mill.

Corn meal, ground.....	38,500 pounds.
Cracked corn.....	47,500 pounds.
Flour, ground	289,200 pounds.
Hog feed.....	21,500 pounds.
Bran	72,350 pounds.

Fruits Canned and Preserved.

Apple jelly.....	59 quarts.
Blackberries	230 quarts.
Blackberry jam.....	80 quarts.
Blackberry jelly.....	42 quarts.
Cherries	338 quarts.
Cherry jelly.....	135 quarts.
Cherry preserves.....	53 quarts.
Crab apple jelly.....	16 quarts.
Crab apple preserves.....	24 quarts.
Currant jelly.....	167 quarts.
Grape jelly.....	52 quarts.
Grape marmalade.....	144 quarts.
Green gages.....	95 quarts.
Huckleberry preserves.....	74 quarts.
Peaches	7,256 quarts.
Peach butter.....	984 quarts.
Peach jam.....	908 quarts.
Peach marmalade.....	356 quarts.
Peach jelly	14 quarts.
Peaches, spiced	80 quarts.
Peach preserves.....	435 quarts.





Pears	838 quarts.
Pears, spiced	500 quarts.
Pineapples	50 quarts.
Pineapple preserves.....	52 quarts.
Plums	70 quarts.
Quince jelly.....	33 quarts.
Quince marmalade.....	24 quarts.
Quince preserves.....	195 quarts.
Raspberry jelly.....	6 quarts.
Strawberries	474 quarts.
Strawberry jelly.....	19 quarts.
Gooseberry jam.....	27 quarts.
Tomato preserves.....	18 quarts.
Tomatoes	1,445 gallons.

Work Done in the Mattress-Room.

Single mattresses made, new	74
Single mattresses made over.....	144
Three-quarter mattresses made, new.....	3
Single mattress ticks made, new.....	278
Three-quarter mattress ticks made, new.....	10
Hair pillows made, new.....	60
Feather pillows made, new.....	25
Hair pillows made over.....	70
Feather pillows made over.....	15
Pillow ticks made, new.....	145
Sofa pillows made, new.....	15
Chair cushions made, new.....	30
Chair cushions re-covered.....	25
Pieces of furniture upholstered.....	17
Large hall carpets made, new.....	5
Large hall carpets repaired.....	8
Room carpets made, new.....	40
Room carpets repaired.....	80
Carpets taken up.....	291
Carpets laid	295
Tables covered	15
Rooms laid with new matting.....	none
Rooms laid with old matting.....	8
Art squares	10
Rugs made	70
Yards carpet hemmed.....	395
Awnings made, new.....	2
Awnings hung	19
Window shades made, new.....	137
Window shades repaired.....	121
Feather bolsters made, new.....	6
Lace curtains hung.....	38
Yards oil-cloth and linoleum laid, new.....	188
Yards oil-cloth and linoleum laid, old.....	150
Stools covered	67
Cuspidor mats made, new.....	60

Shoe boxes covered.....	2
Head rests re-covered.....	7
Double mattresses, new.....	2
Double mattress made over.....	1
Double mattress ticks, new.....	3
Three-quarter mattresses made over.....	4

Report from Sewing-Room.

Petticoats	336
Pillow slips	2,005
Ladies' aprons	538
Chemises	541
Sheets	1,806
Gents' undervests	414
Ladies' undervests	600
Pairs stockings	10
Gents' shirts	877
Ladies' drawers	162
Window curtains	18
Burial drawers	60
Camisoles	36
Towels	2,907
Pairs wristlets	17
Holders	72
Dresses	765
Pairs bakers' gloves.....	48
Clothes bags	26
Gent's vest	1
Burial robes	27
Burial chemises	24
Table cloths	128
Men's drawers	243
Men's aprons	279
Sets bed ties.....	43
Bolster cases	79
Hemmed blankets	346
Dress waists	5
Oil-cloth collars	12
Trimmed hats	33
Linen muffs	12
Attendants' caps	154
Jelly bags	6
Bibs	148
Ladies' nightgowns	47
Burial skirts	24
Dress skirts	11

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

(27)

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

To the Managers, of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton:

GENTLEMEN—The fifty-fourth annual report of the operations of the Medical Department of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton for the year ending October 31st, 1901, is respectfully submitted.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Patients in the Hospital October 31st, 1901.....	552	565	1,117
Received since, to November 1st, 1901.....	128	126	254
Under treatment during the year.....	680	691	1,371
Discharged recovered during the year.....	45	49	94
Discharged improved during the year.....	12	11	23
Discharged unimproved during the year.....	5	4	9
Died	40	51	91
Escaped	1	...	1
Removed to other institutions.....	40	49	89
Total discharged, died, &c., during the year...	143	164	307
Remaining October 31st, 1901.....	537	527	1,064
Whole number of cases received and treated from the opening of the institution, May 15th, 1848, to November 1st, 1901.....			
	5,088	5,026	10,114
Discharged recovered	1,682	1,762	3,444
Discharged improved	927	1,056	1,983
Discharged unimproved	175	183	358
Escaped	23	5	28
Not insane	19	11	30
Died	1,403	1,163	2,566
Removed to other institutions.....	322	319	641
Total discharged, died, &c.....	4,551	4,499	9,050
Remaining October 31st, 1901.....	537	527	1,064

RESIDENCE OF THOSE COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR AND HOW COMMITTED.

Counties.	—INDIGENT.—			—PRIVATE.—			CRIMINAL.		CONVICT.	
	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	M.	W.
Atlantic .....	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	1	..
Bergen .....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Burlington ...	8	6	14	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
Camden	9	7	16	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Cape May.....	4	4	8	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Gloucester ...	2	7	9	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Essex .....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Hunterdon ...	4	15	19	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Mercer	24	22	46	4	3	7	..	..	1	..
Middlesex ...	21	16	37	3	2	5	..	..	..	..
Monmouth ...	13	16	29	4	1	5	..	..	..	..
Ocean	2	6	8	2	..	2	2	..	..	..
Salem	5	3	8	..	1	1	..	..	1	..
Somerset	9	5	14	..	3	3	1	..	..	..
Union .....	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..
Total...	101	108	209	20	18	38	3	..	4	..

Admitted during the month of—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
November, 1900.....	7	7	14
December	4	6	10
January, 1901	15	12	27
February	7	3	10
March	9	14	23
April	13	15	28
May	13	16	29
June	19	14	33
July	8	10	18
August	10	7	17
September	11	7	18
October	12	15	27
Total.....	128	126	254

PATIENTS REMAINING IN THE HOSPITAL OCTOBER 31ST, 1901, AND THE COUNTIES FROM WHENCE SENT.

Counties.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Atlantic	6	4	10
Bergen	1	1	2
Burlington	6	2	8
Camden	24	18	42
Cape May	10	19	29
Cumberland	1	1	2
Essex	2	3	5
Gloucester	22	33	55

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Hudson	3	2	5
Hunterdon	12	34	46
Mercer	133	112	245
Middlesex	119	108	227
Monmouth	64	89	153
Morris .....	..	1	1
Ocean	27	24	51
Somerset	53	40	93
Union	1	4	5
New Jersey	31	3	34
New York .....	..	1	1
Pennsylvania .....	..	1	1
Total	537	527	1,064

GENERAL RESULTS.

The number of patients at the close of the last fiscal year was eleven hundred and seventeen—five hundred and fifty-two men and five hundred and sixty-five women. The number received since, viz., from November 1st, 1900, to October 31st, 1901, inclusive, was two hundred and fifty-four—one hundred and twenty-eight men and one hundred and twenty-six women; making a total of thirteen hundred and seventy-one—six hundred and eighty men and six hundred and ninety-one women—under care during the year. Of this number, three hundred and seven—one hundred and forty-three men and one hundred and sixty-four women—have been discharged, as follows: Recovered, ninety-four; improved, twenty-three; unimproved, nine; escaped, one; ninety-one have died and eighty-nine have been removed to other institutions.

At the close of the year there remained under care ten hundred and sixty-four patients—five hundred and thirty-seven men and five hundred and twenty-seven women. We close the year with fifty-three less patients in the institution than we had under care at the close of the last fiscal year. This is chiefly due to the fact that a large proportion of the number discharged has been transferred to other institutions, principally to the new asylum in the county of Burlington. The largest number under care in the Hospital at any one time during the year was eleven hundred and twenty-six—five hundred and forty-six men and five hundred and eighty women; the smallest number, two hundred and twenty-nine—five hundred and nine men and five hundred and twenty women. The daily average

for the year was, for men, about five hundred and thirty-three, and for women, five hundred and forty-six; the general average was a little more than ten hundred and seventy-nine.

Death resulted in ninety-one cases—forty men and fifty-one women. The death rate, in proportion to the whole number under care, was a little more than six and one-half per centum. The number of recoveries during the year was a little more than thirty-seven per centum of the whole number of admissions. This result is a little more than the average during the last decade.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Pulmonary consumption	8	9	17
General paresis	6	1	7
Paralysis	4	5	9
Apoplexy	3	2	5
Epilepsy	6	8	14
Typhomania	3	4	7
Old age	3	6	9
Bright's disease of the kidneys.....	2	1	3
Pneumonia	1	2	3
Organic disease of the heart.....	1	3	4
Typhlitis .....	..	2	2
Senile gangrene .....	..	2	2
Progressive locomotor ataxia.....	2	..	2
Syphilis .....	..	1	1
Arterial sclerosis	1	1	2
Heat exhaustion .....	..	1	1
Abscess of brain.....	..	2	2
Chronic diarrhœa .....	..	1	1
Total.....	40	51	91

<i>Deaths in—</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
November, 1900	5	2	7
December	4	2	6
January, 1901	1	4	5
February	5	10	15
March	3	2	5
April	4	4	8
May	2	4	6
June	5	5	10
July	4	5	9
August	1	4	5
September	3	5	8
October	3	4	7
Total.....	40	51	91

AGES OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED DURING THE YEAR AND THE LENGTH OF TIME
UNDER CARE IN THE HOSPITAL.

<i>Age.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>Length of Time.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>
Under twenty years.....	..	..	..	...Less than one week....	3	4	7
Twenty to twenty-five... 1	..	1	..	...One to two weeks.....	2	1	3
Twenty-five to thirty... 4	2	6	..	...Two weeks to one month,	1	2	3
Thirty to thirty-five.....	2	4	6	...One to three months....	3	7	10
Thirty-five to forty.....	2	5	7	...Three to six months.....	1	5	6
Forty to forty-five.....	4	7	11	...Six to nine months.....	4	3	7
Forty-five to fifty.....	2	3	5	...Nine months to one year, ..	2	2	2
Fifty to fifty-five.....	8	4	12	...One to two years.....	4	4	8
Fifty-five to sixty.....	3	2	5	...Two to three years.....	2	2	4
Sixty to sixty-five.....	4	4	8	...Three to four years.....	3	2	5
Sixty-five to seventy.....	2	4	6	...Four to five years.....	4	4	8
Seventy to seventy-five ..	6	7	13	...Five to ten years.....	4	5	9
Seventy-five to eighty ...	2	5	7	...Ten to fifteen years....	4	3	7
Over eighty years.....	..	4	4	...Fifteen to twenty years..	1	4	5
				...Twenty to thirty years..	4	..	4
				...Over thirty years.....	..	3	3
<hr/>				<hr/>			
Total.....	40	51	91	Total.....	40	51	91

AGES OF THOSE DISCHARGED AS RECOVERED AND LENGTH OF TIME UNDER CARE
IN THE HOSPITAL.

<i>Age.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>Length of Time.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>
Under twenty years.....	2	9	11	...Less than three months..	8	11	19
Twenty to thirty years ..	9	12	21	...Three to six months....	12	15	27
Thirty to forty years.....	15	10	25	...Six to nine months.....	4	4	8
Forty to fifty years.....	11	7	18	...Nine months to one year,	7	8	15
Fifty to sixty years.....	6	10	16	...One to two years.....	6	7	13
Sixty to seventy years... 2	1	3	..	...Two to three years.....	5	2	7
				...Three to four years.....	2	1	3
				...Four to five years.....	1	1	2
<hr/>				<hr/>			
Total.....	45	49	94	Total.....	45	49	94

AGES OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR AND DURATION OF INSANITY PRIOR
TO ADMISSION.

<i>Age.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>Duration of Insanity.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>
Under twenty years.....	9	3	12	...Less than one week.....	12	4	16
Twenty to twenty-five... 12	8	20	..	...One week to one month..	29	11	40
Twenty-five to thirty... 15	19	34	..	...One to three months....	25	13	38
Thirty to thirty-five.....	13	10	23	...Three to six months.....	12	21	33
Thirty-five to forty.....	17	15	32	...Six to nine months.....	5	10	15
Forty to forty-five.....	11	15	26	...Nine months to one year,	12	16	28
Forty-five to fifty.....	10	12	22	...One to two years.....	14	13	27
Fifty to fifty-five.....	9	14	23	...Two to three years.....	2	16	18

<i>Age.</i>	<i>M. W. T.</i>			<i>Duration of Insanity.</i>	<i>M. W. T.</i>		
Fifty-five to sixty.....	7	4	11	Three to four years.....	3	6	9
Sixty to sixty-five.....	8	6	14	Four to five years.....	2	5	7
Sixty-five to seventy.....	4	5	9	Five to ten years.....	3	7	10
Seventy to seventy-five..	5	4	9	Ten to fifteen years.....	1	1	2
Seventy-five to eighty...	4	5	9	Fifteen to twenty years..	6	..	6
Over eighty years.....	3	4	7	Over twenty years.....	..	1	1
Unknown.....	1	2	3	Unknown.....	2	2	4
<hr/>				<hr/>			
Total.....	128	126	254	Total.....	128	126	254

FORM OF MENTAL DERANGEMENT.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Mania, acute.....	22	18	40
Mania, chronic.....	14	15	29
Mania, recurrent.....	7	6	13
Mania, puerperal.....	..	4	4
Dementia, acute.....	9	6	15
Dementia, chronic.....	11	13	24
Dementia, senile.....	13	16	29
Melancholia, acute.....	12	17	29
Melancholia, chronic.....	10	15	25
General paresis.....	7	..	7
Epilepsy.....	8	5	13
Congenital.....	4	5	9
Alcoholism.....	7	4	11
Opium habit.....	3	2	5
Post-febrile insanity.....	1	..	1
<hr/>			
Total.....	128	126	254

ALLEGED CAUSES OF INSANITY.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
General ill-health.....	12	15	27
Domestic affliction—loss of friends.....	2	8	10
Domestic trouble.....	2	10	12
Business troubles—loss of property, &c.....	7	5	12
Loss of sleep, overwork, &c.....	6	4	10
Puerperal state.....	..	6	6
Old age.....	11	10	23
Epilepsy.....	7	8	15
Vicious habits and indulgences.....	18	..	18
Specific disease.....	6	3	9
Intemperance in the use of alcohol.....	13	6	19
Sunstroke—heat exhaustion.....	4	2	6
Injury to head.....	9	2	11
Congenital.....	4	1	5
Disappointed affections.....	1	1	2
Menopause.....	..	6	6

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Menstrual trouble .....	..	8	8
La grippe	1	..	1
Opium habit	3	2	5
Overstudy	1	3	4
Unknown	21	24	45
Total.....	128	126	254

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
New Jersey	78	72	150
New York	6	8	14
Pennsylvania	8	8	16
Connecticut	1	..	1
Massachusetts	1	..	1
Maine	1	..	1
Maryland	1	..	1
Delaware .....	..	1	1
North Carolina	1	..	1
Virginia	2	4	6
Illinois .....	..	1	1
England	2	3	5
Ireland	11	11	22
Germany	5	6	11
Norway	1	..	1
Sweden	2	..	2
Denmark	1	3	4
Austria	1	1	2
Hungary	2	1	3
Russia	1	2	3
Switzerland	1	1	2
Italy	1	..	1
Scotland .....	..	1	1
Poland .....	..	1	1
Unknown	1	2	3
Total.....	128	126	254

HEREDITY.

In eighty-four cases—forty men and forty-four women—of those admitted during the year there was acknowledged hereditary predisposition to insanity. In forty-three cases—twenty-two men and twenty-one women—the hereditary taint was in the paternal; in thirty-five cases—fifteen men and twenty women—in the maternal, and in six cases—three men and three women—in both the paternal and

maternal lines. In one hundred and seventeen cases—fifty-six men and sixty-one women—hereditary predisposition was denied as existing, and in fifty-three cases—thirty-two men and twenty-one women—the history of the family of the patient was unknown or could not be ascertained.

SUICIDAL TENDENCY.

In twenty-four cases—fifteen men and nine women—there existed a decided suicidal tendency, and in thirty-four cases—sixteen men and eighteen women—suicide was threatened, but no actual attempt was made at self injury.

HOMICIDAL TENDENCY.

In thirty cases—twenty-one men and nine women—there existed a decided homicidal tendency, and in forty-two cases—twenty-three men and nineteen women—homicide was threatened.

INTEMPERANCE IN THE USE OF ALCOHOL.

In forty-six cases—thirty-three men and thirteen women—there was acknowledged intemperance in the use of alcohol, and in seven cases—three men and four women—the opium or cocaine habit existed.

INTEMPERANCE IN PARENTS.

In eighteen cases—ten men and eight women—the father of the patient was intemperate in the use of alcohol, and in one case—woman—the mother was intemperate.

CIVIL CONDITION.

Of the two hundred and fifty-four cases admitted during the year, one hundred and fifteen—sixty-one men and fifty-four women—were married, and ninety-four—fifty-five men and forty women—were

single. Eight were widowers, twenty-four were widows, six were divorced, and in six cases the civil condition was unknown or unascertained.

We have passed through the year with but very little acute disease of a serious nature and none whatever of an epidemic character. In the main the health of the household has been good and remains so at the close of the year.

Your attention is especially called to the report of the Special Pathologist. Much work has been done in the laboratory of a clinical nature, examinations of the blood, urine, &c., have been frequently made, and autopsies performed in all cases in which permission could be obtained to make them. A few more autopsies have been made than during the preceding year, but, as truthfully stated by the Pathologist, "the number is very small in proportion to the deaths occurring annually in an institution of this size. It is earnestly hoped that we may be able to do more work in this direction during the coming year.

In conclusion, I would respectfully call attention to the fact that we are yet without an infirmary, and consequently have no proper facilities whereby we can isolate cases of contagious disease should they occur.

The convict insane still continue to be sent, from time to time, to the institution, and we are compelled to care for them on the ordinary corridors of the Hospital instead of having some separate provision made for their custody and care. The argument formerly urged, that the State was not warranted in incurring the expense of erecting a separate building for the care of this class on account of their small numbers, no longer obtains. There are at present under care in the two State institutions considerably over one hundred of the convict insane, and the number is steadily increasing.

The epileptic class, also, is still with us, and from present prospects is likely to remain with us for some time to come. The great injustice of this, both to the ordinary insane as well as to the epileptic himself, has been frequently pointed out, and a feeble effort has been made to, in part, remedy it by the establishing of the State Village for Epileptics at Skillman. The Managers of that institution, however, find themselves unable to relieve us because of scarcity of funds with which to erect suitable buildings for their proper care and treatment. Attention has frequently been called to the various subjects in

our former annual reports, and the matter discussed fully and in detail, but thus far nothing has resulted favorably toward making the desirable changes.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN W. WARD.

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL,
TRENTON, November 1st, 1901.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL PATHOLOGIST.

John W. Ward, M.D., Medical Director:

SIR—I herewith submit my report of work done at the laboratory during the year ending November 1st, 1901.

The laboratory has been conducted upon the same general plan as was indicated in my report of last year. A number of clinical examinations of urine, blood, sputum, &c., have been made, and fourteen autopsies have been performed. While more than last year, this is still a small number in proportion to the deaths occurring annually in an institution of this size. The complaint that autopsies cannot be secured in many interesting cases is still justified, and this fact stands as a bar to the accomplishment of satisfactory work in this laboratory.

Of the autopsies performed, eleven were complete; in two the spinal cord was not removed, and in one, permission to open the thoracic and abdominal cavities was all that could be obtained. Sections from the more important organs were prepared and examined microscopically in all cases.

The following is a summary of the results of these examinations:

Case No. 11.—Male. White. Age, forty years. In Hospital four months. Mental disease, epilepsy. Died hemiplegic, after convulsions, under symptoms of exhaustion. Examination showed chronic meningo-encephalitis, shrinking of the convolutions, thickening and adherence to the pia-arachnoid, with round cell deposit in the perivascular spaces, slight degeneration in the columns of Goll of the spinal cord; otherwise nothing abnormal in cord or brain axis. Tubercles in upper portion of lungs. Chronic gastritis; congestion of liver; slight interstitial nephritis. Cause of death, exhaustion from general paralysis.

Case No. 12.—Female. Colored. Age, seventy-six years. In Hospital four months. Mental disease, senile dementia. Death under symptoms of exhaustion. Examination showed chronic pachy-meningitis and lepto-meningitis. Pigmentary degeneration of nerve cells of the cortex, a tumor occupying the left anterior horn and antero-lateral ascending tract of the spinal cord in the middle cervical region (histologically a tubercle). The cells of the an-

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terior horn contain much pigment and stain badly. Emphysema (senile) of the lungs, and chronic broncho-pneumonia. Heart hypertrophied, and shows slight fibroid myocarditis. Congestion of liver. Hemorrhages into the spleen. Chronic interstitial nephritis. Fibromyoma of the uterus. Cause of death, exhaustion, chronic nephritis.

Case No. 13.—Female. White. Age, sixty-five years. In Hospital thirty years. Mental disease, "chronic mania." Died hemiplegic after an apoplectic attack. Examination showed chronic pachymeningitis and lepto-meningitis. Softening of the right hemisphere of the brain; plugging of both middle cerebral arteries; intense atheroma of vessels. The cells of the cortex show atrophy; cells of cord contain much pigment and stain badly. There is descending degeneration affecting both anterior and both lateral pyramidal tracts. Broncho-pneumonia and hemorrhagic infarcta in lungs. Congestion and increase of connective tissue of the liver. Marked fibroid myocarditis and heart wall thickened; atheromatous ulcers in the aorta; hemorrhages into the spleen; chronic interstitial nephritis. Cause of death, cerebral thrombosis.

Case No. 14.—Female. Colored. Age, seventy years. In Hospital ten months. Mental disease, "epilepsy." Died after repeated convulsions. Examination showed cerebral hemorrhage, destroying the basal ganglia on both sides and filling the ventricles; peripheral chromatolysis of the cells of the cortex; descending degeneration of both lateral pyramidal tracts of the cord, most marked on the left. Heart hypertrophied and shows slight fibroid change. Congestion of the liver, increase of the connective tissue and thickening of the arteries of the spleen, with small hemorrhages into the parenchyma. Chronic interstitial nephritis. Cause of death, cerebral hemorrhage.

Case No. 15.—Female. White. Age, seventy-eight years. Mental disease, "senile dementia." Death from exhaustion and gangrene of foot. In Hospital twenty-five years. Examination showed chronic lepto-meningitis, thickening of the walls of the cortical vessels, great deposit of pigment in the cells of the cortex and of the cord. Atheroma of vessels of central nervous system and of the nerves, especially of those of the affected limb. Congestion and increase of fibrous tissues of liver, pigmentation of spleen, chronic interstitial nephritis, right femoral artery entirely calcareous thrombosed up into Scarpa's triangle, aneurismal dilatation of right popliteal artery. Right leg gangrenous up to the knee. Cause of death, exhaustion from gangrene of leg.

Case No. 16.—Female. White. Age, fifty-seven years. In Hospital twenty-nine years. Mental disease, "epilepsy." Died under symptoms of exhaustion. Examination showed chronic lepto-meningitis, pigment deposit in cells of cortex and of spinal cord. Chronic broncho-pneumonia, old pleural adhesions, fatty degeneration of the heart muscle. Slight fibroid changes in liver, congestion of spleen, chronic interstitial nephritis. Cause of death, fatty degeneration of the heart, chronic pneumonia.



EXERCISE GROUNDS AND FARM BUILDINGS.

- Case No. 17.**—Female. White. Age, thirty-four years. In Hospital two years. Mental disease, terminal dementia. Died under symptoms of exhaustion, after a period of excitement. Examination showed slight lepto-meningitis, broncho-pneumonia and hemorrhagic infarcta in the lungs, hemorrhages into the spleen. Cause of death, exhaustion, broncho-pneumonia.
- Case No. 18.**—Male. White. Age, forty-eight years. In Hospital five years. Mental disease, "general paresis." Died after being bed-ridden for some time under symptoms of marasmus. Examination showed shrinking of brain convolutions and increase of fluid in the subarachnoid space, thickening of membranes and vessel walls, with infiltration of round cells into the perivascular sheaths. Degeneration and atrophy of nerve cells of the cortex, ascending degeneration in the posterior columns of the cord. Chronic broncho-pneumonia, chronic interstitial gastritis, congestion and increase of fibrous tissue in the liver, pigmentation and increased fibrous tissue in the spleen, chronic diffuse nephritis. Cause of death, exhaustion, uremia.
- Case No. 19.**—Female, White. Age, eighty-two years. In Hospital fourteen years. Mental disease, "senile dementia." Died under symptoms of asthenia, from valvular disease of the heart. Examination showed slight degeneration and deposit of pigment in cells of brain cortex and spinal cord. Atheroma of vessels of brain, old area of softening in right internal capsule, thickening of mitral and aortic valves and fibroid myocarditis, great enlargement of the heart, pericardial adhesions, general arterial atheroma, chronic broncho-pneumonia and pleural adhesions. Congestion and increase of fibrous tissue in the liver, chronic interstitial gastritis, fibroid changes in the spleen, chronic interstitial nephritis. Cause of death, asthenia from valvular and fibroid disease of the heart.
- Case No. 20.**—Male. White. Age, twenty-seven years. In Hospital nine days. Mental disease, acute delirium. Died under symptoms of exhaustion. Examination showed thickening of the pia-arachnoid, cells of cortex stain badly and show slight chromatolysis, slight round cell infiltration about vessels of cortex, chronic broncho-pneumonia and hemorrhagic infarcta of lungs. Congestion and slight increase of connective tissue of the liver, congestion of the spleen, chronic gastritis, acute diffuse nephritis. Cause of death, exhaustion from acute delirium and broncho-pneumonia.
- Case No. 21.**—Male. White. Age, twenty-three years. In Hospital one month. Died after repeated convulsions. Examination showed tumor occupying the greater portion of the left frontal lobe, protruding on inner surface, and in one spot, in second frontal convolution is just below the surface. Cells of cortex seem, in some places, to have lost their processes and show deposit of pigment, broncho-pneumonia, congestion and slight increase of fibrous tissue in liver, slight interstitial nephritis.
- Case No. 22.**—Male. White. Age, sixty-eight years. In Hospital two months. Mental disease, "organic dementia" (injury to head). Died under symptoms of exhaustion. Examination showed dural adhesions,

chronic pachy-meningitis and lepto-meningitis, thickening of aortic valves and general arterial atheroma, chronic broncho-pneumonia and old pleurisy, chronic gastritis, congestion and increase of fibrous tissue in the liver and spleen, chronic interstitial nephritis. Cause of death, exhaustion and chronic nephritis.

Case No. 23.—Female. White. Age, seventy-three years. In Hospital fifteen years. Mental disease, "terminal dementia." Died under symptoms of apoplexy. Examination showed dural adhesions, plugging of left middle cerebral artery, red softening of basal ganglia, internal capsule and part of the centrum ovale. Cells of cortex and cord show deposit of pigment and stain badly. Marked atheroma of cerebral vessels, slight fibroid myocarditis, chronic broncho-pneumonia, chronic gastritis, increase of fibroid tissue of liver, infarcta of the spleen, chronic interstitial nephritis, chronic cystitis. Cause of death, cerebral embolism.

Case No. 24.—Female. White. Age, fifty-one years. In Hospital thirteen years. Mental disease, terminal dementia. Death after appearance of spinal curvature and chronic diarrhoea. Only thorax and abdomen allowed to be opened. Examination showed beginning tuberculosis of the lungs, pleural adhesions, tubercular ulcers of the intestines, tuberculosis of the mesenteric glands, spondylitis of the last dorsal and first lumbar vertebræ, chronic catarrhal gastritis, sub-acute parenchymatous nephritis. Cause of death, intestinal tuberculosis.

Some comments on several of these cases may not be out of place. Case No. 11 of our list was that of a man of forty, who was brought in without any history. He was apparently demented, and had, from time to time, epileptiform convulsions. In his case no definite physical symptoms were noted, and the diagnosis of epilepsy had been made. He had, about a week before his death, several severe convulsions, and when he came out of them, presented a right hemiplegia. He laid in a semi-conscious condition for about a week, and died apparently from exhaustion. The autopsy showed shrinking of the brain convolutions and diffuse meningo-encephalitis, but no focal lesion. There was also slight degeneration in the columns of Goll. Considering together the symptoms and the post-mortem findings, the conclusion that the case was one of general paresis and not one of epilepsy seems justified.

In case No 12 an interesting finding was that of a tumor of about the size of a split pea in the mid-cervical region of the cord. This tumor proved to be a tubercle and was entirely solitary, there being no evidence of tuberculosis in any other part of the body. The tumor was sharply limited to the cervical enlargement affecting the anterior

horn and antero-lateral tract on the left side, and must, in all probability, have caused some motor disturbance in the left arm, but unfortunately no record of the symptoms in the case is accessible.

Case No. 13 is interesting on account of the condition of the cerebral arteries. These were intensely atheromatous. The right middle cerebral was completely occluded by a thrombus, which had become organized. The portion of the right hemisphere supplied by it had undergone softening, undoubtedly dating back to a "stroke" which had occurred some six weeks before. The left middle cerebral was nearly, but not quite, occluded by an unorganized thrombus, which had evidently been deposited there shortly before death. The anterior and lateral pyramidal tracts of the cord showed degeneration on both sides, but much more marked on the left.

In case No. 15 a very careful study of the nervous system was made, in order to observe what changes, if any, were connected with the gangrene of the right foot. The nerves from the neighborhood of the gangrene (sciatic, peroneal and anterior tibial) showed great thickening of their vessels, and in one or two sections there appeared to be degeneration of a few fibers, though this was perhaps due to over-differentiation in staining. The autopsy was made so long after death—seventeen hours—that it was impossible to decide how much of the alteration observed in the cells of the cord was due to post-mortem change. The large motor cells, especially those of the lumbar region, showed chromatolysis, and in some places displacement of the nucleus and deposit of pigment, but no difference between the two sides could be made out. No degeneration of fiber tracts was found. The cells of the cerebral cortex showed degenerative changes and some pigment deposit, but nothing different from what was to be expected in a person of advanced age. There was marked atheroma of most of the arteries and especially manifest in the femoral of the right side, which was so calcareous that it could not be cut with a knife.

Case No. 18 was one of dementia with marked ataxic symptoms, which were fully explained by the intense degeneration found in the posterior columns. The question as to whether this case was one of tabetic dementia has been raised, but the anatomical findings in brain and cord, together with all the clinical symptoms, speak decidedly for general paresis.

Case No. 21 is of great interest, both on account of the obscurity of the diagnosis and since it presents a rare pathological condition. The patient, a friendless man of about thirty-three years of age, was brought

to the Hospital with no other history than that he was said to have been struck in the head shortly before (exact date could not be ascertained). He did not speak, appeared to be entirely demented and had frequent epileptiform convulsions. He steadily grew weaker until his death in status epilepticus, twenty-eight days after his admission. No focal symptoms are noted in his history. The autopsy was performed two and a half hours after his death. Upon turning back the dura mater the brain was noticed to bulge in the left frontal region. The consistence was firmer than normal, and in an area of about one cm. in diameter, in the middle of the second frontal convolution, a greyish-white mass was noticed to be protruding, covered only by the pia-arachnoid. Upon separating the hemispheres, a mass presenting an appearance like cooked cauliflower or sago pudding, and having a rather dull but pearly luster, was found to have broken through the median surface of the left frontal, to have indented the right frontal lobe and to have pushed the corpus callosum downwards. The protruding portion was about four cm. in diameter. Upon separating the hemispheres and making incisions into the left frontal lobe, the mass was found to occupy a cavity measuring sagittally eight and five-tenths cm., frontally five and five-tenths cm., and horizontally three and seven-tenths cm., taking up a greater part of the frontal lobe. The mass was soft and friable, fell apart easily and was encapsulated. Upon dissecting down the tumor was found to arise from the body of the left lateral ventricle. Its median portion was much firmer than the external portion, seemed to be arranged in lamellæ, was glistening white in color and of a pearly luster. Portions of the protruding mass, crushed under a cover glass and examined in salt solution, showed a great number of large, flat, epithelial cells, most of them without nuclei, a stroma of loose, fibrous tissue and a large number of crystals of cholesterin. Repeated attempts to secure microscopical sections of the mass have so far failed, the alcohol used in both the celloidin and the paraffin-embedding methods apparently dissolving the cells and the cholesterin crystals, leaving behind the stroma. Judging from its general appearance and from the results of the examinations of teased preparations, the tumor appears to be a cholesteotoma, an exceedingly rare form. These tumors were first observed by Cruveillier; later examined microscopically and given the name cholesteatoma by Muller. In 1855 Virchow made a study of the subject and described six cases. Since that time a number of articles have appeared, the most comprehensive

being that of Bostrom, in 1897. As to whether these tumors arise from epithelial cells congenitally displaced, or are of endothelial origin, is disputed. Bostrom is a very decided partisan of the former view. It seems a fact that they always grow from a structure having a covering of pavement or cubical epithelium, usually from the pia mater. The above-mentioned case is no exception to this rule. The tumor seems to have arisen from the ependyma of the lateral ventricle and to have extended into the brain substance proper. It can hardly be thought to have had more than an accidental association with the injury to the head.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES LEWIS ALLEN, M.D.

LABORATORY, NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL,

TRENTON, November 1st, 1901.

BY-LAWS, FORMS, ETC.

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BUILDINGS AND LAKE.

EXTRACTS FROM THE BY-LAWS.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

ORDER OR WARRANT FILED.

1. Whenever a patient is sent to the Hospital by the order of any court, justice or judge, the order or warrant, or a copy thereof, by which such person is sent, shall be lodged with the Medical Director.

CLEANLINESS.

2. Each patient, before admission, shall be made perfectly clean, and be free from vermin or any contagious or infectious disease.

CLOTHING FOR MEN.

3. Each male patient shall be provided with at least two shirts, a new and substantial coat, vest and pantaloons, of strong woolen cloth, two pairs of socks, a black cravat, a good hat or cap, and a pair of new shoes or boots, together with a comfortable outside garment.

CLOTHING FOR WOMEN.

4. Each female patient, in addition to the same quantity of undergarments, shoes and stockings, shall have a flannel petticoat, two good dresses, also a cloak or other outside garment. In case the patient is so much excited as not to admit of being thus clothed, other clothing that can be kept on, that is comfortable and in sufficient quantity, with a change thereof, may be substituted.

It is very desirable that extra and better apparel should be sent

with those accustomed to it, that when they become better, and when they attend religious worship, walk or drive out, their self-respect may be preserved.

In all cases the patient's best clothing should be sent; it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary for the purposes above mentioned.

JEWELRY, ETC.

5. Jewelry and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, &c., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost.

HISTORY OF CASE.

6. A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, someone acquainted with him should accompany him to the Hospital, from whom minute, but often essential, particulars may be learned.

BOND, ETC.

7. A bond, with satisfactory sureties, will be required for the payment of the board and expenses, and for the removal of the patient when discharged, of all persons, except those sent at the expense of the counties.

Those who bring friends should be prepared to give such bond, and, if strangers, bring evidence of their responsibility.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION OF PATIENTS

To the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton.

Same Procedure Necessary in Case of Either Private or Indigent Patients, Except that a Bond with Proper Sureties Must be Executed in Case of Private Patients.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

REQUEST FOR COMMITMENT OF A PATIENT TO STATE HOSPITAL
FOR THE INSANE.

To the Medical Director of the New Jersey State Hospital of Trenton:

The undersigned, of, in the county of, and
City or town.

State of, being desirous of having, an
Full name of patient.

insane person of the county of, and State of, com-
mitted to and confined as an indigent patient in The New Jersey State
Hospital at Trenton, hereby requests the admission therein of the
said, for the purpose aforesaid. Said

Full name of patient. Full name of patient.
was born at, on, resides at.....

City or town. Date of birth. State patient's resi-
....., and is a The under-
dence with particularity. Profession, trade or calling of patient.

signed is a of the said
State degree of relation or other circumstance of connection
between patient and person making request.

.....
Full name of patient.

Dated....., 19....

Name of person making request,

P. O. Address,

Street and number,

City,

County,

State,

**Certificate of Insanity of Patient by Physician Resident of
New Jersey.**

I,, of, in the county of, and State of New Jersey, do hereby certify that I am a graduate of and a permanent resident of the State of New Jersey, and have been in actual practice as a physician for at least five years last past; that I have made a personal examination of, alleged to be insane, and whose admission into The New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton has been requested by, of, in said State, and I am of the opinion that the said is insane, and a proper person to be committed to, and confined in said Hospital; that I am not superintendent, proprietor, or an officer, or a regular professional attendant, or financially interested in said Hospital, nor am I a near relative either by blood or marriage, or guardian or trustee of the said

The following is a description and identification of, and the facts I have been able to ascertain concerning hereditary taint, previous attack and serious nervous disorder of the said

1. Patient resides at, county of; age, years; nativity (*if foreign, how long in U. S.*); sex,; color,; occupation,; single, married, widowed, divorced. (*Strike out words not required.*)

2. Birthplace of father; of mother,

3. Number of previous attacks,; present attack began, 19..... (*If patient has ever been an inmate of an institution for the insane, state when and where.*)

.....

4. Was the present attack gradual or rapid in its onset?

.....

5. What is the patient's general physical condition?

.....

(*If afflicted with any infirmity or disease other than insanity, state it.*)

.....

6. Is the patient cleanly or uncleanly in personal habits?

.....

7. Is the patient violent, dangerous, destructive, excited or depressed, homicidal or suicidal? (*If either homicide or suicide has been attempted or threatened, it should be so stated.*)

.....

8. What is the supposed cause of the insanity? (*State both predisposing and exciting causes, if known.*)

9. Has the patient insane relatives? If so, state the degree of consanguinity, and whether paternal or maternal. (*State any hereditary taint of insanity that can be ascertained.*)

10. State the patient's habits as to the use of liquor, tobacco, opium or other drug, and whether excessive or moderate:

The following are the facts as to the insanity of the said, upon which my opinion is founded:

(1) The patient said (*state what the patient said, if anything, in the presence of the physician*):

(2) The patient (*state what the patient did, in the presence of the physician, and also describe his or her appearance and manner*):

(3) Other facts perceived by me indicating insanity:

(4) Facts indicating insanity communicated to me by others: (*State what, if any, significant change there has been in the patient's disposition, mental condition, business or social habits, or bodily health.*)

....., Physician.

AFFIDAVIT.

State of New Jersey, county of, ss.—....., being duly sworn according to law, on his oath says that he is the physician named in and who made and subscribed the foregoing certificate; that he has read the same and knows the contents thereof, and that the facts, matters and things therein set forth are true to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

.....

Sworn to and subscribed before me this.....day of....., 19...

.....

**Certificate of Insanity of Patient by Physician Resident of
New Jersey.**

I,, of, in the county of, and State of New Jersey, do hereby certify that I am a graduate of and a permanent resident of the State of New Jersey, and have been in actual practice as a physician for at least five years last past; that I have made a personal examination of, alleged to be insane, and whose admission into The New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton has been requested by, of, in said State, and I am of the opinion that the said is insane, and a proper person to be committed to, and confined in, said Hospital; that I am not superintendent, proprietor, or an officer, or a regular professional attendant, or financially interested in said Hospital, nor am I a near relative either by blood or marriage, or guardian or trustee of the said

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1. Patient resides at, county of; age, years; nativity (*if foreign, how long in U. S.*),; sex,; color,; occupation,; single, married, widowed, divorced. (*Strike out words not required.*)

2. Birthplace of father; of mother,

3. Number of previous attacks,; present attack began, 19..... (*If patient has ever been an inmate of an institution for the insane, state when and where.*)

4. Was the present attack gradual or rapid in its onset?

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(*If afflicted with any infirmity or disease other than insanity, state it.*)

6. Is the patient cleanly or uncleanly in personal habits?

7. Is the patient violent, dangerous, destructive, excited or depressed, homicidal or suicidal? (*If either homicide or suicide has been attempted or threatened, it should be so stated.*)

8. What is the supposed cause of the insanity? (*State both predisposing and exciting causes, if known.*)

9. Has the patient insane relatives? If so, state the degree of consanguinity, and whether paternal or maternal. (*State any hereditary taint of insanity that can be ascertained.*)

10. State the patient's habits as to the use of liquor, tobacco, opium or other drug, and whether excessive or moderate:

The following are the facts as to the insanity of the said, upon which my opinion is founded:

(1) The patient said (*state what the patient said, if anything, in the presence of the physician*):

(2) The patient (*state what the patient did, in the presence of the physician, and also describe his or her appearance and manner*):

(3) Other facts perceived by me indicating insanity:

(4) Facts indicating insanity communicated to me by others: (*State what, if any, significant change there has been in the patient's disposition, mental condition, business or social habits, or bodily health.*)

., Physician.

AFFIDAVIT.

State of New Jersey, county of, ss.—., being duly sworn according to law, on his oath says that he is the physician named in and who made and subscribed the foregoing certificate; that he has read the same and knows the contents thereof, and that the facts, matters and things therein set forth are true to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

Sealed with our hands, and dated this day of, 19...

FORM OF BOND.

Know all men by these presents, that we, of the township of, in the county of, are held and firmly bound unto, Treasurer of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, and his successors in office, in the sum of one thousand dollars, for the payment of which we jointly and severally bind ourselves firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our hands, and dated this day of, 190..

Whereas,, of the township of, in the county of, a lunatic, has been admitted a boarder in the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton; now, therefore,

The condition of the obligation is, that if the said obligators shall pay to the said Treasurer, or his successors in office, the sum of dollars and cents per week of the board of said lunatic, so long as shall continue a boarder in said Hospital, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and shall provide for suitable clothing, and pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for by the Warden of the Hospital, and shall remove from the Hospital whenever the room occupied by shall be required for a class of patients having preference by law, or in the opinion of the Medical Director, to be received into said Hospital; and if should be removed at the request of relatives or anyone authorized to make such removal, before the expiration of six calendar months after reception, then if such obligators shall pay board for twenty-six weeks, unless should sooner be cured, and if they shall also pay not exceeding fifty dollars for all damages may do to the furniture or other property of the Hospital, and for reasonable charges in case of death, such payment for board and clothing to be made quarterly, in advance, from date of admission, and at the time of removal, with interest on each bill from and after the time it becomes due, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in force.

Signed and sealed in the presence of

.....	.....	.....	.....	[L. S.]
.....	.....	.....	.....	[L. S.]



PATIENTS' CORRIDOR.

FORMS AND DIRECTIONS.

JUDGE'S ORDER APPROVING CERTIFICATES OF INSANITY, AND FINDING OF INDIGENCE AND LEGAL SETTLE- MENT, AFTER INQUIRY.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,

County of

I,, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of, to whom have been presented copies of the request in writing for the admission to, and confinement as an indigent patient in, the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, of, and of the certificates of and, physicians who certify to the insanity of the said, which copies are certified by the Medical Director of said Hospital, under the seal thereof; and having examined said request and certificates, and duly considered the same, and being satisfied with the form and sufficiency of said request and certificates, and having, pursuant to the statute, instituted inquiry and taken proofs as to the indigence and legal settlement of the said, but not having deemed it necessary to call a jury, did call before me, credible witnesses, and examined them and each of them, upon their several corporal oaths touching the indigence and legal settlement of the said, and it appearing satisfactorily to me from the certificates aforesaid, and the testimony of the witnesses aforesaid, that the said is insane and an indigent, and has not sufficient estate to support himself (and his family) under such visitation of insanity, and that he has a legal settlement in the county of, from whence his admission to said Hospital is requested, all of which I do hereby certify; and I do hereby order that the said certificates be and are hereby approved, to the end that the said shall be confined in the said Hospital at the expense of said county, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, until he shall be restored to reason, or removed or discharged according to law; and this shall be a sufficient warrant and authority for such confinement and detention.

Witness my hand and seal, at, this day of, nineteen hundred and

....., J. [L. s.]

JUDGE'S ORDER APPROVING CERTIFICATES OF INSANITY.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

I,, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of, to whom have been presented copies of the request in writing for the admission to, and confinement as a patient in, the New Jersey State Hospital for the Insane at Trenton, of, in the county of, and of the certificates of and, physicians who certify to the insanity of the said, which copies are certified by the Medical Director of said Hospital, under the seal thereof; and having examined the said request and certificates, and duly considered the same, and being satisfied with the form and sufficiency of said request and certificates, do hereby order that the same be and are hereby approved, all of which I do hereby certify, to the end that the said shall be confined in said Hospital, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, until he be restored to reason, or removed or discharged, according to law; and this shall be a sufficient warrant and authority for such confinement and detention.

Witness my hand and seal, at, this day of, nineteen hundred and

....., J. [L. S.]

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FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

UNIV. OF MICH.

MAY 13 1908

Managers and Officers

OF THE

New Jersey State Hospital

AT TRENTON

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST

1902

TRENTON, N. J.:

THE JOHN L. MURPHY PUBLISHING CO., PRINTERS.

1902.



MAIN BUILDING.

FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Managers and Officers

OF THE

New Jersey State Hospital

AT TRENTON

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST

1902



TRENTON, N. J. :
THE JOHN L. MURPHY PUBLISHING CO., PRINTERS.
—
1902.

**Gift of N. J.
Document Clerk
May 13, 1908**

MANAGERS.

GARRET D. W. VROOM, <i>President</i>	TRENTON.
N. NEWLIN STOKES, M.D., <i>Vice President</i>	MOORESTOWN.
B. W. ANDREWS.....	WOODBURY.
C. S. HOFFMAN.....	SOMERVILLE.
J. BAYARD KIRKPATRICK.....	NEW BRUNSWICK.
PETER P. RAFFERTY, M.D.....	RED BANK.
JOSEPH RICE.....	TRENTON.
JOHN TAYLOR.....	TRENTON.

SCOTT SCAMMELL, *Secretary*.....TRENTON.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

JOHN W. WARD, M.D.....*Medical Director.*
JOHN C. FELTY, M.D.....*Assistant Physician.*
CHARLES L. ALLEN, M.D....*Second Assistant Physician and Pathologist.*
PAUL L. CORT, M.D.....*Third Assistant Physician.*

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

WILLIAM P. HAYES.....*Warden.*
HARVEY H. JOHNSON.....*Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL AT TRENTON.

To His Excellency Franklin Murphy, Governor of the State of New Jersey:

The Board of Managers of the State Hospital for the Insane at Trenton beg leave to submit this their annual report.

As shown by the report of the Medical Director, the number of patients under treatment in the Hospital at the date of the last annual report was one thousand and sixty-four (1,064); at the present the number under treatment is one thousand one hundred and thirty-seven (1,137), showing an increase for the year of seventy-three; this increase is remarkable when it is considered that six counties in this asylum district of the State have established county asylums.

The present buildings, viz., the main asylum building and the annex, were designed and intended only for the care and treatment of 840 patients. It will then be seen that accommodations must be furnished for nearly 300 in excess of the normal capacity of the buildings. The Board had hoped and expected to be relieved of the care of the epileptic patients during the year, and desire again to urge upon the Legislature the importance of making provision for the early removal of this class of patients to the State Village for Epileptics at Skillman.

The total expenditure for all purposes during the year was \$236,749.39; this includes about \$12,650 for repairs and improvements to the property. Deducting this item, the per capita expense per week for maintenance was about \$3.80 for the patients cared

for. While this sum seems reasonable, considering that it includes subsistence, fuel, light, medicine, attendants and other items incident, yet it is very close to the limit appropriated by the State and counties, viz., \$4 per week. It is evident, with the prices ruling the past year for provisions, that it will require the best of business management to keep within the appropriation, and that all repairs or improvements to the property will call for extra appropriations from the State.

The law passed at the session of the Legislature in 1902 limited the expense of maintaining indigent patients to \$4 per week in the State Hospitals, and, providing that the State should pay \$2 per week toward the same, practically puts all the counties on the same basis. It, of course, removes the incentive to build additional county hospitals. This we regard as a wise policy, and will soon call for increased accommodations on the part of the State.

We deem it again necessary to call attention to the importance of removing from the Hospital the convict and criminal insane. This subject had in former years been brought to the attention of the Legislature in our reports, and the reasons therefor have been presented repeatedly and forcibly by Dr. Ward, the Medical Director, in his annual reports to the Board.

It is the sincere conviction of this Board that the erection of a separate building for this class of patients is called for by every sense of public duty. When the question of their safe custody and proper care is considered—the number under care is steadily increasing, and they are, and must be, treated in the ordinary manner at the Hospital—a moment's reflection, it seems to us, should convince the Legislature of the wrong thus done to the innocent unfortunates who are committed to our charge. It is to be noted that the number of patients of this class in the two Hospitals is nearly 200 and is steadily increasing.

The annual inventory, made in accordance with the provisions of the statute, shows the following appraisement for the realty—\$770,000. This is unchanged from the previous year, the new dormitory having been practically finished at the time of the appraisement in 1901, but not furnished.

The personal property is appraised at \$157,225.77. This is a reduction for the year of \$2,298.



FRONT ENTRANCE.

The health of the institution during the year has, as reported by the Medical Director, been good, and the visits and examinations made by the members of the Board during the year have shown the constant efforts made both by the Medical Director and the Warden to promote in every way the comfort of the patients, and the Board desires again to express its appreciation of the manner in which these officers have performed their respective duties.

The county institutions for the care of the insane, located in this Hospital district, have been visited by members of the Board of Managers, in compliance with the act approved May 17th, 1894, and submit the following report of the condition and management:

Asylums, supported in part by the State, have been established in the counties of Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cumberland, Gloucester and Salem. In each one of these counties, except in Gloucester and Salem, separate buildings have been erected, furnished with the usual accessories for the care and comfort of the insane and provided at a considerable cost to the several counties. We much regret that we have again to report that in the counties of Salem and Gloucester no separate buildings that can in any way be regarded as suitable for the care and treatment of the insane have been provided. These counties are receiving the same amount—\$2 per week per capita—from the State that is given to those counties that have made liberal and separate provision for the care of their insane.

In Gloucester the insane are quartered in the almshouse, and in Salem in a separate building immediately adjoining and forming practically a part of the almshouse, but in which nothing is furnished to meet even the ordinary requirements for the care and treatment of the insane. These places are designated as "asylums," and notwithstanding the fact that they are the recipients of State aid, yet are without any organization whatever; without adequate medical supervision and without attendants or nurses in any way qualified to care for the unfortunates committed to their care. In fact, the only nurses furnished are the resident inmates of the almshouse.

In Salem county there is only one bath-room in the building, used by both sexes, and no hot water is furnished for bathing purposes except it is carried in buckets from the main building.

Most of the floors in the building are covered with sheet zinc, making it cold, cheerless and uncomfortable for the inmates. There is also no separation of the sexes except that furnished by an almost constant seclusion of the patients in their rooms.

Attention has been directed to this neglect, to make proper provision for the insane for whom State aid is received, in our former annual reports. We are still of the opinion, heretofore expressed, that an almshouse in which the insane and paupers commingle in common, and without any organization or any provision made for their especial care, does not in any manner fulfill the idea intended by the State in authorizing the establishment of county asylums.

In the counties of Atlantic, Burlington, Camden and Cumberland, separate and commodious buildings have been provided. These buildings are well constructed and well furnished and have many of the modern appointments considered necessary in such hospitals, have a regular corps of attendants, and are visited in each case daily by a physician, who, in addition to his formal daily visitations, is subject to call at any time that his services in the hospital may be needed. In each one of these institutions we found the patients, at the time of our visits, apparently well cared for, furnished with clean, comfortable, well-ventilated quarters and provided with suitable food and clothing.

The total number of admissions, discharges and deaths, and also the number of patients under care in the several county asylums in this Hospital district at the close of the year is shown in the following tables:

<i>Counties.</i>	—ADMITTED.—			—DISCHARGED.—			—DEATHS.—		
	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>
Atlantic	20	11	31	3	5	8	8	7	15
Burlington ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Camden .....	..	..	42	..	..	26	..	..	11
Cumberland ...	19	16	35	19	12	31	1	6	7
Gloucester ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Salem .....	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Remaining at the close of the year :

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Atlantic	42	26	68
Burlington	63	80	143
Camden	99	92	191
Cumberland	62	58	120
Gloucester	6	6	12
Salem	10	11	21
Total	282	273	555

GARRET D. W. VROOM,
 N. NEWLIN STOKES, M.D.,
 B. W. ANDREWS,
 C. S. HOFFMAN,
 J. BAYARD KIRKPATRICK,
 PETER P. RAFFERTY, M.D.,
 JOSEPH RICE,
 JOHN TAYLOR,

Managers.

Dated, Trenton, N. J., November 13th, 1902.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN.

(18)

WARDEN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton:

GENTLEMEN—Your Warden begs leave to present this, his annual report, for the year ending October 31st, 1902, giving the cash receipts and disbursements during the year, showing the improvements made and the needs for the coming year, beginning November 1st, 1903. In addition thereto, in an appendix to the report, is given in detail the products of the farm and garden, work done in the flour-mill, fruits canned and preserved, and work done in the sewing-rooms and mattress department.

The cash receipts and disbursements have been as follows:

Balance in hands of Treasurer, November 1st, 1901.....	\$17,909 53
Cash receipts from all sources.....	229,110 56
	<hr/>
	\$247,020 09
Cash payments during the year.....	236,749 39
	<hr/>
Cash balance, October 31st, 1902.....	\$10,270 70

This cash balance is very much short of being sufficient to pay outstanding bills and the pay-roll of the institution now due. This condition of affairs is caused by the action of several of our County Boards of Freeholders, who claim a deduction in the rate of maintenance for the board of county indigent patients. The amount thus deducted by the counties amounts to \$29,174.33. This amount is justly due the institution, and if paid would enable the Treasurer to pay all outstanding accounts and provide sufficient funds for the prompt payment of all expenses in the near future.

INVENTORY.

The annual appraisement of the personal property of the institution was made by the Warden, assisted by Messrs. Frank H. Wilson and Horace G. Hough, who were appointed by the Board of Managers as appraisers, as per the law governing the Hospital.

The above-named two gentlemen have very efficiently performed the same services for several years past, and the Warden takes this opportunity to express his appreciation of same.

APPRAISEMENT.

Buildings, grounds, &c., valued at.....	\$770,000 00
Personal property, appraised as per inventory.....	157,225 77

GENERAL REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

During the very excessive rains of the past year, our roads have been damaged very badly on account of the inlets having been stopped up with the accumulation of pine needles and fine stone from the macadam roads, and the water, instead of being carried off in the drains, washed over the roads. To remedy this trouble we have been experimenting with a gutter made of asphalt blocks, with a slight curbing to same. We have already about one thousand feet of this gutter in use, and the severe storms have very thoroughly tested same, proving their utility, as the roads adjoining them, although in the most exposed positions, were not injured, while the balance of the macadam suffered very severely. It is proposed to continue the placing of these gutters at intervals until the roads are all supplied where needed. During one of the most severe storms, the stone wall of the largest greenhouse caved in, and completely ruined one-half of the house and damaged the balance. The plants suffered very severely, although many of the most valuable were out on the grounds and escaped. This half of the building has been rebuilt at a cost of over \$500, and the other part will have to be thoroughly overhauled during the coming season. At



EAST ENTRANCE.

the time of this storm our lake overflowed its banks its entire width, cutting a ditch three feet deep for a distance of about seventy-five feet. The water in our grounds was over three feet deep on the main road, near the entrance to the grounds, and much deeper in our garden. To prevent the washing of the truck-garden near the Warden's residence, three hundred feet of ten-inch terra cotta drain-pipe, connected with a large brick catch-basin and inlet, has been built, which very effectually checks further damage to the garden and disposes of the surface drainage of the adjoining fields.

During the year the usual amount of general repairs have been made, including painting of several halls and adjoining rooms, all tin roofs, the entire system of greenhouses, both inside and out, fences, &c. The ice machine was thoroughly overhauled, as was the pump at the mill, and also the main engine. A sub-base has been placed around all the halls of the dormitory, and the hot-water tank at the laundry, having become almost dangerous from long use, was replaced with a new one at a cost of \$600. This was necessary, as the old tank had been in use many years, and was so thin it was liable to have given out at any time. The walk at the entrance to the grounds, a portion of which has been improved for a distance of two hundred and fifty feet with five-foot flagging, will have to be flagged for a further distance of three hundred feet, as the grounds are so low that a gravel road is impassable after a storm.

At the annex buildings, in each of the alcoves on the first and second floors (four in number), a heavy girder with three columns supporting same have been placed to remedy the sagging of the floors above. This sagging was caused by the excessive lengths of the joists in the floors, and the girders will not only prevent any further settling, but have leveled the floors where already down.

Two of the boilers at the annex have been repaired with almost entirely new fire-boxes, at a cost of about \$800. The third will have the same during the coming summer, and this, with the new tubes in all, will extend the life of these boilers for some years.

RAILROAD SIDING.

While Mr. W. A. Garrett, now general superintendent, was superintendent of the New York division of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, we were enabled to have the railroad facilities of the institution greatly improved by the addition of an extra siding, which gives now an accommodation for sixteen cars of coal at one time; these can be unloaded and removed without the necessity, as formerly, of having to have the cars moved out to the main track of the road whenever the cars were shifted. As there are frequently a dozen cars here at one time, the convenience of this extra accommodation is very noticeable. The expense of laying the tracks and switches was borne entirely by the Reading Railroad Company.

OVERSEER OF KITCHENS, DINING-ROOMS, &C.

In accordance with instructions of the Board, Mr. Fritchman, an experienced caterer, was appointed as overseer of the kitchens, dining-rooms and bakery, and he has made a number of improvements in our system of preparation and service of food to the patients, especially in making the service more uniform in all of our numerous kitchens and dining-rooms.

COAL SUPPLY.

The strike of the anthracite coal miners, commencing in May, found the institution with about six weeks' supply of coal on hand, and during the entire strike it was impossible to obtain any anthracite coal at any price, excepting, through the kindness of the Reading Railroad Company, we were furnished with sufficient egg coal to supply our kitchens and bakery. We have therefore been compelled to purchase at an advanced price a supply of bituminous coal for use under all our boilers and at the laundry. Your Warden has recommended for several years past the securing of an appropriation from the State of a sufficient amount to

build larger coal bins. If this had been possible, the probabilities are that a sufficient amount of coal would have been on hand to have almost lasted while the strike was in progress, and would have resulted in a saving of several thousand dollars paid for the advanced prices of coal, and prevented the annoyance and nuisance of having the heavy volume of dense, black smoke from the bituminous coal throughout our buildings when the wind was in the right direction.

REQUIREMENTS.

As required by law, I give you an approximate and detailed estimate of the amount of money required from the State for the support and maintenance of the institution for the year ending October 31st, 1904:

For the annual inventory.....	\$75 00
For the support and clothing of insane convicts.....	12,000 00
For the support of State indigent patients.....	20,000 00
For the salaries of resident officers.....	12,500 00
For allowance of \$2 per week for each county patient.....	100,000 00

It will be observed that some of these amounts have been considerably increased over those received by the institution during the past year. For insane convicts the amount expended for the past year was \$10,174.28, with 41 patients in this class, or 10 per cent. increase over the previous year. If this rate of increase continues for the present year, and also the year following, for which we are now estimating, the amount required will be \$1,000 more than that asked for. For State indigent patients we have asked for an increase of \$9,000, with 90 patients in this class, or an increase of 30 in the number during the year. At this rate of increase, the amount needed will be about \$25,000. For county indigent patients—we have at the present time 902 patients—an increase of 40 during the year, a similar increase for the present year and one for which we are asking, as above, will require at least \$2,000 more than we have requested.

DEFICIENCIES.

During the past year our numbers of patients in each class have increased so rapidly that the amounts appropriated have not been sufficient to cover same.

The shortages for the year ending October 31st, 1902, are as follows:

For the support and clothing of insane convicts.....	\$1,174 28
For the support of State indigent patients.....	1,793 47
For the allowance of \$2 per week for each county patient.....	16,521 42

For the present year, on which we are now entering, the amounts appropriated are not sufficient by at least the following:

For support and clothing of insane convicts.....	\$1,000 00
For support of State indigent patients.....	6,000 00
For allowance of \$2 per week for each county patient.....	50,000 00

This last amount in each of the above items is necessitated by the law passed at the last session of the Legislature.

To the Medical Director, Dr. John W. Ward, and the medical staff, I wish to acknowledge my appreciation of the courtesies shown me during the past year, and finally, gentlemen, I desire to again return my thanks to the several members of the Board of Managers for their uniform support and kindness throughout the entire year.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM P. HAYES,

Warden.

ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

For the Year Ending October 31st, 1902.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in hands of Treasurer, October 31st, 1901.....		\$17,900 53
State Treasurer, for county patients.....	\$50,000 00	
State Treasurer, for convict patients.....	11,560 68	
State Treasurer, for State patients.....	16,869 29	
Burlington county	1,100 10	
Cape May county	3,900 03	
Cumberland county	418 92	
Gloucester county	5,222 16	
Hunterdon county	3,440 86	
Mercer county	32,088 79	
Middlesex county	22,629 55	
Monmouth county	22,909 98	
Ocean county	6,603 17	
Salem county	4,052 81	
Somerset county	12,804 73	
Essex county	113 91	
Private patients	29,108 82	
Sundries	5,391 76	
		<hr/>
		229,110 56
		<hr/>
		\$247,020 09

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amusements	\$695 73
Books and stationery.....	661 98
Bedding, linen, &c.....	2,396 79
Clothing	5,757 06
Counsel fees	113 48
Crockery and cutlery.....	668 19
Farm and garden.....	5,812 76
Feed	2,485 94
Fruit	7,903 62
Freight	223 15
Furniture and carpets.....	2,078 42
Fuel	20,151 95
Funeral expenses	313 00
Gas and steam pipes, fixtures, &c.....	729 32
Grounds and grading.....	1,647 65

Hay and straw.....	\$456 90	
Harness, wagons, &c.....	749 83	
Household goods	3,522 92	
Ice and cold storage.....	290 00	
Insurance	685 00	
Incidentals	2,784 10	
Laundry	6,303 54	
Light	6,301 38	
Lumber	1,132 60	
Medical supplies	4,984 20	
Medical library	38 66	
Newspapers	252 08	
Provisions and groceries.....	87,883 42	
Postage	368 15	
Refunding	780 84	
Repairs and improvements.....	11,049 37	
Stock	2,342 20	
Tinware	299 29	
Tools and supplies, boiler-house and machine.....	823 08	
Telegrams, telephone rental, &c.....	238 72	
Vegetables	1,453 88	
Wheat	5,268 84	
Wages	47,101 35	
		<hr/>
		236,749 39
Balance in hands of Treasurer October 31st, 1902.....	\$10,270 70	

APPENDIX TO WARDEN'S REPORT.

Farm and Garden Products.

FARM AND GARDEN.

500 Bushels corn, at 75 cents.....	\$375 00	
2,800 Bushels potatoes, at 60 cents.....	1,680 00	
925 Bushels wheat, at 75 cents.....	693 75	
2,000 Bundles cornstalks, at 3 cents.....	60 00	
400 Tons ensilage, at \$3.50.....	1,400 00	
80 Tons hay, at \$19.....	1,520 00	
25 Tons wheat straw, at \$9.....	225 00	
154,333 Quarts milk, at 4½ cents.....	6,944 99	
		\$12,898 74

STOCK.

Cows slaughtered (11,325 pounds), at 8 cents.....	\$906 00	
Calves sold (16), at \$2.50.....	40 00	
Hides and tallow.....	1,274 65	
Hogs sold	3,004 20	
		5,224 85

GARDEN.

446 Bunches asparagus, at 10 cents.....	\$44 60
2,919 Bunches onions, at 2 cents.....	58 38
1,065 Bunches parsley, at 4 cents.....	42 60
4,350 Bunches radishes, at 2 cents.....	87 00
2,291 Bunches rhubarb, at 5 cents.....	114 55
1,800 Bunches leek, at 3 cents.....	54 00
800 Bundles cornstalks, at 3 cents.....	24 00
200 Bunches herbs, at 10 cents.....	20 00
32 Bushels apples, at 50 cents.....	16 00
570 Bushels beets, at 65 cents.....	370 50
173 Bushels string beans, at 60 cents.....	103 80
48 Bushels lima beans, at \$1.....	48 00
76 Bushels carrots, at 50 cents.....	38 00
37 Bushels cucumbers, at 75 cents.....	27 75
38 Bushels grapes at \$1.50.....	57 00
315 Bushels onions, at \$1.....	315 00
2 Bushels okra, at 75 cents.....	1 50
47 Bushels peppers, at 50 cents.....	23 50

475 Bushels spinach, at 50 cents.....	237 50	
101 Bushels squash, at 45 cents.....	45 45	
812 Bushels tomatoes, at 65 cents.....	527 80	
70 Bushels green tomatoes, at 65 cents.....	45 50	
28 Bushels eggplants, at 60 cents.....	16 80	
242 Bushels peas, at \$1.50.....	363 00	
2 Bushels currants, at \$1.50.....	3 00	
70 Bushels turnips, at 40 cents.....	28 00	
25 Bushels rutabaga turnips, at 40 cents.....	10 00	
19 Bushels onion sets, at \$1.....	19 00	
300 Bushels parsnips, at 50 cents.....	150 00	
720 Pumpkins, at 5 cents.....	36 00	
32,645 Ears corn, at 1 cent.....	226 45	
5,640 Heads cabbage (early), at 3 cents.....	169 20	
6,000 Heads cabbage (late), 3 cents.....	180 00	
295 Heads cauliflower, at 5 cents.....	14 75	
4,644 Heads lettuce, at 2 cents.....	92 88	
250 Heads endive, at 4 cents.....	10 00	
20,000 Heads celery, at 3 cents.....	600 00	
700 Heads celeriac, at 3 cents.....	21 00	
400 Pounds horseradish, at 7 cents.....	28 00	
		4,270 51
		<hr/>
		\$22,394 10

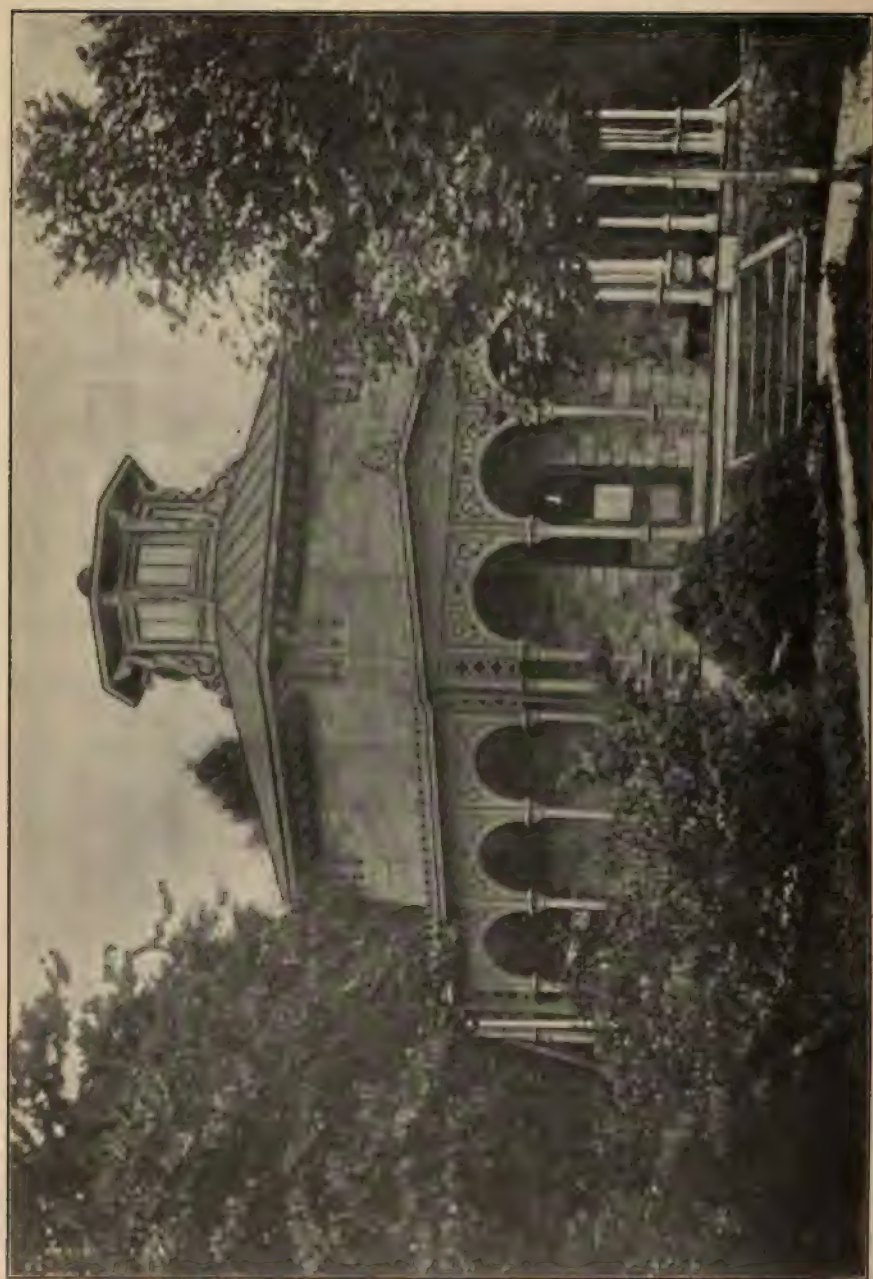
WORK DONE AT MILL.

Cornmeal, ground	20,800 pounds.
Cracked corn	46,700 pounds.
Flour, ground	247,000 pounds.
Hog feed	21,000 pounds.
Bran	70,400 pounds.

FRUITS CANNED AND PRESERVED.

Apple jelly	146 quarts.
Apple preserves	66 quarts.
Blackberries	66 quarts.
Blackberry jelly	3 quarts.
Cherries	275 quarts.
Crab-apple preserves	33 quarts.
Currant jelly	143 quarts.
Currant preserves	12 quarts.
Grape jelly	143 quarts.
Green gages	162 quarts.
Huckleberry preserves	204 quarts.
Peaches	4,938 quarts.
Peach butter	760 quarts.
Peach jam	108 quarts.
Peach marmalade	356 quarts.
Peach jelly	47 quarts.
Peaches spiced	176 quarts.
Pears	1,997 quarts.
Pears spiced	1,416 quarts.





MUSEUM.

Pineapples	202 quarts.
Plums	51 quarts.
Quince marmalade	4 quarts.
Quince preserves	120 quarts.
Raspberry jelly	4 quarts.
Raspberry preserves	30 quarts.
Strawberries	182 quarts.
Strawberry jelly	5 quarts.
Tomatoes	2,101 gallons.

PICKLES.

Tomatoes	405 gallons.
Pepper hash	180 gallons.
Chow chow	25 gallons.

WORK DONE IN THE MATTRESS ROOM.

Awnings made (new).....	7
Awnings repaired	6
Awnings hung	18
Bolsters made (new).....	1
Curtains hung (lace).....	45
Cushions made (chair).....	44
Carpets made, new (room).....	49
Carpets taken up (room).....	342
Carpets relaid (room).....	285
Carpets taken up (hall).....	56
Carpets relaid (hall).....	46
Carpets made, new (hall).....	10
Carpets made over.....	45
Carpets repaired	114
Carpets, yards hemmed.....	440
Furniture upholstered (pieces).....	45
Linoleum laid, new (yards).....	44
Linoleum laid, old (yards).....	168
Linen, rooms covered.....	3
Matting, rooms laid with old.....	6
Matting, rooms laid with new.....	1
Mattresses made, new (single).....	19
Mattresses made over (single).....	235
Mattresses made, new (three-quarters).....	3
Mattress made over (three-quarters).....	1
Mattress made, new (double).....	1
Mattresses made over (double).....	2
Mattress ticks made (all sizes).....	325
Mats made	9
Pillows made, new (feather).....	61
Pillows made over (feather).....	31
Pillows made, new (hair).....	29
Pillows made over (hair).....	81
Pillow ticks made.....	222

Pillows made (sofa).....	17
Rugs made (large).....	4
Rugs made (small).....	52
Shades made, new.....	136
Shades repaired	192
Stools covered	57
Tables covered	7

REPORT FROM SEWING-ROOM.

Petticoats	356
Pillow slips	1,065
Ladies' aprons	704
Chemises	578
Sheets	1,343
Gents' undervests	302
Ladies' undervests	354
Pairs stockings	4
Gents' shirts	762
Ladies' drawers	135
Window curtains	75
Burial drawers	48
Camisoles	29
Towels	3,068
Pairs wristlets	34
Holdes	72
Dresses	733
Pairs bakers' gloves.....	60
Clothes bags	15
Burial robes	24
Burial chemises	24
Tablecloths	126
Men's drawers	224
Men's aprons	489
Sets bed ties.....	19
Bolster cases	47
Hemmed blankets	364
Dress waists	9
Oil-cloth collars	24
Trimmed hats	35
Linen muffs	12
Attendant's caps	77
Jelly bags	6
Bibs	216
Ladies' nightgowns	47
Burial skirts	24
Dress skirts	6

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

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MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

To the Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton:

GENTLEMEN—The fifty-fifth annual report of the Medical Department of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton; for the year ending October 31st, 1902, is respectfully submitted:

GENERAL RESULTS FOR THE YEAR.

The number of patients at the close of the last fiscal year was ten hundred and sixty-four—five hundred and thirty-seven men and five hundred and twenty-seven women. The number received since, viz., from November 1st, 1901, to October 31st, 1902, inclusive, was two hundred and ninety-eight—one hundred and sixty-five men and one hundred and thirty-three women—making a total under care during the year of thirteen hundred and sixty-two—seven hundred and two men and six hundred and sixty women. Of this number two hundred and twenty-five—one hundred and eleven men and one hundred and fourteen women—have been discharged, as follows: Recovered, eighty-eight; improved, nineteen; unimproved, ten; escaped, two; one hundred and four have died and two have been removed to other institutions. At the close of the fiscal year there remained under care in the Hospital eleven hundred and thirty-seven—five hundred and ninety-one men and five hundred and forty-six women. We close the year with seventy-three more patients—fifty-four men and nineteen women—in the institution than we had under care at the close of the last fiscal year. The largest number under care in the Hospital at any one time during the year was eleven hundred and thirty-six—five hundred and eighty-seven men and five hundred and forty-nine women; the smallest number, ten

hundred and fifty-two—five hundred and thirty-one men and five hundred and twenty-one women. The daily average for the year was: For men, five hundred and forty-three, and for women, five hundred and thirty-one. The general average was about ten hundred and seventy-four.

Death resulted in one hundred and four cases—fifty-five men and forty-nine women. The death rate, in proportion to the whole number under care, was about seven and one-half per centum. This apparent increase in the percentage of deaths, over former years, is readily explained by an examination of tables Nos. VI. and VIII., at the close of this report, showing the ages of those who have been admitted and of those who have died during the year. By reference to these tables, it will be found that no less than sixty-six of those admitted and forty-five of those who have died had already passed their sixtieth year. The number of recoveries during the year was about thirty per centum of the whole number of admissions. This is about the average during the last decade.

CONVICT INSANE.

During the year we have had an addition of seven to the number already under care of that class of patients, placed in the institution under the authority of the act of the Legislature approved March 12th, 1869. This act, it will be remembered, authorized the transfer of all convicts from the New Jersey State Prison to the State Hospitals who were at that time or who might subsequently become insane. Attention has so frequently been called in former annual reports to the very great impropriety, not to say injustice, of treating this class of patients in an ordinary hospital for the insane, that I hesitate to again call your attention to the subject. The steady increase, however, in the number of this class in the two State Institutions, and the fact that two or three conspiracies have been formed by them in order to effect their escape, and which, in each case, came nearly resulting in fatal consequences to the attendants who had the immediate care and supervision of them on the corridors of the Hospitals, justifies me in again calling your attention to the

matter and earnestly urging that something may be done to rectify the existing evil. It would seem to be only necessary that the members of the Legislature of the State should fully realize the fact that, under the law as it now is, any member of their own families, unfortunately requiring treatment and care in either of the State Hospitals, is liable to be associated with the convict sent from the State Prison, to create such a sentiment as would result in speedily wiping from the statute-book a law so repugnant to every sentiment of justice and humanity. At the time of the enactment of the law in question there were but very few insane among the convicts, and it was then thought to be necessary and desirable, on the ground of humanity, that these few should have the benefit of the care and treatment afforded them in the Asylum, and which could not be given them under the circumstances at that time in the cells of the Prison. It certainly could not have been realized by the Legislature of that time that the few would have increased to over one hundred insane convicts in so short a period of time, or the law would never have been enacted. As long ago as the year 1875, the Prison Physician, in his annual report, uses the following language: "Several convicts were sent to the Asylum during the year in accordance with the act allowing such disposition to be made of them. To my mind there have always been valid objections to such disposition of the convict insane. In the Asylum they are not and cannot be properly classified, but must of necessity occupy the same wards with those who, in their sane moments, would not associate with convicts and who, when insane, should not be compelled to do so."

In his annual message to the Legislature, the late Governor Parker referred to the subject as follows: "Under the present law prisoners supposed to be insane are sent to the Asylum for treatment. The construction of the Asylum does not afford accommodations to separate them from other patients, and thus opportunity is given them to escape. This fact is an incentive to some to feign insanity in order to get outside of prison walls. A part of the prison buildings should be prepared for the reception of convicts who become insane, where they may be treated under the superintendence of the physician in charge. An additional reason for a change in this regard is the fact that the friends of the unfortunate inmates of the Asylum complain

that they are subjected to the contact of convicts. I think that there is justice in the complaint and that remedy should be applied."

The late Governor Bedle, also, in one of his annual messages, assumed a similar position in regard to the care of the convict insane, stating that "some separate provision should be made, as more in accordance with the sentence of the law and a natural sense of fairness to the innocent inmates of the Asylum and their friends." Notwithstanding this concurrence of views regarding the disposition of insane convicts on the part of those officers of the State who have given public expression of their opinions on the subject, the law still remains unchanged, and the association of the guiltless with the convict insane is still enforced.

Humanity demands that the convict insane should be properly cared for and that they should have the benefit of every appliance that modern science has demonstrated to be necessary for their proper treatment, and, if possible, restore them to mental health, yet it would be quite as consistent to send a convict suffering from some bodily ailment to the wards of a general hospital for treatment as to send the insane convict to an ordinary hospital for the insane.

A large majority of this class belong to those who have led lives of vice and crime, and their insanity is not infrequently the direct result of such a life of dissipation. As has been very truthfully remarked, "every proper sensibility revolts at the idea of placing such hardened criminals as most of the insane from the convict class are, with what, for convenience, may be called the innocent insane, which embrace in our public institutions many people of the highest character and most refined sensibilities." Apart from the manifest impropriety of associating this class with the ordinary insane, we have in our State Hospitals no arrangements that are suitable for their safe custody. The late honored Chief Justice of this State, in a letter to the writer, made the statement that "the custodial care of the convict insane committed to your care is of equal importance with any plan of treatment that you may institute for their restoration to mental health." The State Hospitals were not originally constructed so as to afford the necessary security against their escape, nor was any provision made in the law of 1869, authorizing their transfer to these institutions,



EXERCISE GROUNDS AND FARM BUILDINGS.

for the construction of apartments properly adapted for their detention. Indeed, the latter arrangement would be difficult, if not quite impossible, without introducing many of the objectionable features of a prison—features most undesirable in a structure set apart for the treatment of that class of our fellows afflicted with mental disease, and in nowise intended as a place for the custodial care of that class of persons who have been tried and convicted for the commission of high crimes. In every hospital in the land set apart for the treatment of insanity, efforts are constantly being made to remove more and more, so far as is possible and consistent with safety, every feature that keeps before the mind of those afflicted the idea of a building constructed for their forcible detention. The only arrangement that would seem to meet all the requirements necessary for the humane and proper care of this class is the erection of a separate building specially designed for the purpose. Several States have already adopted the plan of making separate provision for the care of their convict insane, and the result has been, in each case, satisfactory, successful and economical. This recommendation was made by your Board to a former joint committee of the Legislature, and while they apparently heartily approved of the plan proposed, the committee objected to recommending it on the ground that the number of convict insane of the State was not sufficiently large to warrant the outlay that would be required to carry the suggestion into effect. This argument, however, no longer obtains, since at present there are under care in the two State Hospitals one hundred and four of this class, and the number is steadily increasing. In support of the plan of making separate provision for the care of deranged convicts, I quote the opinion of one of the most celebrated alienists of our country, and one who has given especial attention to the subject of the treatment of insane convicts. He says: "The establishment of an institution for the treatment and safe custody of the convict class has been acknowledged to be a necessity by all alienists. It is impossible to preserve discipline in the prisons and commingle the insane with the convicts at labor, and, clearly, it is not right to confine the insane day and night in the cells. To send them to an ordinary hospital is a great wrong to the afflicted, as well as a great injustice to society. The idea of treating the convict with the ordinary

insane cannot be justified, either as a matter of expediency or of sympathy with the convicts. The policy of every State should be the erection of a special institution for deranged convicts and the exclusion of all classes of criminal insane from the ordinary asylums. Until such is the case, no State is keeping pace with the highest civilization of the age, or possessing a just classification in her institutions, charitable and correctionary.

Some confusion seems to exist in regard to the terms *criminal* and *convict*. The two classes are frequently confounded, and it has been thought by some that it is the desire of the hospital authorities to exclude a class who manifestly should be treated in an ordinary hospital for the insane. The differences between the two classes is very clearly stated by the late Dr. Joseph Draper, who says: "The criminal insane are persons who, under the influence of delusions or morbid propensities, the results of cerebral disease, are prompted to the commission of acts which, in the sane, would be regarded as crimes, and would render them amenable to the laws, but who are not held to responsibility by reason of recognized insanity. Many of this class come from among the most respectable and law-abiding of our citizens, and should not be debarred from the privileges of the insane generally. The class of convict insane are radically different; as a rule they are persons of bad lives previously, who, by their voluntary acts, have been adjudged to have forfeited the privileges of society. They have been isolated from their fellow beings as unworthy associates, and by the decrees of justice been condemned to confinement for a term of years. If it is right to separate this class from society when sane, it is right that they should be separated from the general class of the insane when laboring under mental disorder, provided they receive the care and treatment proper in the progress of civilization and the light of medical science."

EPILEPTICS.

We close our fiscal year with ninety-two epileptics under care in this institution, and ninety-eight in the State Hospital at Morris Plains, making a total of one hundred and ninety of this afflicted class in the two State Hospitals. Of this number, one hun-

dred and one are men and eighty-nine are women. The Medical Director of the Hospital for the Northern District of the State, as well as myself, have repeatedly, in our annual reports, called attention to the fact that this peculiarly and sorely afflicted class cannot be properly cared for and treated in an ordinary hospital for the insane. It is a great wrong to the epileptic and prejudicial to the interests and comfort of patients afflicted with other forms of mental disease. Dr. Evans, in his report for the year 1896, very correctly states that "a large portion of the epileptics confined in hospitals for the insane enjoy periods of a few days to several weeks in which they do not have epileptic seizures. In the intervals between their seizures, their minds are often fairly clear and frequently are in a condition, to a great extent, to fully appreciate their surroundings and the relations they bear to their fellow-patients. The excitement incident to maniacal outbursts and other conditions of the ordinary insane tends to increase the number and severity of epileptic seizures."

Again, on the other hand, the effect of an epileptic seizure on other patients and especially on those who are convalescent, is often painful and most depressing. Some effort has been made to remedy this evil by establishing the State Village for Epileptics at Skillman, but from present appearances any positive relief to our State Hospitals from that source can only be looked for in the very distant future. The managers of that institution, on account of scarcity of funds with which to erect suitable buildings, find themselves unable to make provision for but a very small number of those who are daily urgently asking for the admission of epileptics outside of our State Hospitals.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

By reference to the statistical tables at the close of this report a more detailed exhibit of the work of the year may be learned. From table No. I. it will be seen that we have had under care during the year thirteen hundred and sixty-two patients—seven hundred and two men and six hundred and sixty women—and from the opening of the institution, ten thousand four hundred and twelve—five thousand two hundred and fifty-three men and

five thousand one hundred and fifty-nine women. Table No. II. gives the number of patients admitted, counties from whence sent and how committed, *i. e.*, whether private, indigent, or convict. Tables Nos. III. and IV. show number of admissions and number of deaths for each month in the year. Table No. V., causes of death. Table No. VI., ages of those who have died and the length of time under care in the Hospital. It will be observed from this table that of the number, one hundred and four, who died during the year, sixty-two were past fifty years of age and nineteen had passed the seventy-fifth year, and twenty-six of the number had been under care in the Hospital from periods of five to thirty years. Tables Nos. VII. and VIII. show ages of those discharged as recovered, and the length of time under care in the Hospital, and ages of those admitted and the length of time deranged prior to admission. Table No. IX., the form of mental derangement. Table No. X., the alleged cause of mental derangement. Table No. XI., nativity of patients admitted, and Table No. XII., number of patients remaining under care in the Hospital at the close of the year and the counties from whence sent. These tables are followed by condensed statistics as to heredity, suicidal and homicidal tendency, intemperance in the use of alcohol and narcotics, intemperance in the parents of patients committed and the civil condition of patients admitted to the Hospital.

SPECIAL PATHOLOGIST.

Your attention is particularly called to the report of the Special Pathologist. Very full and careful reports are made of those cases where permission could be obtained from friends to make post-mortem examinations. There seems to exist such a decided prejudice in most cases, in regard to allowing an autopsy that it is often most difficult to obtain permission from friends of patients to make such examinations. The Pathologist very truthfully states that "the number of cases is very small in proportion to the number of deaths occurring in the Hospital, and as usual many interesting cases, and perhaps cases that would be of benefit to the living, no examination after death could be had."

In closing this review of the operations of the Medical Department of the Hospital for the year, I take this opportunity to express to the several members of the staff my appreciation of and thanks for assistance rendered me in conducting its affairs, and also to the Warden for courtesies extended to the Medical Department. Thanking your Board for continued confidence in me and for support given in my efforts to discharge the duties of my office, this report is respectfully submitted.

JOHN W. WARD.

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL,

TRENTON, November 1st, 1902.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE No. I.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Patients in the Hospital October 31st, 1901.....	537	527	1,064
Received since to November 1st, 1902.....	165	133	298
Under treatment during the year.....	702	660	1,362

	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>
Discharged recovered	38	50	88
Discharged improved	9	10	19
Discharged unimproved	5	5	10
Died	55	49	104
Escaped	2	0	2
Removed to other institutions...	2	0	2

Total discharged, died, &c.....	111	114	225
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Remaining October 31st, 1902.....	591	546	1,137
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Whole number of cases received and treated from the opening of the institution, May 15th, 1848, to November 1st, 1902.....	5,253	5,159	10,412
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	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>
Discharged recovered	1,720	1,812	3,532
Discharged improved	936	1,066	2,002
Discharged unimproved	180	188	368
Escaped	25	5	30
Not insane	19	11	30
Died	1,458	1,212	2,670
Removed to other institutions...	324	319	643

Total discharged, died, &c.....	4,662	4,613	9,275
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Remaining Octoebr 31st, 1902.....	591	546	1,137
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TABLE No. II.

RESIDENCE OF THOSE COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR AND HOW COMMITTED.

<i>Counties.</i>	—INDIGENT.—			— PRIVATE. —			—CONVICT.—		
	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>
Atlantic	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1
Bergen .....	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
Burlington	4	..	4	4	2	6	..	..	..
Camden	5	9	14	..	1	1	1	..	1
Cape May	5	3	8	1	1	2	..	..	..
Cumberland ...	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gloucester	9	3	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hunterdon	12	7	19	3	..	3	..	..	..
Mercer	36	33	69	7	10	17	2	..	2
Middlesex	20	22	42	6	1	7	..	..	..
Monmouth	21	22	43	4	..	4	..	..	..
Ocean	1	4	5	2	1	3	1	..	1
Passaic .....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Salem	3	..	3	1	..	1	1	..	1
Somerset	4	11	15	..	1	1	1	..	1
Union .....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Total...	126	114	240	32	19	51	7	..	7

TABLE No. III.

<i>Admitted during the month of—</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
November, 1901	12	9	21
December	6	9	15
January, 1902	9	11	20
February	9	5	14
March	23	12	35
April	16	20	36
May	18	12	30
June	13	15	28
July	13	14	27
August	15	8	23
September	24	15	39
October	7	3	10
Total.....	165	133	298

TABLE No. IV.

<i>Died during the month of—</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
November, 1901.....	1	4	5
December	7	7	14
January, 1902	6	4	10
February	9	6	15
March	2	4	6
April	7	5	12
May	2	7	9
June	3	3	6
July	5	5	10
August	5	2	7
September	6	1	7
October	2	1	3
Total.....	55	49	104

TABLE No. V.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Pulmonary consumption	4	8	12
General paresis	9	1	10
Paralysis	4	6	10
Apoplexy	7	4	11
Epilepsy	5	4	9
Typhomania	2	2	4
Old age	2	5	7
Bright's disease of the kidneys.....	2	1	3
Pneumonia	3	1	4
Organic disease of the heart.....	2	6	8
Senile gangrene	1	1	2
Progressive locomotor ataxia	3	..	3
Abscess of brain.....	1	..	1
Chronic diarrhœa	1	1	2
Cirrhosis of the liver.....	2	1	3
Meningitis	1	..	1
Delirium tremens	1	..	1
Uræmic convulsions	1	..	1
Peritonitis	1	1	2
Chronic gastritis .....	..	1	1
Erysipelas .....	..	2	2
Cerebral embolism	1	..	1
General chronic exhaustion.....	2	4	6
Total.....	55	49	104

TABLE No. VI.

AGES OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED DURING THE YEAR AND THE LENGTH OF TIME UNDER CARE IN THE HOSPITAL.

<i>Age.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>Length of Time.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>
Under twenty years.....	1	..	1	...Less than one week.....	4	2	6
Twenty to twenty-five....	..	..	..	...One to two weeks.....	1	2	3
Twenty-five to thirty....	1	2	3	...Two weeks to one month,	3	6	9
Thirty to thirty-five.....	2	3	5	...One to three months....	8	1	9
Thirty-five to forty.....	9	4	13	...Three to six months....	6	6	12
Forty to forty-five.....	3	3	6	...Six to nine months....	4	3	7
Forty-five to fifty.....	8	6	14	...Nine months to one year,	2	3	5
Fifty to fifty-five.....	3	4	7	...One to two years.....	5	2	7
Fifty-five to sixty.....	5	5	10	...Two to three years....	3	5	8
Sixty to sixty-five.....	3	2	5	...Three to four years....	4	3	7
Sixty-five to seventy....	4	4	8	...Four to five years....	3	2	5
Seventy to seventy-five..	10	3	13	...Five to ten years.....	5	6	11
Seventy-five to eighty...	2	7	9	...Ten to fifteen years....	1	4	5
Over eighty years.....	4	6	10	...Fifteen to twenty years..	1	1	2
				...Twenty to thirty years..	2	..	2
				...Over thirty years.....	3	3	6
Total	55	49	104	Total	55	49	104

TABLE No. VII.

AGES OF THOSE DISCHARGED AS RECOVERED AND LENGTH OF TIME UNDER CARE IN THE HOSPITAL.

<i>Age.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>Length of Time.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>
Under twenty years.....	2	2	4	...Less than three months..	4	12	16
Twenty to thirty years..	10	10	20	...Three to six months....	7	14	21
Thirty to forty years....	13	9	22	...Six to nine months....	10	15	25
Forty to fifty years.....	9	14	23	...Nine months to one year,	7	5	12
Fifty to sixty years....	4	9	13	...One to two years.....	5	3	8
Sixty to seventy years..	..	6	6	...Two to three years....	3	1	4
				...Three to four years....	..	..	..
				...Four to five years.....	2	..	2
Total	38	50	88	Total	38	50	88

TABLE No. VIII.

AGES OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR AND DURATION OF INSANITY PRIOR TO ADMISSION.

<i>Age.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>Duration of Insanity.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>
Under twenty years.....	8	6	14	Less than one week.....	5	4	9
Twenty to twenty-five...	8	8	16	One week to one month..	20	9	29
Twenty-five to thirty....	12	7	19	One to three months....	16	19	35
Thirty to thirty-five.....	19	14	33	Three to six months....	23	14	37
Thirty-five to forty.....	16	18	34	Six to nine months.....	17	12	29
Forty to forty-five.....	23	12	35	Nine months to one year,	6	6	12
Forty-five to fifty.....	17	14	31	One to two years.....	15	8	23
Fifty to fifty-five.....	12	8	20	Two to three years.....	19	10	29
Fifty-five to sixty.....	8	12	20	Three to four years....	7	12	19
Sixty to sixty-five.....	10	5	15	Four to five years.....	6	2	8
Sixty-five to seventy....	8	4	12	Five to ten years.....	8	5	13
Seventy to seventy-five..	8	6	14	Ten to fifteen years....	4	9	13
Seventy-five to eighty...	4	8	12	Fifteen to twenty years..	4	5	9
Over eighty years.....	6	7	13	Over twenty years.....	6	8	14
Unknown	6	4	10	Unknown	9	10	19
Total	165	133	298	Total	165	133	298

TABLE No. IX.

FORM OF MENTAL DERANGEMENT.

<i>Form.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Mania, acute	22	25	47
Mania, chronic	14	17	31
Maina, recurrent	5	10	15
Mania, puerperal .....	..	4	4
Dementia, acute	12	7	19
Dementia, chronic	34	21	55
Dementia, senile	8	16	24
Melancholia, acute	9	10	19
General paresis	9	..	9
Epilepsy	12	4	16
Congenital	4	5	9
Alcoholism	15	4	19
Opium habit	4	1	5
Total.....	165	133	298

TABLE No. X.

ALLEGED CAUSES OF INSANITY.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
General ill health.....	23	16	39
Domestic affliction—loss of friends, &c.....	4	9	13
Domestic troubles	7	12	19
Business troubles—loss of property, &c.....	19	8	27
Loss of sleep, overwork, &c.....	10	12	22
Puerperal state .....	..	4	4
Old age	7	15	22
Epilepsy	12	4	16
Vicious habits and indulgences.....	15	2	17
Specific diseases	6	2	8
Intemperance in the use of alcohol.....	21	4	25
Sunstroke—heat exhaustion .....	..	2	2
Injury to head.....	7	1	8
Congenital	4	4	8
Disappointed affections .....	..	2	2
Menopause .....	..	6	6
Menstrual trouble .....	..	4	4
La grippe .....	..	2	2
Opium habit	4	1	5
Over study	3	1	4
Religious excitement	1	4	5
Following surgical operations.....	1	3	4
Unknown	21	15	36
Total.....	165	133	298

TABLE No. XI.

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
New Jersey	91	64	155
Pennsylvania	10	9	19
New York	9	8	17
Massachusetts	2	..	2
Maryland	3	..	3
Virginia	1	3	4
Ohio	2	1	3
Vermont .....	..	1	1
Rhode Island .....	..	1	1
Missouri .....	..	1	1
Connecticut .....	..	1	1
Michigan .....	..	1	1
North Carolina .....	..	1	1
Germany	6	9	15
England	5	5	10
Ireland	8	12	20
Denmark	3	2	5
Austria	5	..	5
Poland	3	..	3
Hungary	3	3	6
Russia	3	2	5
Italy	6	..	6
Unknown	5	9	14
Total	165	133	298

TABLE No. XII.

PATIENTS REMAINING IN THE HOSPITAL OCTOBER 31ST, 1902. AND COUNTIES
FROM WHENCE SENT.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Atlantic	8	4	12
Bergen	2	1	3
Burlington	9	2	11
Camden	25	21	46
Cape May	14	20	34
Cumberland	6	..	6
Essex	1	3	4
Gloucester	32	29	61
Hudson	3	2	5
Hunterdon	20	34	54
Mercer	154	132	286
Middlesex	122	116	238
Monmouth	71	91	162
Morris .....	..	1	1
Ocean	28	28	56
Salem	9	3	12
Somerset	48	51	99
Union .....	..	3	3
New Jersey	39	3	42
New York .....	..	1	1
Pennsylvania .....	..	1	1
Total.....	591.	546	1.137

HEREDITY.

In eighty-five cases—forty-one men and forty-four women—of those admitted during the year, there was acknowledged hereditary predisposition to insanity. In thirty-eight cases—twenty-one men and seventeen women—the hereditary taint was in the paternal; in forty-two cases—sixteen men and twenty-six women—in the maternal; and in five cases—four men and one woman—in both the paternal and maternal lines. In one hundred and thirty cases—seventy-eight men and fifty-two women—hereditary predisposition was denied as existing, and in eighty-three cases—forty-six men and thirty-seven women—the history of the family of the patient was unknown or could not be ascertained.

SUICIDAL TENDENCY.

In twenty-five cases—ten men and fifteen women—there existed a decided suicidal tendency, and in thirty cases—thirteen men and seventeen women—suicide was threatened but no actual attempt was made at self-injury.

HOMICIDAL TENDENCY.

In twenty-two cases—seventeen men and five women—there existed a decided homicidal tendency, and in forty-three cases—thirty men and thirteen women—homicide was threatened.

INTEMPERANCE.

In forty cases—thirty-five men and five women—there was acknowledged intemperance in the use of alcohol, and in five cases—two men and three women—the opium or cocaine habit existed.

INTEMPERANCE IN PARENTS.

In twenty-one cases—twelve men and nine women—the father of the patient was intemperate in the use of alcohol, in four cases—two men and two women—the mother was intemperate, and in three cases—one man and two women—both the father and mother.

CIVIL CONDITION.

Of the two hundred and ninety-eight patients admitted during the year, one hundred and thirty-five—eighty-one men and fifty-four women—were married, and one hundred and twenty—seventy-two men and forty-eight women—were single. Six were widowers, twenty-seven were widows and in ten cases—six men and four women—the civil condition was unknown or could not be ascertained.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Our thanks are especially due to Mr. Charles E. Montague, of Easton, Pa.; Mrs. Charles H. Folwell, of Mount Holly, and Miss Anna Hutchinson and Professor Levi Seeley, of Trenton, for generous donations of books, magazines, illustrated papers, &c., for the use of the members of our household. The donation of Mr. Montague consisted of several large boxes of bound volumes of Harper's, Scribner, the Century and other magazines, and unbound numbers for general distribution through the wards of the Hospital.

We are also under renewed obligations to the editors and proprietors of the following list of dailies and weekly newspapers for gratuitous copies, throughout the year, for the use of our patients:

Daily State Gazette.....	Trenton.
Daily True American.....	Trenton.
Trenton Times	Trenton.
Salem Sunbeam	Salem.
National Standard	Salem.
South Jerseyman	Salem.
New Jersey Mirror.....	Mount Holly.





BUILDINGS AND LAKE.

100

Mount Holly Herald.....	Mount Holly.
Monmouth Democrat	Freehold.
Monmouth Inquirer	Freehold.
New Jersey Patriot.....	Bridgeton.
Bridgeton Chronicle	Bridgeton.
Elmer Times	Elmer.
Bound Brook Chronicle.....	Bound Brook.
Burlington Gazette	Burlington.
New Jersey Enterprise	Burlington.
Hunterdon County Democrat	Flemington.
Democrat-Advertiser	Flemington.
The Constitution	Woodbury.
Unionist-Gazette	Somerville.
Somerset Democrat	Somerville.
Beverly Banner	Beverly.
Ocean County Democrat.....	Toms River.
Dover Index	Dover.
Herald and Times	Atco.
Hopewell Herald	Hopewell.
Glassboro Enterprise	Glassboro.
Hunterdon Independent	Frenchtown.
Burlington County Democrat	Mount Holly.
Times and Journal	Lakewood.

REPORT OF SPECIAL PATHOLOGIST.

John W. Ward, M.D., Medical Director:

SIR—I herein submit my report of work done in the Laboratory for the year ending November 1st, 1902.

The usual microscopical and chemical examinations for purposes of diagnosis have been carried on, and eleven autopsies have been made. Of these four were complete, in five the spinal cord was not removed, in one the examination was limited to the contents of the thoracic and abdominal cavities. The results of these examinations were as follows:

Case No. 25.—Female. Sixty-four years of age (?). In Hospital seventeen months. Mental disease, senile dementia. Died under symptoms of exhaustion, after pulmonary phthisis. Pathological findings—Oedema of the brain (hydrocephalus externus), thrombosis of the left middle cerebral artery, shrinking of the convolutions in general, pigmentary deposit in the large cells of the paracentral lobule of the cortex, diffused tuberculosis of the lungs, slight fibroid degeneration of the heart muscle, chronic congestion of the liver, chronic gastritis, chronic diffuse nephritis. Cause of death, pulmonary tuberculosis.

Case No. 26.—Male. Eighty-two years of age. In Hospital twenty-three months. Mental disease, senile dementia. Death under symptoms of exhaustion. Pathological findings—Chronic leptomeningitis, pigmentary degeneration of the cortical cells, chronic bronchopneumonia, hypertrophy of the heart muscle, chronic congestion of the liver and spleen, chronic interstitial nephritis. Cause of death, senility, chronic nephritis.

Case No. 27.—Female. Fifty years of age. In Hospital thirteen years. Mental disease, "chronic melancholia." Death under symptoms of asthenia. Pathological findings—Chronic leptomeningitis, oedema of the lungs and localized pneumonia, thickening of the aorta and mitral valves, and narrowing of the cardiac orifices guarded by them, slight chronic gastritis, interstitial nephritis. Cause of death, valvular disease of the heart, pneumonia.

- Case No. 28.—Female. Thirty-nine years of age. In Hospital two months. Mental disease, "delusional insanity." Died under symptoms of exhaustion from sepsis. Pathological findings—Tuberculous deposit, empyema, and abscess of the left lung, pigmentary degeneration of the cortical cells, slight round cell infiltration about the vessels of the cortex, slight parenchymatous nephritis. Cause of death, empyema, pulmonary abscess.
- Case No. 29.—Male. Seventy-four years of age. In Hospital three years. Mental disease, senile dementia, death under symptoms of marasmus. Pathological findings—Chronic lepto and pachymeningitis, intense atheroma of cerebral vessels, pigmentary degeneration of the cortical cells, and of the cells of the anterior horns of the spinal cord, an old focus of softening in the outer portion of the right lenticular nucleus, slight degeneration of the fibres of the left crossed pyramidal and of the right anterior pyramidal tract, thickening of the mitral and aortic orifices, and general arterial atheroma, connective tissue increase in the liver, spleen and kidneys. Cause of death, marasmus, chronic nephritis.
- Case No. 30.—Female. Forty years of age. In Hospital three and a half years. Mental disease, "delusional insanity." Died suddenly at night. Pathological findings—Chronic meningoencephalitis, cystic ovary, fibroid tumors of the uterus. Cause of death, a paretic seizure.
- Case No. 31.—Male. Sixty-three years of age. In Hospital three months (second admission). Mental disease, organic dementia. Only the brain examined. Pathological findings—Oedema of the brain-external hydrocephalus, intense atheroma of the cerebral arteries, old areas of softening in the left supramarginalgyrus, and in the right second temporal convolution. The large cells of the paracentral lobule appear swollen, their processes are irregular and broken, and they contain a great deal of brownish pigment.
- Case No. 32.—Female. Fifty-six years of age. In Hospital thirty years. Mental disease, terminal dementia. Died suddenly under symptoms of asthenia. Pathological findings—Chronic leptomeningitis, congestion and oedema of the brain, swelling irregularity of pigment and breaking off of the processes of the large cortical cells, very extensive pleural adhesions, old and recent cardiac hypertrophy, chronic interstitial nephritis. Cause of death, asthenia pleural adhesions.
- Case No. 33.—Male. Fifty-six years of age. In Hospital thirty-six years. Mental disease, terminal dementia. Death under symptoms of exhaustion after chronic dysentery. Pathological findings—Chronic leptomeningitis, shrinking of the convolutions, a small cyst in the outer part of the right lenticular nucleus, degenerative changes in the cells of the cortex, atheroma of the cerebral arteries, degeneration in the posterior columns of the cord, hypertrophy of the

heart muscle, chronic pneumonia, chronic ulcerative colitis, chronic interstitial nephritis. Cause of death, exhaustion from chronic colitis.

Case No. 34.—Male. Seventy-four years of age. In Hospital one week. Mental disease, senile dementia. Death under dropsy and symptoms of cardiac asthenia. Pathological findings (brain not examined)—Thickening and deformity of the aortic orifice, cardiac hypertrophy, arterial atheroma, connective tissue increase in the liver and spleen, chronic diffuse nephritis. Cause of death, valvular disease of the heart, chronic nephritis.

Case No. 35.—Male. Thirty-eight years of age. In Hospital two hours. Mental disease, delirium tremens. Died suddenly, shortly after admission. Pathological findings—Very firm dural adhesions, intense congestion of the pia-arachnoid, brain soft and eodematous, cells of the cortex show pigment deposit and chromatolysis, intense congestion of the lungs, fatty degeneration of the liver, and to a slight extent of the heart muscle, chronic gastritis, chronic diffuse nephritis. Cause of death, alcoholic poisoning, fatty heart.

Upon several of these cases some comments seem permissible.

Case 30 was that of a colored woman of forty years of age, which had been diagnosed as "delusional insanity." The patient died suddenly at night without any special physical illness having been noted. The gross anatomical findings were reported at the time of the autopsy as not furnishing adequate evidence as to the cause of death. The microscopical examination, however, showed thickening of the pia-arachnoid and very extensive round cell infiltration about the vessels of both the cortex and the pia, a meningoencephalitis, hence the case was in all probability one of general paresis, and death occurred in a paretic seizure.

Case 31 was that of a man of sixty years of age, who was first admitted in February, 1901, his illness having begun with an epileptiform attack. He was depressed, then excited, but gradually improved, and went home in fairly good condition after a three-months' sojourn in the Hospital. He was re-admitted one year later, at which time he showed great motor excitement, was very destructive, babbled constantly in an incoherent manner, recognized no one, had lost the power of appreciation of his surroundings and "appeared to be deaf." He continued restless and incoherent, about a month after his admission had an epileptiform attack, gradually sank, and died about two months after his admission.

The autopsy showed an area of softening about 6 cm. by 2 cm. in extent, in the parietal lobe involving chiefly the supramarginal-gyrus on the left side, and another similar area of about the same size in the second right temporal convolution. The lesion on the left side occupied a considerable area in Flechsig's "parietal association centre," and accounts quite well for the patient's failure to recognize persons, and inability to appreciate his surroundings—"mind blindness." Lesions of the two upper temporal convolutions are usually followed by word deafness, the word hearing function being situated in this region, on the left side in right-handed persons, and *vice versa*. In this case there is no record as to whether the patient was right-handed or left-handed.

Case No. 33 was that of a man of fifty-six years of age, who had been in the Hospital for thirty-six years, and for an unrecorded period had been bedridden. He had a paraplegia with atrophy of the anterior muscles of both legs, and loss of knee jerk, but showed neither speech disturbance nor abnormal pupillary reactions. His mental symptoms, which had begun in early life, and long antedated the paralysis, were at no time suggestive of general paresis. The paraplegia was thought to be due to either an old multiple neuritis or to a myelitis of the lumbar enlargement.

The microscopical examination, however, showed no degeneration of the nerves of the legs, nor was any myelitic focus to be found. There was, however, marked degeneration in the posterior columns, in the lumbar region diffused, in the dorsal and cervical regions sharply limited to the columns of Goll. The case must probably be considered as one of tabes, occurring secondarily in the course of a psychosis, since the mental symptoms, beginning in early life, persisted for years before the spinal symptoms appeared. Again, the cortex showed one of the changes characteristic of general paresis. The case is interesting as bearing upon the question as to whether disease of the posterior columns occurring in the course of a mental disease stamps the case as one of general paresis. Its evidence is decidedly in favor of the negative view of this question.

THE CHANGES OBSERVED IN THE NERVE CELLS OF THE CEREBRAL
CORTEX IN THIRTY-TWO CASES OF INSANITY.

In a previous report (for 1900) the writer stated that in this laboratory the examinations of the nerve cells of the cortex was made a routine practice, but at that time the number of cases examined was too few to merit description.

These examinations have been continued, and up to the present time sections from thirty-two brains have been studied. The routine method has been hardening in alcohol, paraffine embedding and staining with methylene or teluidin blue. The sections have usually been taken from (1) the paracentral lobule; (2) the second frontal convolution adjoining the precentral sulcus, and (3) from a lip of the calcarine fissure. The condition of the giant cells of the paracentral lobule has been in the main taken as the standard, since, unless the changes are very profound, it is difficult to determine their presence in the smaller cells. As has been pointed out by many writers, the conditions under which the brains of the insane have usually to be examined are unfavorable, so far as connecting cell lesions with mental symptoms is concerned. After death, putrefactive changes speedily begin, and in only a limited number of cases can the autopsy be made early enough to certainly exclude the presence of such changes.

In the majority of cases, the initial mental diseases has run through the acute part of its course, and the patient has passed into the chronic, secondary or terminal stage. Again, death is not usually due to the brain involvement alone, but there is present some complicating somatic disease, which in itself is capable of causing changes in the nerve cells. Examples of such common diseases are tuberculosis, Bright's disease, affections of the heart and vessels and chronic gastro-intestinal diseases, which are probably complicated by auto-intoxications. Failing such definite disease, patients often fall into a condition of inability to absorb and assimilate food, and die practically of chronic starvation, a condition which has experimentally been shown to produce decided changes in the nerve cells. Lastly, a great number of the cases coming to autopsy have passed middle life, when involutionary changes in the cells are to be expected.

These considerations, to some extent, explain our failure so far to discover definite cell lesions in insanity, and furnish reasons for great caution in the interpretation of the changes which we do find. In the cases examined the diagnosis were as follows: Terminal dementia, 12 cases; senile dementia, 8 cases; organic dementia, 4 cases; general paresis, 4 cases; epileptic dementia, 1 case; delusional insanity, 1 case; delirium tremens (in a chronic alcoholic), 1 case; acute delirium, 1 case.

The immediate causes of death were—exhaustion (marasmus) in 8 cases; pulmonary tuberculosis in 5 cases; chronic nephritis in 4 cases; pleurisy in 2 cases; cerebral hemorrhage in 2 cases; cerebral thrombosis in 1 case; disease of the heart in 3 cases; a convulsive seizure in 3 cases; chronic dysentery in 1 case; gangrene of the feet in 1 case; abscess of the lung in 1 case; alcoholism in 1 case.

The ages of the patients varied from twenty-seven years (in the case of acute delirium) to eighty-two years. All but five of them were over forty years, and more than half over fifty years of age. The time after death at which the autopsy was made varied from one and one-half to twenty-four hours.

The following changes were observed: In all except three cases, in which sections from the paracentral lobule (hence, the giant cells) were not studied, the cells contained a greater or less amount of dark yellow or brown pigment. In some cases it was even found in the large pyramidal cells of other regions than the paracentral lobule. This pigment deposit was most marked in the senile dements, in the organic and terminal dements who had reached an advanced age, and in a case of delirium tremens in a man of thirty-eight years of age. In all cases many of the cells which contained pigment appeared otherwise normal, but there were always a greater or lesser number of cells which showed breaking up and faint or irregular staining of the Nissl bodies (diffuse chromatolysis), swelling and irregularity of their outlines, breaking off of their processes, and displacement of the nucleus toward the periphery. These degenerated cells were present in greatest number in the 4 cases of general paresis; in 2 patients, aged thirty-nine, who died of pulmonary abscess (tuberculous in origin), with long-continued fever of hectic type; in 2 cases in which there were large areas of softening in the brain, in 1 case

complicated by tabes, in the case of delirium tremens, and in a senile dement who had convulsions. In this last case, and in the single case of epileptic dementia, displacement of the nuclei was specially marked. In the case of acute delirium no sections from the paracentral lobule were made. The large pyramidal cells of the central region, however, appeared pale, stained badly, and the Nissl bodies could not be made out. They also seemed to be reduced in number. In the cases of general paresis there was diminution in the number of cells, besides degeneration of many of those present. Considering the changes found as a whole, they correspond, in the main, to those characterizing senile involution of the cells, and nearly all of the subjects had reached an age at which such changes are to be expected. It has been clearly pointed out, moreover, that in the insane such changes are apt to occur earlier and are more intense than in the mentally sound.

The writer failed to determine the presence of the so-called "axonal reaction" (the changes which occur in a nerve-cell when its axis cylinder is cut) in any case.

Neither were the changes which have been described as characteristic of cadaveric alterations prominent, though some of the autopsies were made as late as eighteen and twenty-four hours after death. Reviewing the findings, it will be seen that though they are quite typical of what is usually observed in the brains of the chronic insane, they cannot be considered as specific, but are more readily accounted for as being due to senile or presenile involution, and to the somatic diseases of the patients. Within the past decade, an enormous quantity of work has been done on the pathology of the nerve cells, and the literature of the subject is too voluminous to be quoted here.

While certain essentially different changes have been pretty clearly made out, the hope that in the nerve-cell alterations, characteristic of each different disease, or of the action of each specific poison, could be determined, has hardly been realized, and it does not now seem likely that it ever will be.

The writer wishes again to call attention to the difficulty experienced in securing autopsies. The number made is very small in proportion to the number of deaths occurring, and as usual in a good many interesting cases, no post-mortem could be had. It is recommended that a carbonic acid-freezing at-

tachment, a large brain microtome, a set of apparatus for centrifugal analysis of urine, and a camera for photo-micrography be purchased, and that the employment of a special laboratory attendant be authorized.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES LEWIS ALLEN, M.D.

BY-LAWS, FORMS, ETC.

(59)

EXTRACTS FROM THE BY-LAWS.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

ORDER OR WARRANT FILED.

1. Whenever a patient is sent to the Hospital by the order of any court, justice or judge, the order or warrant, or a copy thereof, by which such person is sent, shall be lodged with the Medical Director.

CLEANLINESS.

2. Each patient, before admission, shall be made perfectly clean, and be free from vermin or any contagious or infectious disease.

CLOTHING FOR MEN.

3. Each male patient shall be provided with at least two shirts, a new and substantial coat, vest and pantaloons, of strong woolen cloth, two pairs of socks, a black cravat, a good hat or cap, and a pair of new shoes or boots, together with a comfortable outside garment.

CLOTHING FOR WOMEN.

4. Each female patient, in addition to the same quantity of undergarments, shoes and stockings, shall have a flannel petticoat, two good dresses, also a cloak or other outside garment. In case the patient is so much excited as not to admit of being thus clothed, other clothing that can be kept on, that is comfortable and in sufficient quantity, with a change thereof, may be substituted.

It is very desirable that extra and better apparel should be sent with those accustomed to it, that when they become better, and when they attend religious worship, walk or drive out, their self-respect may be preserved.

In all cases the patient's best clothing should be sent; it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary, for the purpose above mentioned.

JEWELRY, ETC.

5. Jewelry and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, &c., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost.

HISTORY OF CASE.

6. A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, someone acquainted with him should accompany him to the Hospital, from whom minute, but often essential, particulars may be learned.

BOND, ETC.

7. A bond, with satisfactory sureties, will be required for the payment of the board and expenses, and for the removal of the patient when discharged, of all persons, except those sent at the expense of the counties.

Those who bring friends should be prepared to give such bond, and, if strangers, bring evidence of their responsibility.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION OF PATIENTS

To the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton.

Same Procedure Necessary in Case of Either Private or Indigent Patients, Except that a Bond with Proper Sureties Must be Executed in Case of Private Patients.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

REQUEST FOR COMMITMENT OF A PATIENT TO STATE HOSPITAL
FOR THE INSANE.

*To the Medical Director of the New Jersey State Hospital of
Trenton:*

The undersigned, of....., in the county of....., and
City or town.

State of, being desirous of having, an
Full name of patient.

insane person of the county of, and State of, com-
mitted to and confined as an indigent patient in The New Jersey
State Hospital at Trenton, hereby requests the admission therein
of the said, for the purpose aforesaid. Said

Full name of patient. Full name of patient.
was born at, on, resides at.....

City or town. Date of Birth. State patient's resi-
....., and is a

The under-
dence with particularity. Profession, trade or calling of patient.
signed is a of the said

State degree of relation or other circumstance of connection
between patient and person making request.

.....
Full name of patient.

Dated....., 19....
Name of person making request,

P. O. Address,

Street and number,

City,

County,

State,

**Certificate of Insanity of Patient by Physician Resident of
New Jersey.**

I,, of, in the county of, and State of New Jersey, do hereby certify that I am a graduate of and a permanent resident of the State of New Jersey, and have been in actual practice as a physician for at least five years last past; that I have made a personal examination of, alleged to be insane, and whose admission into The New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton has been requested by, of, in said State, and I am of the opinion that the said is insane, and a proper person to be committed to, and confined in said Hospital; that I am not superintendent, proprietor, or an officer, or a regular professional attendant, or financially interested in said Hospital, nor am I a near relative either by blood or marriage, or guardian or trustee of the said

The following is a description and identification of, and the facts I have been able to ascertain concerning hereditary taint, previous attack and serious nervous disorder of the said.....

1. Patient resides at, county of; age, years; nativity (*if foreign, how long in U. S.*); sex,; color,; occupation,; single, married, widowed, divorced. (*Strike out words not required.*)

2. Birthplace of father; of mother,

3. Number of previous attacks,; present attack began, 19..... (*If patient has ever been an inmate of an institution for the insane, state when and where.*)

4. Was the present attack gradual or rapid in its onset?

5. What is the patient's general physical condition?

(*If afflicted with any infirmity or disease other than insanity, state it.*)

6. Is the patient cleanly or uncleanly in personal habits?

7. Is the patient violent, dangerous, destructive, excited or depressed, homicidal or suicidal. (*If either homicide or suicide has been attempted or threatened, it should be so stated.*)



PATIENTS' CORRIDOR.

44

8. What is the supposed cause of the insanity? (*State both predisposing and exciting causes, if known.*)

9. Has the patient insane relatives? If so, state the degree of consanguinity, and whether paternal or maternal. (*State any hereditary taint of insanity that can be ascertained.*)

10. State the patient's habits as to the use of liquor, tobacco, opium or other drug, and whether excessive or moderate:

The following are the facts as to the insanity of the said , upon which my opinion is founded:

(1) The patient said (*state what the patient said, if anything, in the presence of the physician*):

(2) The patient (*state what the patient did, in the presence of the physician, and also describe his or her appearance and manner*):

(3) Other facts perceived by me indicating insanity:

(4) Facts indicating insanity communicated to me by others: (*State what, if any, significant change there has been in the patient's disposition, mental condition, business or social habits, or bodily health.*)

....., Physician.

AFFIDAVIT.

State of New Jersey, county of, ss.—.
being duly sworn according to law, on his oath says that he is the physician named in and who made and subscribed the foregoing certificate; that he has read the same and knows the contents thereof, and that the facts, matters and things therein set forth are true to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day of , 19

**Certificate of Insanity of Patient by Physician Resident of
New Jersey.**

I,, of, in the county of and State of New Jersey, do hereby certify that I am a graduate of and a permanent resident of the State of New Jersey, and have been in actual practice as a physician for at least five years last past; that I have made a personal examination of, alleged to be insane, and whose admission into The New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton has been requested by, of, in said State, and I am of the opinion that the said is insane, and a proper person to be committed to, and confined in, said Hospital; that I am not superintendent, proprietor, or an officer, or a regular professional attendant, or financially interested in said Hospital, nor am I a near relative either by blood or marriage, or guardian or trustee of the said

The following is a description and identification of, and the facts I have been able to ascertain concerning hereditary taint, previous attack and serious nervous disorder of, the said.....

1. Patient resides at, county of; age, years; nativity (*if foreign, how long in U. S.*); sex,; color,; occupation; single, married, widowed, divorced. (*Strike out words not required.*)

2. Birthplace of father,; of mother,

3. Number of previous attacks,; present attack began, 19..... (*If patient has ever been an inmate of an institution for the insane, state when and where.*)

4. Was the present attack gradual or rapid in its onset?

5. What is the patient's general physical condition?

(*If afflicted with any infirmity or disease other than insanity, state it.*)

6. Is the patient cleanly or uncleanly in personal habits?

7. Is the patient violent, dangerous, destructive, excited or depressed, homicidal or suicidal? (*If either homicide or suicide has been attempted or threatened, it should be so stated.*)

8. What is the supposed cause of the insanity? (*State both predisposing and exciting causes, if known.*)

9. Has the patient insane relatives? If so, state the degree of consanguinity, and whether paternal or maternal. (*State any hereditary taint of insanity that can be ascertained.*)

10. State the patient's habits as to the use of liquor, tobacco, opium or other drug, and whether excessive or moderate:

The following are the facts as to the insanity of the said upon which my opinion is founded:

(1) The patient said (*state what the patient said, if anything, in the presence of the physician*):

(2) The patient (*state what the patient did, in the presence of the physician, and also describe his or her appearance and manner*):

(3) Other facts perceived by me indicating insanity:

(4) Facts indicating insanity communicated to me by others: (*State what, if any, significant change there has been in the patient's disposition, mental condition, business or social habits, or bodily health.*)

....., Physician.

AFFIDAVIT.

State of New Jersey, county of, ss.—..... being duly sworn according to law, on his oath says that he is the physician named in and who made and subscribed the foregoing certificate; that he has read the same and knows the contents thereof, and that the facts, matters and things therein set forth are true to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

Sealed with our hands, and dated this..... day of, 19...

FORM OF BOND.

Know all men by these presents, that we....., of the township of, in the county of, are held and firmly bound unto, Treasurer of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, and his successors in office, in the sum of one thousand dollars, for the payment of which we jointly and severally bind ourselves firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our hands, and dated this day of, 19..

Whereas,, of the township of, in the county of, a lunatic, has been admitted a boarder in the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton; now, therefore,

The condition of the obligation is, that if the said obligators shall pay to the said Treasurer, or his successors in office, the sum of dollars and cents per week of the board of said lunatic, so long as shall continue a boarder in said Hospital, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and shall provide for suitable clothing, and pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for by the Warden of the Hospital, and shall remove from the Hospital whenever the room occupied by shall be required for a class of patients having preference by law, or in the opinion of the Medical Director, to be received into said Hospital; and if should be removed at the request of relatives or anyone authorized to make such removal, before the expiration of six calendar months after reception, then if such obligators shall pay board for twenty-six weeks, unless should sooner be cured, and if they shall also pay not exceeding fifty dollars for all damages may do to the furniture or other property of the Hospital, and for reasonable charges in case of death, such payment for board and clothing to be made quarterly, in advance, from date of admission, and at the time of removal, with interest on each bill from and after the time it becomes due, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in force.

Signed and sealed in the presence of

.....	.....	.....	.....	[L. s.]
.....	.....	.....	.....	[L. s.]

FORMS AND DIRECTIONS.

JUDGE'S ORDER APPROVING CERTIFICATES OF INSANITY, AND FINDING OF INDIGENCE AND LEGAL SETTLE- MENT, AFTER INQUIRY.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

County of

I,, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of, to whom have been presented copies of the request in writing for the admission to, and confinement as an indigent patient in, the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, of, and of the certificates of and, physicians who certify to the insanity of the said, which copies are certified by the Medical Director of said Hospital, under the seal thereof; and having examined said request and certificates, and duly considered the same, and being satisfied with the form and sufficiency of said request and certificates, and having, pursuant to the statute, instituted inquiry and taken proofs as to the indigence and legal settlement of the said, but not having deemed it necessary to call a jury, did call before me, credible witnesses, and examined them and each of them, upon their several corporal oaths touching the indigence and legal settlement of the said, and it appearing satisfactorily to me from the certificates aforesaid, and the testimony of the witnesses aforesaid, that the said is insane and an indigent, and has not sufficient estate to support himself (and his family) under such visitation of insanity, and that he has a legal settlement in the county of, from whence his admission to said Hospital is requested, all of which I do hereby certify; and I do hereby order that the said certificates be and are hereby approved, to the end that the said shall be confined in the said Hospital at the expense of said county, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, until he shall be restored to reason, or removed or discharged according to law; and this shall be a sufficient warrant and authority for such confinement and detention.

Witness my hand and seal, at, this day of, nineteen hundred and

....., J. [L. s.]

JUDGE'S ORDER APPROVING CERTIFICATES OF INSANITY.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

I,, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of, to whom have been presented copies of the request in writing for the admission to, and confinement as a patient in, the New Jersey State Hospital for the Insane at Trenton of, in the county of, and of the certificates of and, physicians who certify to the insanity of the said, which copies are certified by the Medical Director of said Hospital, under the seal thereof; and having examined the said request and certificates, and duly considered the same, and being satisfied with the form and sufficiency of said request and certificates, do hereby order that the same be and are hereby approved, all of which I do hereby certify, to the end that the said shall be confined in said Hospital, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, until he be restored to reason, or removed or discharged, according to law; and this shall be a sufficient warrant and authority for such confinement and detention.

Witness my hand and seal, at, this day of, nineteen hundred and

....., J. [L. s.]

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FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

UNIV. OF MICH.

MAY 13 1906

Managers and Officers

OF THE

New Jersey State Hospital

AT TRENTON

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST

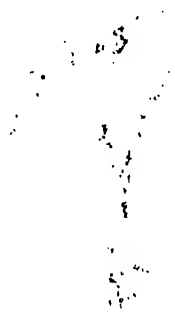
1903

CAMDEN, N. J. :
SINNICKSON CHEW & SONS COMPANY.

1904.



MAIN BUILDING.



FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Managers and Officers

OF THE

New Jersey State Hospital

AT TRENTON

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST

1903



CAMDEN, N. J. :
SINNICKSON CHEW & SONS COMPANY.
1904.

Gift of N. J.
Document Clerk
May 13, 1908

MANAGERS.

GARRET D. W. VROOM, <i>President</i>	TRENTON.
N. NEWLIN STOKES, M.D., <i>Vice President</i>	MOORESTOWN.
B. W. ANDREWS.....	WOODBURY.
C. S. HOFFMAN.....	SOMERVILLE.
J. BAYARD KIRKPATRICK.....	NEW BRUNSWICK.
PETER P. RAFFERTY, M.D.....	RED BANK.
JOSEPH RICE.....	TRENTON.
JOHN TAYLOR.....	TRENTON.

SCOTT SCAMMELL, *Secretary*.....TRENTON.

(3)

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

JOHN W. WARD, M.D.....*Medical Director.*
JOHN C. FELTY, M.D.....*Assistant Physician.*
CHARLES L. ALLEN, M.D.....*Second Assistant Physician and Pathologist.*
PAUL L. CORT, M.D.....*Third Assistant Physician.*
EDGAR B. FUNKHAUSER, M.D.....*Fourth Assistant Physician.*

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

WILLIAM P. HAYES.....*Warden.*
HARVEY H. JOHNSON.....*Treasurer.*

(5)

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL AT TRENTON.

To His Excellency Franklin Murphy, Governor of New Jersey :

The Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, as required by law, beg leave to present this their annual report.

The annual report of the Medical Director accompanying our report shows that the number of patients in the Hospital at the close of the last fiscal year was eleven hundred and ninety-one, an increase over the previous year of fifty-four. The largest number under care at any one time during the past year was twelve hundred, and the smallest number eleven hundred and thirty-one. When it is considered that the number now under care is more than three hundred over the normal capacity of the buildings, the importance of properly caring and providing for the rapidly-increasing patients must be apparent to everyone. As pointed out by the Medical Director, a proper classification is impossible, and the patient is of necessity rendered uncomfortable by his associations, and restoration to mental health is retarded, and perhaps in some cases improvement is prevented. And it must be borne in mind that this increase in the number of patients continues, notwithstanding the recent creation of county asylums in the counties of Atlantic, Burlington and Cumberland and the existence of county asylums in three other counties in this asylum district. Having removed in the past ten years to county asylums two hundred and nineteen patients, yet the increase in our numbers is two hundred and seventy-one.

The cause of this increase is a most important question for the State, both from a medical and economical point of view. Deductions made solely from insanity statistics might lead to the conclusion that insanity was largely on the increase in our State. Still we think that, upon a careful examination of the subject, it will not appear that there has been an abnormal increase of insanity. Two causes have operated to increase the admissions into the Hospital: one, the loose administration of the law respecting admissions, and the other the operation of the statute authorizing the committing to the Hospital of persons alleged to be insane who are found to have no legal settlement in the State. The effect of this law is to saddle upon the State the entire expense of the maintenance of these patients.

It may, and doubtless will, be urged that, technically, none but insane persons are committed; and when we consider the fact that no person, under the law, can be admitted to the Hospital save upon the sworn certificate of two physicians that he is insane, it might seem that this contention were true. Yet how many persons so committed could, and should, be cared for in their own homes as in the past, instead of, in their old age, being committed to a public institution, which was established as a hospital for the treatment, and possible cure, of the insane, and not as an asylum for aged and feeble-minded men and women? A wiser discrimination and more careful examination on the part of physicians would, in a great measure, remedy this growing evil, and many, if properly examined, would, if indigent, with far greater propriety, be sent to the almshouse, instead of to a hospital intended only for the treatment of the insane.

The statistics prepared by the Medical Director and accompanying this report, will show the large and increasing number of aged persons committed to the Hospital. During the past year sixty-nine were admitted over the age of sixty years, and of these twenty-one had passed the age of seventy-five.

We again urge the importance of the making a speedy provision for the epileptics now under care in our Hospital. They now number nearly one hundred, and we quote from the words of our Medical Director: "It is acknowledged by all alienists





FRONT ENTRANCE.

that the epileptic cannot receive that care and treatment upon the corridors of a Hospital for the Insane that modern science has demonstrated to be necessary for the successful management of his case looking to his recovery or of any essential improvement."

Again, this Board most respectfully insists upon the recommendation so often made for the erection of a separate building for the care of the convict and criminal insane. Without any suitable place for their care in our Hospital they are of necessity placed with the 'er patients. This statement, without any comment as to its propriety or want of security, should be sufficient to call for a change in the provision for these cases. The suggestion that a building devoted exclusively to care and treatment of all the convict and criminal insane should be erected either at the Trenton Hospital or at Morris Plains, and put under the control of the managers, does not meet with the approval of this Board. In our judgment these cases should be under the control of the State Prison authorities, unless of sufficient number to warrant the establishment of a separate Hospital as has been done in the State of New York. A building, ample for the purpose, could be erected on the grounds of the State at the Trenton Prison, and should be attended by the prison physicians, and the patients could be properly guarded by the officers of that institution. It may be added that the number of convict and criminal insane in the two State Hospitals at present is nearly two hundred.

The training school for the attendants has been successfully conducted during the past year, and lectures have been regularly given by the Medical Staff of this institution.

The construction of the sewer to connect the Hospital with the Trenton system has been commenced, and the work is progressing very favorably and will be completed during the coming year.

We desire to call attention to the accompanying report of the Medical Director and Warden, and to express our great satisfaction with the manner in which those officers and the Medical Staff have performed their respective duties during the year.

The county institutions for the care of the insane, located in this hospital district, have been visited by members of the Board of Managers, in compliance with the act approved May 17th, 1894, and submit the following report of the condition and management :

Atlantic.—The asylum is located at Smith's Landing, and was opened for the reception of patients March 21st, 1896. Since the opening of the asylum it has been under the immediate care of Mr. Tobias McConnell, his wife acting as Matron. Dr. Joseph H. North visits the institution daily, and is subject to call at any time his services may be needed. Dr. Charles S. Potts, of Philadelphia, visits the asylum monthly, as consultant. We found the institution in excellent condition. An addition is being added for the accommodation of women patients ; is a duplicate in all respects of the men's department, and provides for thirty additional patients. The asylum is of brick, well built, steam-heated, lighted throughout with electricity, and supplied with an abundance of excellent water from an artesian well.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Number of patients, November 1st, 1902.....	42	26	68
Received since to November 1st, 1903.....	11	16	27
Discharged during the year.....	16	7	23
Recovered	4	1	5
Died.....	11	6	17
Remaining under care October 31st, 1903.....	37	35	72

Causes of Death—Paralysis, three ; general paresis, three ; pulmonary consumption, three ; senile dementia, two ; heart disease, two ; paralysis of bowels, one ; peritonitis, one ; apoplexy, one, and old age, one.

Burlington.—The asylum is located near New Lisbon, and was opened for the reception of patients May 29th, 1901. Mr. Charles H. Deacon is the Resident Superintendent, his wife acting as Matron. Dr. Richard H. Parsons visits the institution regularly every other day, and is subject to call whenever his services are needed. We found the institution in good condition, and the patients apparently well cared for.

Number of patients, November 1st, 1902.....	140
Received since to November 1st, 1903	31
Discharged during the year.....	13
Recovered.....	5
Died.	11
Remaining under care, October 31st, 1903.....	152
Sixty-eight men; eighty-four women.	

Causes of Death—Three from general paresis, and one each from pulmonary consumption, heart disease, apoplexy, post-partem hemorrhage, paralysis, general debility, chronic diarrhœa, and one unknown.

Camden.—The institution is located at Blackwood, and is under the care of Mr. Charles F. Currie, who has been the Resident Superintendent for several years. The hospital was opened for the reception of patients in 1878. We found the institution in excellent condition, and the patients showed evidence of proper and intelligent care. The house is well lighted and ventilated, well supplied with wholesome water and all the appliances usual in a hospital of this character. Dr. J. Anson Smith visits the patients daily, and, as in the other hospitals, is subject to call. His office is half a mile distant and connected by telephone.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Number of patients, October 20th, 1902.....	99	94	193
Received since to October 29th, 1903.....	21	18	39
Discharged during the year.....	13	8	21
Died.....	11	12	23

Causes of Death—Senility, four; Bright's disease, one; general paralysis, eight; acute mania, one; phthisis, one, and chronic diarrhœa, three.

Cumberland.—The institution is located about two miles from Bridgeton, and was opened for the reception of patients on April 3d, 1900. We found this hospital in its usual good condition, and everything showing evidence of careful supervision. The patients were comfortable, well elad and appearing well cared for. The hospital building is supplied with all the usual appliances found in institutions for the care of the insane. A new laundry, thoroughly fitted with modern machinery, &c., is a

much-needed addition and improvement. The institution is under the immediate care of Mr. David Elwell, his wife acting as an efficient Matron. The medical care of the hospital is under the charge of Dr. Thomas J. Smith, who resides at Bridgeton, two miles distant. He visits the hospital daily, and is subject to call.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Patients in the hospital, November 1st, 1902.....	61	60	121
Received since to November 1st, 1903.....	14	25	39
Discharged during the year.....	10	10	20
Recovered.....	5	7	12
Removed to other institutions.....	1	...	1
Died.....	3	4	7
Remaining under care, October 31st, 1903.....	59	70	129

Causes of Death—Congestion of kidneys, one; paralysis, one; angina pectoris, two; hypertrophy of heart, two; Bright's disease, one.

Gloucester.—The institution is situated near Clarksboro, and is under the care of Mr. Joseph Ridgeway, Steward of the Gloucester County Almshouse. There are ten patients under care, five men and five women. No admissions during the year. One patient died from paralysis. Patients are visited twice weekly, Tuesdays and Fridays, by Dr. Wesley Simmons. Nearly all the patients are advanced in years, feeble-minded and harmless. The house is clean and well ventilated, but there are absolutely no accommodations for the proper care and treatment of the insane.

Salem.—The asylum is located about one and one-half miles from Woodstown; opened for the reception of patients about 1861, and is under the immediate care of Mr. William B. Turner, his wife acting as Matron. Patients are visited twice weekly by Dr. De Groft, of Woodstown, and Dr. Wm. H. Good, of Quinton, six miles distant; physicians subject to call. Like Gloucester county, there are here no adequate provisions made for the care of the insane; no attendants, except as supplied from the almshouse. Patients are required to bathe once a week; one bathroom to accommodate both sexes, and all hot water for the

bath to be carried from the almshouse proper, through a connecting corridor, and to the second story of the asylum building. The building was clean, and the patients made as comfortable as possible with the means furnished the steward by the Board of Freeholders. Neither this asylum nor the one in Gloucester county, however, does not in any sense fulfill the idea intended by the State in authorizing the establishment of county asylums.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Number of patients received during the year.....	2	3	5
Died.....	2	1	3
Remaining under care October 17th, 1903.....	9	12	21

Causes of Death—Epilepsy, one ; paralysis, one, and one from pneumonia.

GARRET D. W. VROOM,
N. NEWLIN STOKES, M.D.,
B. W. ANDREWS,
C. S. HOFFMAN,
J. BAYARD KIRKPATRICK,
PETER P. RAFFERTY, M.D.,
JOSEPH RICE,
JOHN TAYLOR,

Managers.

Dated Trenton, N. J., November 12th, 1903.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton :

GENTLEMEN—The following abstract of receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1903, is respectfully submitted :

RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand November 1st, 1902.....	\$10,270 70
From State Treasurer, for county patients.....	\$111,209 98
From State Treasurer, for State patients	18,793 47
From State Treasurer, for convict patients.....	11,961 42
From sundry counties, for county patients.. ..	102,204 28
From private patients.. ..	27,212 04
From sale of sundries.....	3,727 16
	275,108 35
	\$285,379 05
DISBURSEMENTS.	
On orders of Warden.....	\$256,827 27
Balance on hand October 31st, 1903.. ..	\$28,551 78

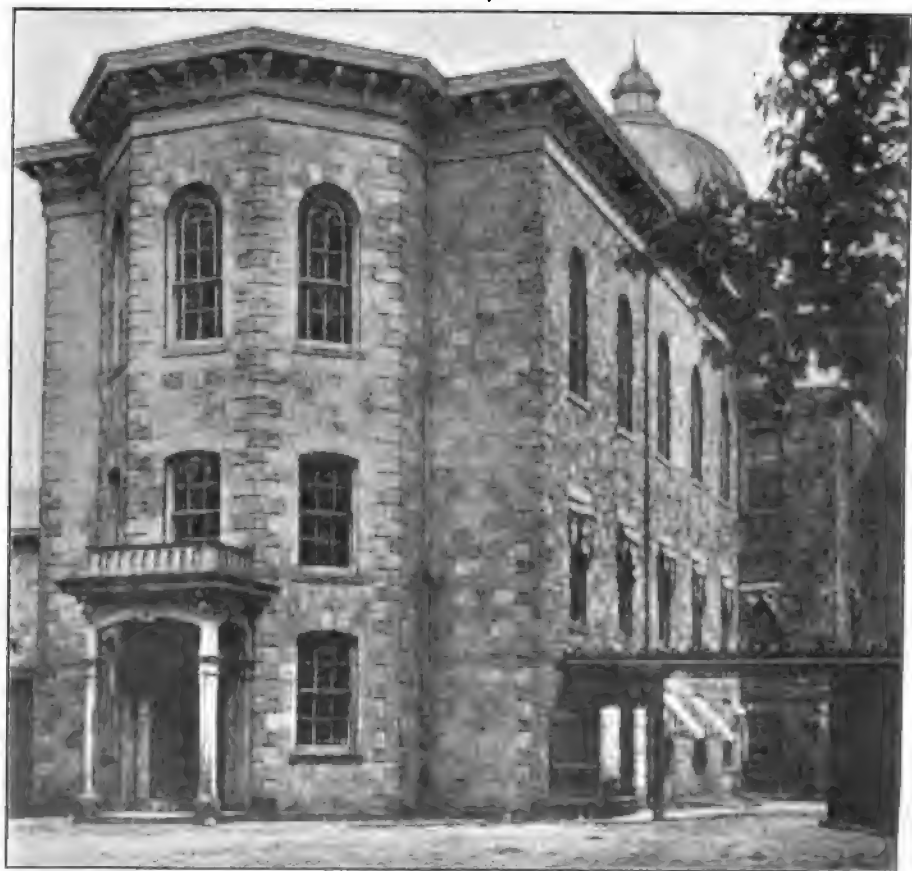
H. H. JOHNSON,
Treasurer.

New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, November 1st, 1903.

We hereby certify that we have examined the Treasurer's accounts of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, and find them correctly stated and balanced according to the foregoing statement.

B. W. ANDREWS,
C. S. HOFFMAN,
JOSEPH RICE,
Auditing Committee.

SCOTT SCAMMELL,
Sec'y.



EAST ENTRANCE.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton :

GENTLEMEN—I present herewith the annual report of the Warden's department for the year ending October 31st, 1903, showing amount of cash receipts and disbursements for that time, also a statement of the work done and improvements made, and the approximate amounts of money required from the State for the year ending October 31st, 1905. In addition to these is presented an appendix to the report, giving a detailed statement of work done in flour-mill, sewing-rooms, and the mattress department, the products of the farm and garden, and fruits canned, preserved and pickled. In addition to the account showing the gross amount of cash receipts and payments, there is added an itemized statement of same; the expenses showing an increase of \$20,077.88 over those of the previous year. This is accounted for, partly in the increased price of coal at the beginning of the year, and in the larger number of patients, the average number for the year being one thousand one hundred and sixty, or an increase of about 8 per cent. over the average number of the preceding year. The average cost per patient, per annum, is \$220, almost exactly as that of the year previous, and this amount is the same as received for county patients, at the rate of \$4 per week, and an average of \$12 per annum for clothing. The amount received for the support of State indigent patients, being much less, is therefore shown to be insufficient, and the shortage is being made up out of the amounts received from private patients. This should not be so, and the Legislature should be requested to appropriate the same amount per week for this class of patients as that allowed for the maintenance of the county

indigent patients. The cash balance shows on the surface as being a very considerable amount, but the statement does not show that the State Treasurer has just paid for three months' maintenance, and will not, therefore, advance any further sum until January next, so that the amount as shown, in the interval between, will grow less and disappear, and there will not be sufficient to pay the expenses of the institution as promptly as the law requires.

The receipts and disbursements of cash have been as follows :

Balance in hands of Treasurer, November 1st, 1902.....	\$10,270 70
Cash receipts from all sources.....	275,108 35
	<hr/>
	\$285,379 05
Cash payments during the year.....	256,827 27
	<hr/>
Cash balance October 31st, 1903.....	\$28,551 78

As stated above, this amount seems large, but after deducting bills of \$8,000, and pay-roll for the past month, \$5,400, the balance will be small, when we remember that there are no more payments from the State until January, and the expenses of November and December to pay.

INVENTORY.

The annual appraisement of the personal property of the institution was made as usual in the third week of October, and amounted to \$161,583.40. Messrs. Horace G. Hough and Frank H. Wilson, who were appointed by the Board of Managers as appraisers, assisted in making same. The Warden desires at this time to express his appreciation of the manner in which they performed the duties required of them.

APPRAISEMENT.

Buildings, grounds, &c, valued at.....	\$770,000 00
Personal property, appraised as per inventory.....	161,583 40

WALKS.

In the exercise yards and around the buildings we have in the neighborhood of six thousand feet of board walks, which are constantly being broken by the patients and others, and also decaying from exposure. During the past year these walks have been repaired, and fully one-fifth of the entire length has been completely renewed. To economize in this line I would recommend that flagging be substituted therefor, which, after the first cost, can be maintained with comparatively no expense. For this improvement an appropriation of about \$3,500 will be required.

STEEL CEILINGS.

The plaster ceilings throughout the halls are a constant source of annoyance on account of the cracking and falling of same, sometimes on patients and others, and to remedy this we have placed metal ceilings on several of the halls. These have proven very satisfactory, the only expense after the installation being the occasional painting necessary. I would recommend that the Legislature be requested to appropriate \$4,000 for this improvement.

GENERAL REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The usual amount of repairs have been made, which, in an institution of the size of the New Jersey State Hospital, is very large. Both dining-rooms of the annex building, also halls No. 10 east, No. 2 east annex, No. 10 west, No. 12 B west, main building, each with all of their adjoining rooms have been painted. To give an idea of the size of one of these halls and its adjoining rooms, hall No. 2 east annex has seventeen thousand five hundred square feet of wall surface. The greenhouses, farm-house, residence of Medical Director, all of the fences in the rear of the main building, and the Warden's residence have also been painted. Floors have been renewed in the closets and wash-rooms of halls Nos. 1, 2 and 3 east annex, and Nos. 1 and 2 west annex, also in bath-rooms on annex halls Nos. 1 and 2

east. The flooring of both large rooms in the west kitchen, main building, has also been entirely renewed. The ice-house on the grounds near the main entrance, not having been in use for a long time and having become unsafe, has been removed and a summer-house or pavilion erected in the same place. The ground around same has been graded, and the vicinity has been much improved by the change. A lumber building, sixty feet long and twenty-four feet wide, was erected in the rear of the carpenter shop, giving storage room for a large amount of our lumber, which in the past has been stored in the woods. In the cellar, under sections A and B east, six thousand five hundred square feet of cement flooring has been laid with drain tile the length of same. At this end of the main building, the surrounding grounds are high, and we are troubled with the surface water from outside. This work disposes of this water and consequently improves the cellar. As reported in my last year's report, we are continuing the making of gutters adjoining our macadam roads, having completed over seventeen hundred feet of same during the past year. The storms of the past season have thoroughly tested these gutters, and they have satisfactorily accomplished the purpose for which they are made. We have not experienced any trouble whatever with our roads where these gutters adjoin same. Not being able to secure asphalt blocks, our masons were kept at work during the winter months manufacturing concrete blocks, which are, if possible, more satisfactory and economical than the asphalt.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

The amusement of our patients is a matter that requires considerable thought, and it is a difficult problem to satisfactorily entertain them. During the winter months, commencing about December 1st, and continuing until the middle of April, the patients have a dance every Tuesday evening, to which all patients are admitted, who desire and are in condition to appreciate same. During the same time, a variety of entertainments, consisting of vaudeville attractions, sleight-of-hand, juggling,

music, readings, &c., are given every two weeks, thus filling in the winter months, and for the summer season an athletic ground has been laid out and a grand-stand, seventy-two feet long and sixteen feet wide, erected for the accommodation of the patients. This has been thoroughly utilized during the past summer, as a baseball team, composed of employes and patients, have played with teams from the outside in nearly a score of games, much to the satisfaction of all who witnessed them.

DIETARY.

Our dietary, under the supervision of our Overseer of kitchens, dining-rooms and bakery, has continued generally satisfactory, and is gradually improving, both in service and variety. The difficulty of avoiding the monotony in the feeding of a large number of people is very great, and it is impossible to prevent some complaint of our meals, for where there is a regular set dietary, there will be always some complaint regarding sameness. We are endeavoring to avoid this as much as possible, and are succeeding very satisfactorily.

COAL BINS.

Your Warden has been recommending for several years past the securing of an appropriation from the State of a sufficient amount to build coal bins of a much larger capacity than at present. If the capacity for the storage of coal had been sufficient during the strike of the anthracite coal miners which occurred last year, a considerable amount of money would have been saved by having a large supply of coal in store at the beginning of the strike. There should be storage capacity enough to supply the needs during cold and wet winter months, as a much cleaner and better grade of coal can be secured before the continued freezing weather, and considerable labor saved in unloading same from cars. We suggest an appropriation be secured for this purpose of \$15,000.

REVENUE

The following statement of the revenue of the State Hospital for the year ending June 30, 1904, is submitted for the information of the Board of Directors.

From State Hospital	\$75,000.00
From State Hospital for the year ending June 30, 1904	12,500.00
From State Hospital for the year ending June 30, 1904	12,500.00
From State Hospital for the year ending June 30, 1904	12,500.00
From State Hospital for the year ending June 30, 1904	12,500.00

The following statement of the revenue of the State Hospital for the year ending June 30, 1904, is submitted for the information of the Board of Directors. The revenue of the State Hospital for the year ending June 30, 1904, is \$75,000.00. The revenue of the State Hospital for the year ending June 30, 1904, is \$12,500.00. The revenue of the State Hospital for the year ending June 30, 1904, is \$12,500.00. The revenue of the State Hospital for the year ending June 30, 1904, is \$12,500.00. The revenue of the State Hospital for the year ending June 30, 1904, is \$12,500.00.

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REQUIREMENTS.

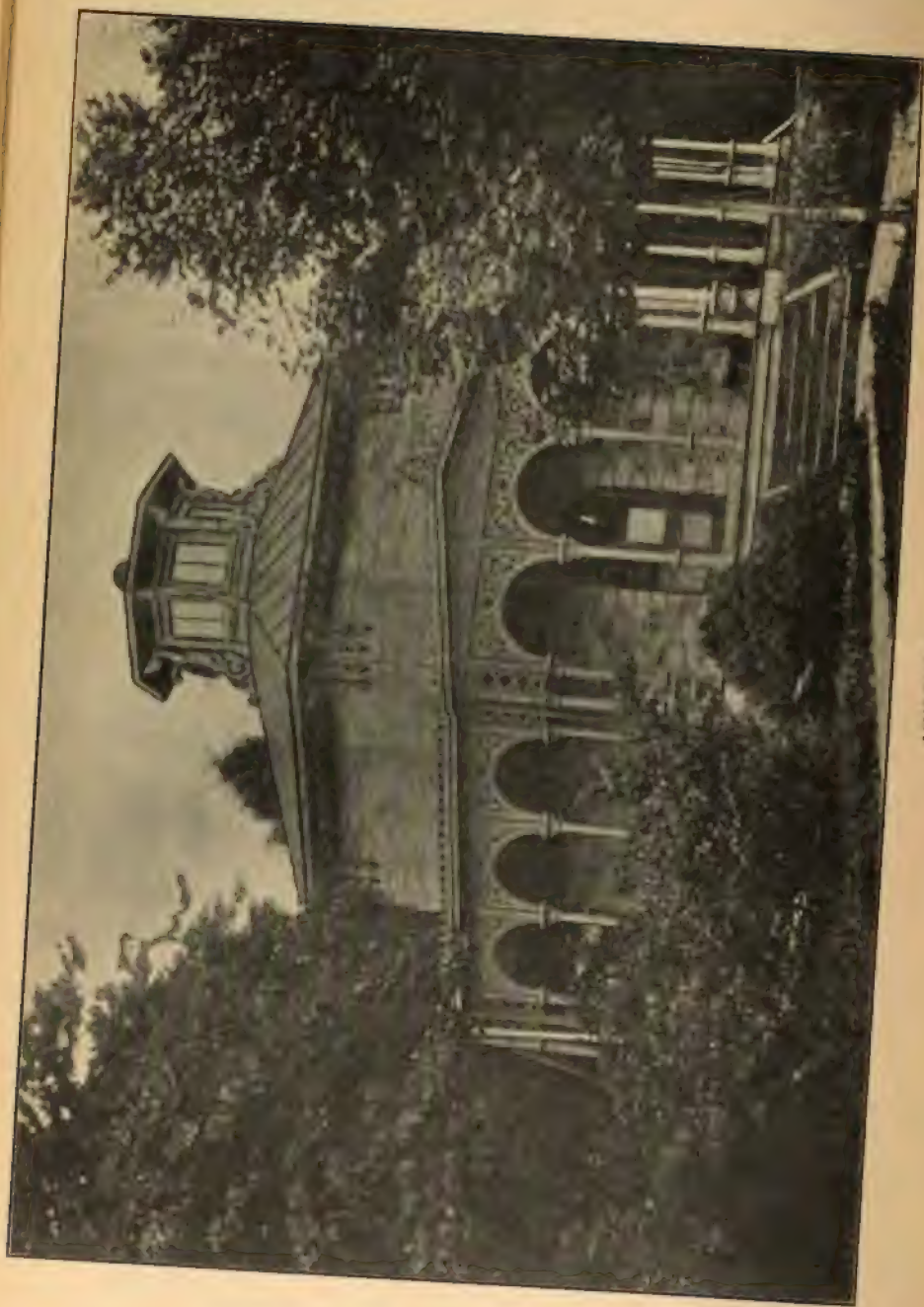
The following statement shows an approximate estimate of the several amounts of money required from the State for the support and maintenance of the several classes of patients for the year ending October 31st, 1905.

For the annual inventory	\$75 00
For support and clothing of insane convicts.....	12,000 00
For support of State indigent patients at \$4 per week.....	35,000 00
For the salaries of resident officers.....	12,500 00
For allowance of \$2 per week for each county patient....	100,000 00

Attention is called to the fact, that the amounts as above are each the same as asked for last year, with the single exception of that of State indigents. As stated before, the average cost for maintenance per patient is \$220 per annum, and therefore the amount allowed the past few years for this class is not sufficient to maintain them, and the amount requested will be needed to meet the cost. If there is any more than a moderate increase in any class of patients over the present number, there will be a deficiency in the amount as asked for above.

The increase in the number of State indigent patients has been so very rapid that the amount appropriated for the maintenance of this class of patients was insufficient to meet the cost. The number reported in 1901 was 60; in 1902, 90, and at the present time it has increased to 130. The shortage for the past year has been as follows: For the support of State indigent patients, \$1,459.76. For the present year, on which we are now entering, the appropriation made last year will not be sufficient, as follows: For the support of State indigent patients, \$5,000.

To relieve the State Hospital of this constantly-increasing number of State patients, I would recommend that the Legislature be requested to enact a law allowing the commitment of these patients to the county asylums in cases where they are sent from a county having a county asylum.



MUSEUM.

I desire, at this time, to acknowledge to the Medical Director and medical staff my appreciation of the courtesies shown me during the past twelve months, and, in conclusion, gentlemen, I again express my thanks to each member of the Board of Managers for their continued confidence and assistance in performing the duties of my office.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM P. HAYES,
Warden.

ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton :

GENTLEMEN—The following abstract of receipts and disbursements for the year ending October 31st, 1903, is respectfully submitted :

RECEIPTS.

Balance in hands of Treasurer October 31st, 1902.....	\$10,270 70
Amount received from State Treasurer, for county patients	\$111,209 98
Amount received from State Treasurer, for convict patients	11,961 42
Amount received from State Treasurer, for State patients..	18,793 47
Amount received from Burlington county.....	288 99
Amount received from Camden county.....	28 70
Amount received from Cape May county.....	2,882 72
Amount received from Cumberland county.....	352 80
Amount received from Gloucester county.....	6,303 99
Amount received from Hunterdon county.....	6,361 15
Amount received from Mercer county.....	28,922 34
Amount received from Middlesex county.....	23,060 04
Amount received from Monmouth county.....	12,287 38
Amount received from Ocean county.....	5,517 79
Amount received from Salem county.....	5,816 89
Amount received from Somerset county.....	10,381 49
Amount received from private patients.....	27,212 04
Amount received from sundries.....	3,727 16
	<hr/>
	275,103 35
	<hr/>
	\$285,379 05

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amusements.....	\$732 75
Books and stationery.....	581 90
Bedding, linen, &c.....	4,610 23
Clothing	9,886 08
Crockery and cutlery	1,038 55
Farm and garden.....	6,504 60
Feed	2,179 80
Fruit.....	8,491 71

Freight.....	\$219 59	
Furniture and carpets.....	3,278 78	
Fuel.....	25,663 67	
Funeral expenses.....	349 00	
Gas and steam pipes, fixtures, &c.....	775 87	
Grounds and grading	1,492 24	
Hay and straw.....	1,250 37	
Harness, wagons, &c.....	544 18	
Household goods.....	3,164 10	
Insurance.....	2,504 00	
Incidentals.....	1,659 01	
Laundry.. ..	6,496 20	
Light... ..	7,069 73	
Lumber.....	1,325 89	
Medical supplies.....	4,915 17	
Newspapers	257 80	
Provisions and groceries	88,495 79	
Postage.. ..	474 31	
Refunding.. ..	1,079 17	
Repairs and improvements.....	12,981 95	
Stock (live).....	2,339 18	
Tinware	258 33	
Tools and supplies, boiler-house and machine-shop.....	979 96	
Telegrams, telephone rental, &c.....	234 36	
Vegetables.. ..	2,016 08	
Wheat	4,868 61	
Wages	43,113 31	
		<u>\$256,827 27</u>
Balance in hands of Treasurer October 31st, 1903.....		\$28,551 78

APPENDIX TO WARDEN'S REPORT.

Farm and Garden Products.

FARM AND GARDEN.

3,600	Bushels potatoes, at 65 cents.....	\$2,340 00	
980	Bushels wheat, at 80 cents.....	784 00	
350	Tons ensilage, at \$4.....	1,400 00	
80	Tons hay, at \$17.....	1,360 00	
80	Tons wheat straw, at \$10.....	300 00	
151,102	Quarts milk, at 4½ cents.....	6,799 59	
			\$12,983 59

STOCK.

	Cows slaughtered (6,790 pounds), at 7 cents.....	\$475 30	
	Calves sold (37), at \$2.50.....	92 50	
	Hides, tallow and grease.....	773 00	
	Hogs sold.....	1,931 40	
			\$3,272 20

GARDEN.

429	Bunches asparagus, at 10 cents.....	\$42 90
3,126	Bunches onions, at 2½ cents.....	70 33
1,572	Bunches parsley, at 3½ cents.....	55 02
3,748	Bunches radishes, at 2 cents.....	74 96
3,418	Bunches rhubarb, at 5 cents.....	170 90
2,100	Bunches leek, at 3 cents.....	63 00
300	Bunches herbs, at 10 cents.....	30 00
99	Bushels apples, at 60 cents.....	59 40
330	Bushels beets, at 65 cents.....	214 50
264	Bushels string beans, at 75 cents.....	198 00
106	Bushels lima beans, at \$1.....	106 00
120	Bushels carrots, at 50 cents.....	60 00
4	Bushels cucumbers, at 75 cents.....	3 00
40½	Bushels grapes, at \$1.25.....	50 63
159	Bushels onions, at \$1.....	159 00
1½	Bushels okra, at \$1.50.....	1 88
20	Bushels peppers, at 50 cents.....	10 00
210	Bushels spinach, at 50 cents.....	105 00
128	Bushels squash, at 50 cents.....	64 00
662	Bushels tomatoes, at 70 cents.....	463 40

77	Bushels green tomatoes, at 70 cents	\$53 90
108	Bushels peas, at \$1.50.....	162 00
4½	Bushels currants, at \$1.50.....	6 75
300	Bushels turnips, at 40 cents	120 00
100	Bushels rutabaga turnips, at 40 cents.....	40 00
24	Bushels onion sets, at \$2.....	48 00
300	Bushels parsnips, at 50 cents.	150 00
450	Pumpkins, at 7½ cents.....	33 75
16,515	Ears corn, at 1½ cents.....	247 72
5,810	Heads cabbage, at 4 cents.....	232 40
351	Heads cauliflower, at 7½ cents... ..	26 32
4,814	Heads lettuce, at 2 cents	96 28
81	Heads endive, at 5 cents.....	4 05
15,000	Heads celery, at 3 cents.....	450 00
1,225	Heads celeriac, at 3 cents.....	36 75
700	Pounds horseradish, at 7 cents.....	49 00
600	Bundles cornstalks, at 3 cents.....	18 00
		<hr/>
		\$3,776 84
		<hr/>
		\$20,032 63

WORK DONE AT MILL.

Cornmeal, ground.....	9,800 pounds.
Cracked corn.....	46,000 pounds.
Flour, ground.....	240,000 pounds.
Hog feed.....	17,000 pounds.
Bran.....	71,800 pounds.

FRUITS CANNED AND PRESERVED.

Apple jelly.....	579 glasses.
Apple preserves.....	14 quarts.
Blackberry jam.....	96 quarts.
Blackberries.....	450 quarts.
Blackberry jelly.....	29 glasses.
Crab-apple jelly.....	179 glasses.
Citron, spiced.....	776 quarts.
Cherries.....	305 quarts.
Crab-apple preserves.....	14 quarts.
Currant jelly.....	119 glasses.
Currant preserves.....	9 quarts.
Greengages.....	712 quarts.
Grapes.....	200 quarts.
Grape jelly.....	328 glasses.
Huckleberry preserves	200 quarts.
Peaches.....	2,714 quarts.
Peach jelly.	159 glasses.
Pears.....	1,248 quarts.
Pineapples.	215 quarts.
Pineapple jelly.....	86 glasses.
Plums.....	210 quarts.

Plum jelly.....	61 glasses.
Quince jelly.....	212 glasses.
Quince preserves.....	243 quarts.
Raspberry jelly.....	20 glasses.
Raspberry preserves.....	226 quarts.
Strawberries.....	240 quarts.
Strawberry jelly.....	95 glasses.
Tomato preserves.....	668 quarts.
Tomatoes, canned.....	1,560 gallons.
Watermelon.....	80 quarts.
Butter beans.....	28 quarts.
Elderberry jelly.....	32 glasses.
Pear jelly.....	7 glasses.
Rhubarb jelly.....	5 glasses.
Tomato pickles.....	478 gallons.
Pepper hash.....	252 gallons.

WORK DONE IN MATTRESS ROOM.

Awnings repaired.....	4
Awnings hung.....	14
Bolsters made (new).....	3
Bolsters made over.....	5
Curtains hung (lace).....	76
Cushions made (chair).....	22
Carpets taken up (room).....	332
Carpets relaid (room).....	263
Carpets made (new).....	66
Carpets taken up (hall).....	52
Carpets relaid (hall).....	41
Carpets made over.....	37
Carpets repaired.....	68
Carpets, yards hemmed.....	344
Furniture upholstered (pieces).....	49
Linoleum laid, new (yards).....	127
Linoleum laid, old (yards).....	151
Linen, rooms covered.....	3
Matting, rooms laid with old.....	3
Mattresses made, new (single).....	4
Mattresses made over (single).....	200
Mattresses made, new (three-quarters).....	2
Mattresses made over (three-quarters).....	10
Mattresses made, new (double).....	2
Mattresses made over (double).....	5
Mattress ticks made (all sizes).....	245
Pillows made, new (feather).....	37
Pillows made over (feather).....	9
Pillows made, new (hair).....	66
Pillows made over (hair).....	53

P. 100 1000 1000
 P. 100 1000 1000
 Bags made large
 Bags made small
 Chaises made new
 Chaises repaired
 Chaises covered
 Tables covered

REPORT FROM SEWING ROOM

Perforated
 Pillow slips
 Ladies aprons
 Chemises
 Sheets
 Gents' undershirts
 Ladies' undershirts
 Pairs stockings
 Gents' shirts
 Ladies' drawers
 Window curtains
 Burial drawers
 Camisoles
 Towels
 Pairs wristlets
 Holders
 Dresses
 Pairs bakers' gloves
 Clothes bags
 Burial robes
 Burial chemises
 Table cloths
 Men's drawers
 Men's aprons
 Sets bed ties
 Bolster cases
 Hemmed blankets
 Dress waists
 Oil-cloth collars
 Trimmed hats
 Linen muffs
 Attendants' caps
 Jelly bags
 Bibs
 Ladies' night gowns
 Burial skirts
 Dress skirts

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Pillow ticks made.....	171
Pillows made (sofa).....	10
Rugs made (large).....	6
Rugs made (small).....	66
Shades made, new.....	73
Shades repaired.....	67
Stools covered.....	51
Tables covered.....	6

REPORT FROM SEWING-ROOM.

Petticoats.....	328
Pillow slips.....	1,856
Ladies' aprons.....	284
Chemises.....	458
Sheets.....	1,998
Gents' undervests.....	487
Ladies' undervests.....	74
Pairs stockings.....	20
Gents' shirts.....	648
Ladies' drawers.....	220
Window curtains.....	47
Burial drawers.....	84
Camisoles.....	41
Towels.....	2,858
Pairs wristlets.....	32
Holders.....	72
Dresses.....	729
Pairs bakers' gloves.....	34
Clothes bags.....	25
Burial robes.....	36
Burial chemises.....	48
Table cloths.....	146
Men's drawers.....	349
Men's aprons.....	249
Sets bed ties.....	19
Bolster cases.....	51
Hemmed blankets.....	524
Dress waists.....	7
Oil-cloth collars.....	12
Trimmed hats.....	13
Linen muffs.....	12
Attendants' caps.....	115
Jelly bags.....	14
Bibs.....	318
Ladies' night gowns.....	49
Burial skirts.....	48
Dress skirts.....	



EXERCISE GROUNDS AND FARM BUILDINGS.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S REPORT.



EXERCISE GROUNDS AND FARM BUILDINGS.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

To the Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton :

GENTLEMEN—The fifty-sixth annual report of the Medical Department of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, for the year ending October 31st, 1903, is respectfully submitted :

GENERAL RESULTS FOR THE YEAR.

The number of patients at the close of the last fiscal year was eleven hundred and thirty-seven—five hundred and ninety-one men and five hundred and forty-six women. The number received since, viz., from November 1st, 1902, to October 31st, 1903, inclusive, was two hundred and ninety-five—one hundred and fifty men, and one hundred and forty-five women—making a total under care during the year of fourteen hundred and thirty-two—seven hundred and forty-one men and six hundred and ninety-one women. Of this number two hundred and forty-one—one hundred and nineteen men and one hundred and twenty-two women—have been discharged, as follows: Recovered, one hundred and two; improved, twenty-three: unimproved, eight; escaped, two: not insane, one; died, one hundred and four, and one was removed to another institution. At the close of the fiscal year there remained under care in the Hospital eleven hundred and ninety-one—six hundred and twenty-two men and five hundred and sixty-nine women. We close the year with fifty-four more patients—thirty-one men and twenty-three women—in the institution than we had under care at the close of the last fiscal year. The largest number under care at any one time during the year was twelve hundred—six hundred and eleven men and five hundred and eighty-nine women; the smallest

number was eleven hundred and thirty-one—five hundred and eighty-eight men and five hundred and forty-three women. The daily average for the year was: For men, five hundred and eighty-nine, and for women, five hundred and seventy-one. Death resulted in one hundred and four cases—fifty men and fifty-four women. The death rate in proportion to the whole number under care was about seven per centum. Attention is especially directed to Tables Nos. VI. and VIII. at the close of this report, showing the ages of those who have been admitted and of those who have died during the year. The number of recoveries during the year was about twenty-eight per centum of the whole number of admissions.

CONVICT INSANE.

During the past year we have a further increase of four—three men and one woman—in the class committed to our care under the provisions of the act of the Legislature, approved March 12th, 1869, transferring all convicts from the New Jersey State Prison to the State Hospitals who were at that time or who might subsequently become insane. Of this class we now have a total of forty-three under care in the Hospital. In regard to the proper care of this class reference was made at length and the subject fully discussed in the last annual report, and it was earnestly hoped that something might be done to right this wrong by making separate provision for the care of this class and also thereby afford us some relief from our overcrowded condition. The matter, apparently, however, was not considered seriously, at least no action was taken by the Legislature in regard to it. Each succeeding year, for several years past, the members of the Joint Committee of the Legislature on State Hospitals have expressed themselves as fully in accord with the opinion expressed by the officers of these institutions that something should be done in regard to making some separate provision for the proper care of the convict insane. The principal, and so far as I know, the only argument against doing so has been that the number of this class in the State institutions was not suffi-

ciently large to warrant the State in making the outlay that would be necessary in order to make the proper provision for their care in a separate structure. This argument had some validity for several years following the passage of the act of 1869, when the number was comparatively small, but it can no longer be urged; as stated in the last annual report there are of the convict and criminal classes from one hundred and fifty to two hundred under the care in the two State Hospitals, assuredly a number at present sufficiently large to warrant the State in making the outlay to erect a separate building especially adapted for their proper care and treatment.

EPILEPTICS.

We close the fiscal year with nearly one hundred epileptics under care. The State has already recognized the necessity for making separate provision for the treatment of this class by establishing the State Village for Epileptics, at Skillman, in Somerset county. We had hoped that as soon as the village became organized that those of our patients afflicted with this malady would be speedily transferred from the Hospital to the new institution. The claim of the Managers of the Village that it is impossible as yet to permit these transfers seems to be just, because of the lack of appropriations by the State to provide the necessary buildings. They have a very large number of applications from various sections of the State, in addition to those under care in the State Hospitals, making urgent appeals for admission to the village. One of the arguments urged by the original commission for establishing the village was the relief that the State Hospitals would experience by the removal of this class to the new institution. Thus far, however, not a single epileptic has been removed, and the prospect of its being done at any time in the near future, from present appearances, is dim and shadowy. This is very greatly to be regretted. It is acknowledged by all alienists that the epileptic cannot receive that care and treatment upon the corridors of a hospital for the insane that modern science has demonstrated to be necessary for

the successful management of his case looking to his recovery or of any essential improvement. On the other hand, every physician in a hospital for the insane in which epileptics are received has witnessed the painful and depressing effect of an epileptic seizure upon many suffering from mental derangement and especially is this true of those who are convalescing.

INFIRMARY.

At the risk of being tedious, I again call attention to the urgent necessity that exists for the erection of an infirmary for the special care of the aged, infirm and paralytic. This class is steadily increasing, and we now have under care a very large number, the accumulation of several years. The erection of an infirmary adapted in its construction to meet their special needs would secure for them a much better care and supervision than it is possible to give them under existing conditions, compelled as we are to associate them with our recent acute and excited cases. Under our present arrangement, meals are served to the members of our household in large associate dining-rooms, instead of in separate dining-rooms located on the corridors occupied by the patients, as was formerly the case. These associate dining-rooms are located at the extremities of the main building, which makes it very difficult for the feeble and paralyzed to reach them ; indeed in many cases it is quite impossible for them to do so, and hence the service of food to this class is always attended with much difficulty and very unsatisfactory. In many cases the food has to be carried from the central dining-room to remote parts of the Hospital. Another very urgent reason for the erection of an infirmary is that we shall be compelled, in the very near future, to refuse admission to patients unless additional accommodations are provided for their care. By the erection of an infirmary to accommodate at least three hundred patients, one hundred and fifty of each sex, we would obtain at least temporary relief. We closed the year with eleven hundred and ninety-one patients under care, an excess of more than three hundred beyond our proper accommodations. Notwithstanding the fact that during

the last decade two hundred and nineteen patients have been removed to the county institutions, we have had a net increase in our numbers of two hundred and seventy-one. Had it not been for the small relief thus afforded by the county asylums it is impossible to conceive what would have been the result. It has become a daily problem how properly to provide for the increasing numbers. All attempts at proper classification, based, as it should be, upon the mental condition of the patient, has been abandoned, and the only rule that at present governs us in making classifications is based chiefly on the general habits and tranquility of the patient. Such a system can result in no good to those committed to our care. The patient is rendered uncomfortable by his associations, restoration to mental health is retarded, and perhaps in some cases improvement prevented. It is a fact that a very large percentage of the irritability and fault finding, sometimes manifested, arises principally from the unpleasant associations consequent upon improper classification. Provision could also be made in an infirmary for the isolation of those suffering from contagious diseases, consumption, &c. We have at present no means of treating such cases except on the corridors occupied by the patients, and isolation has to be secured as best we can. The State has already recognized by legislative enactment the necessity for the care and treatment of those suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis in separate hospitals, and the same necessity that exists for the isolation of consumptives elsewhere applies with equal force to the treatment of consumptives in a hospital for the insane.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

By reference to the statistical tables at the close of this report a more detailed exhibit of the work of the Medical Department for the year may be learned. Table No. I. shows the number of admissions, discharges, &c., how discharged and also a summary of the same since the opening of the Hospital in 1848. Table No. II. gives the number of patients admitted, counties from whence sent and how committed, *i. e.*, whether private, indigent,

or convict. Tables Nos. III. and IV. show the number of admissions and the number of deaths for each month in the year. Table No. V., causes of death. By reference to this table it will be seen that one case is recorded as possibly due to hydrophobia. Patient was thirty-two years of age, of strong habit and well nourished. He was admitted to the Hospital at about half-past one o'clock in the afternoon of November 4th, 1903, and died at twenty minutes past nine o'clock in the evening. The history is that he was bitten by a dog supposed to be mad. Unfortunately the dog was killed and no tests made in order to determine whether suffering from hydrophobia or not. Patient was bitten on the 15th day of August, 1903, but showed no unusual symptoms until about the 8th day of November following, at which time he complained of a sensation of choking, and could not swallow liquids, but experienced little or no difficulty in swallowing solids. Soon afterwards he became violent, highly excited, &c. Patient had been intemperate in the use of alcohol for several years, and in the latter part of October had been drinking freely. It is stated that at the time that he was bitten in August that he was more or less under the influence of alcohol and attempted to open the dog's mouth in order to determine whether or not it was mad, claiming that he was able to tell by an examination of its mouth. The dog closed his jaws on the finger and inflicted a slight flesh wound. Upon sobering up the patient, because of a rumor that the dog had been bitten by a rabid animal, became greatly worried and drank more freely. He looked forward anxiously for a crisis in nine weeks. At the time of admission patient had an anxious, distressed countenance, rapid pulse and respiration, high temperature, was profoundly exhausted, and had marked delusions of fear and apprehension. Conversation was wandering and incoherent, constantly muttering about a mad dog. He made no attempt to bite and showed no disposition to do violence to those about him. The patient sank rapidly and died in about eight hours after admission to the Hospital. The Pathologist of the Hospital made a careful autopsy, an account of which, with accompanying illustrations, will be found in his report.

Table No. VI. gives ages of those who have died and the length of time under care in the Hospital. It will seem by reference to this table that of the one hundred and four deaths that occurred during the year, seventy-three—thirty-nine men and thirty-four women—cases had passed the fiftieth year and thirty-one—thirteen men and eighteen women—cases had passed the seventy-fifth year. The admission of patients of advanced years to the Hospital adds greatly to the annual death list. Tables Nos. VII. and VIII., show ages of those discharged as recovered and the length of time under care in the Hospital, and ages of those admitted and the length of time deranged prior to admission. Table No. IX., the form of mental derangement. Table No. X., the alleged causes of mental derangement. Table No. XI., nativity of patients admitted and Table No. XII., number of patients remaining under care in the Hospital at the close of the year and the counties from whence sent. These tables are followed by condensed statistics as to heredity, suicidal and homicidal tendency, intemperance in the use of alcohol and narcotics, intemperance in the parents of patients, and the civil condition of those admitted.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

Lectures have been regularly given by my staff during the autumn, winter and spring months before the pupils in the training school. The school has been successfully conducted, and it is gratifying to report that in the main manifest interest was taken in it by the attendants. Eighty-five in all were enrolled in the two classes—thirty-six men and forty-nine women—and at the written examinations at the close of the lectures in the spring, twenty-four of the Junior class were advanced to the Senior class. Your Board has secured the services of Miss Rachel Bourke as Chief Nurse, and we hope to accomplish even better work during the coming year. Miss Bourke is a graduate of the Massachusetts General Hospital as well as of the school connected with the McLean Hospital at Waverly, Mass., and was connected with the latter institution for six years. She comes to us from the Cooper

Hospital at Camden, in this State, in which hospital she held the responsible position of Chief Nurse for a period of thirteen years.

CONCLUSION.

In May last, after a competitive examination, your Board selected Edgar B. Funkhouser, M.D., to fill the vacancy existing in the position of fourth assistant physician. Dr. Funkhouser is a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, class of 1900. He entered upon his duties on the 21st of May last, and by intelligent and faithful application has given evidence of his fitness for the position in which you have placed him. No other changes have occurred during the year in the Medical Staff, and I take this opportunity to cordially thank them for their assistance and co-operation in conducting the affairs of the Medical Department of the Hospital. Thanks are also tendered the Warden for courtesies extended to the officers of the Medical Department. With expressions of grateful obligations to your Board for continued confidence in and support given me in my efforts to discharge the duties of my office this report is

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN W. WARD.

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL,
TRENTON, November 1st, 1903.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE No. I.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Patients in the Hospital October 31st, 1902.....	591	546	1,137
Received since to November 1st, 1903.....	150	145	295
Under treatment during year.....	741	691	1,432

	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>			
Discharged recovered.....	50	52	102			
Discharged improved.....	10	13	23			
Discharged unimproved.....	6	2	8			
Escaped	2	...	2			
Not insane	1	...	1			
Died	50	54	104			
Removed to other institutions.....	1	...	1			
Total discharged, died, &c.....	120	121	241			
Remaining October 31st, 1903.....	621	570	1,191			

Whole number of cases received and treated from the opening of the institution, May 15th, 1848, to November 1st, 1903..... 5,403 5,304 10,707

	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>			
Discharged recovered.....	1,770	1,864	3,634			
Discharged improved.....	946	1,079	2,025			
Discharged unimproved	186	190	376			
Escaped	27	5	32			
Not insane	20	11	31			
Died	1,508	1,266	2,774			
Removed to other institutions.....	325	319	643			
Total discharged, died, &c.....	4,782	4,734	9,516			
Remaining October 31st, 1903.....	621	570	1,191			

(48)

TABLE No. II.

RESIDENCE OF THOSE COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR AND HOW COMMITTED.

<i>Counties.</i>	INDIGENT.			PRIVATE.			CRIMINAL AND CONVICT.		
	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>
Atlantic.....	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bergen. ....	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
Burlington	2	...	2	2	1	3	1	...	1
Camden... ..	10	12	22	...	1	1	1	...	1
Cape May.....	1	5	6	1	2	3	...	...	...
Cumberland.....	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gloucester.....	11	5	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hudson ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Hunterdon	7	8	15	1	1	2	...	...	...
Mercer.....	47	30	77	3	2	5	...	1	1
Middlesex.....	19	19	38	2	5	7	1	...	1
Monmouth.....	18	20	38	...	3	3	2	...	2
Ocean.....	3	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	3	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somerset.....	7	5	12	2	3	5	...	...	...
Union .. ..	...	...	...	2	3	5	...	...	...
Total.....	131	121	252	14	23	37	5	1	6

TABLE No. III.

<i>Admitted during the month of—</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
November, 1902.....	8	11	19
December.....	12	9	21
January, 1903.....	12	7	19
February.....	9	8	17
March.....	19	15	34
April.....	10	12	32
May	11	14	25
June.....	17	18	35
July.....	12	14	26
August.....	19	16	35
September.....	12	15	27
October.....	9	6	15
Total	150	145	295

TABLE No. IV.

<i>Died during the month of—</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
November, 1902.....	6	...	6
December.. ..	6	6	12
January, 1903.....	3	1	4
February... ..	4	7	11
March.....	1	4	5
April.....	3	7	10
May	3	7	10
June.....	6	2	8
July.....	6	10	16
August.. ..	3	3	6
September.....	3	2	5
October.....	6	5	11
Total.. ..	50	54	104

TABLE No. V.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	8	10	18
General paresis.....	9	1	10
Paralysis.....	5	8	13
Apoplexy	3	4	7
Epilepsy	6	4	10
Typhomania.....	1	1	2
Old age.....	6	9	15
Bright's disease	3	2	5
Pneumonia	1	3	4
Organic disease of the heart.....	2	5	7
Senile gangrene.....	1	1	2
Chronic diarrhoea.....	1	1	2
Ulceration of bowels.....	1	...	1
Carcinoma of the liver.....	2	...	2
Erysipelas .....	...	1	1
Angina pectoris.....	...	1	1
Pernicious anemia.....	...	1	1
Intestinal obstruction.....	...	1	1
La Grippe.....	...	1	1
Hydrophobia? (see report of autopsy).....	1	...	1
Total.....	50	54	104

TABLE No. VI.

AGES OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED DURING THE YEAR AND THE LENGTH OF TIME
UNDER CARE IN THE HOSPITAL.

Age.	M.	W.	T.	Length of Time.	M.	W.	T.
Under twenty years.....	...	...	...	Less than one week.....	3	2	5
Twenty to twenty-five.....	1	2	3	One to two weeks.....	4	3	7
Twenty-five to thirty.....	1	1	2	Two weeks to one month....	1	1	2
Thirty to thirty-five.....	5	1	6	One to three months.....	2	2	4
Thirty-five to forty.....	2	2	4	Three to six months.....	5	2	7
Forty to forty-five.....	4	3	7	Six to nine months.....	4	3	7
Forty-five to fifty.....	3	6	9	Nine months to one year....	2	3	5
Fifty to fifty-five.....	6	1	7	One to two years.....	4	6	10
Fifty-five to sixty.....	6	4	10	Two to three years.....	4	3	7
Sixty to sixty-five.....	3	3	6	Three to four years.....	5	7	12
Sixty-five to seventy.....	4	8	12	Four to five years.....	2	4	6
Seventy to seventy-five.....	2	5	7	Five to ten years.....	6	5	11
Seventy-five to eighty.....	6	9	15	Ten to fifteen years.....	4	4	8
Eighty to eighty-five.....	5	7	12	Fifteen to twenty years.....	3	3	6
Eighty-five to ninety.....	1	...	1	Twenty to thirty years.....	1	3	4
Over ninety years.....	1	2	3	Over thirty years.....	...	3	3
Total.....	50	54	104	Total.....	50	54	104

TABLE No. VII.

AGES OF THOSE DISCHARGED AS RECOVERED AND LENGTH OF TIME UNDER CARE
IN THE HOSPITAL.

Age.	M.	W.	T.	Length of Time.	M.	W.	T.
Under twenty years.....	3	0	3	Less than three months.....	10	12	22
Twenty to thirty.....	6	9	15	Three to six months.....	13	17	30
Thirty to forty.....	15	17	32	Six to nine months.....	11	8	19
Forty to fifty.....	14	19	33	Nine months to one year....	5	6	11
Fifty to sixty.....	8	6	14	One to two years.....	9	7	16
Over sixty.....	4	1	5	Two to three years.....	1	1	2
				Three to four years.....	1	1	2
Total.....	50	52	102	Total.....	50	52	102

TABLE No. VIII.

AGES OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR AND DURATION OF INSANITY
PRIOR TO ADMISSION.

<i>Age.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>Duration of Insanity.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>
Under twenty years.....	3	9	12	.....Less than one week.....	14	1	15
Twenty to twenty-five	16	10	26	.....One week to one month.....	19	20	39
Twenty-five to thirty.....	10	12	22	.....One to three months.	23	23	46
Thirty to thirty-five.....	15	12	27	.....Three to six months.....	16	22	38
Thirty-five to forty.....	18	9	27	.....Six to nine months	12	14	26
Forty to forty-five.....	12	14	26	.....Nine months to one year....	5	5	10
Forty-five to fifty.....	20	15	35	.....One to two years	15	15	30
Fifty to fifty-five	9	12	21	.....Two to three years.....	12	14	26
Fifty-five to sixty.....	6	10	16	.....Three to four years.....	10	6	16
Sixty to sixty-five.....	12	16	28	.....Four to five years.....	2	4	6
Sixty-five to seventy.	4	5	9	.....Five to ten years.....	3	12	15
Seventy to seventy-five.	6	5	11	.....Ten to fifteen years.....	2	2	4
Seventy-five to eighty.....	8	7	15	.....Fifteen to twenty years.....	4	1	5
Over eighty.....	2	4	6	.....Over twenty years.....	5	...	5
Unknown.....	9	5	14	.....Unknown.....	8	6	14
Total.....	150	145	295	Total.....	150	145	295

TABLE No. IX.

FORM OF MENTAL DERANGEMENT.

<i>Form.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Mania, acute.	19	26	45
Mania, chronic.....	12	16	28
Mania, recurrent.....	14	13	27
Mania, puerperal.....	...	2	2
Dementia, acute.....	15	10	25
Dementia, chronic.....	17	20	37
Dementia, senile	8	16	24
Melancholia, acute	19	14	33
Melancholia, chronic.....	12	8	20
General paresis.....	10	5	15
Epilepsy.....	5	6	11
Congenital.	1	4	5
Alcoholism.....	14	3	17
Opium habit.....	4	2	6
Total.....	150	145	295

TABLE No. X

CAUSES OF DEATH

	Men	Women	Total
General debility.....	20	15	35
Domestic afflictions—loss of friends, &c.....	4	10	14
Domestic troubles.....	6	12	18
Business troubles—loss of property, &c.....	12	9	21
Loss of sleep, overwork, overstudy, &c.....	10	10	20
Fractured skull.....	—	5	5
Old age.....	5	14	19
Epilepsy.....	5	7	12
Vicious habits and indulgences.....	12	6	18
Spontaneous.....	8	1	9
Intemperance in the use of alcohol.....	19	6	24
Sea service, heat exhaustion.....	2	1	3
Injury to head.....	7	3	10
Congenital.....	1	4	5
Disappointed affections.....	—	1	1
Meningitis.....	—	6	6
Menstrual troubles.....	—	7	7
La Grippe.....	3	—	3
Opium habit.....	4	2	6
Following surgical operations.....	—	2	2
Fright.....	2	1	3
Suicide of wife.....	1	—	1
Exposure in Philippines.....	1	—	1
Following dog bite.....	1	—	1
Lead poisoning.....	1	—	1
Abscess of breast.....	—	2	2
Unknown or unascertained.....	27	20	47
Total.....	150	145	295



BUILDINGS AND LAKE.

TABLE No. XI.

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
New Jersey.....	70	78	148
Pennsylvania.....	7	10	17
New York.....	6	9	15
Virginia.....	4	3	7
Delaware.....	2	2	4
Maryland	1	1	2
Connecticut .....	...	2	2
England.....	9	8	17
Germany.....	7	5	12
Ireland	12	11	23
Austria	3	3	6
Poland.....	1	2	3
Scotland.....	1	1	2
Nova Scotia .....	...	1	1
Finland .....	...	1	1
Russia	4	2	6
Italy.....	3	...	3
Hungary....	3	...	3
Isle of Man ...	1	...	1
Unknown.....	16	6	22
Total..	150	145	295

TABLE No. XII.

PATIENTS REMAINING IN THE HOSPITAL, OCTOBER 31ST, 1908, AND COUNTIES
FROM WHENCE SENT.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Atlantic.....	8	7	15
Bergen.....	2	.....	2
Burlington.....	12	.....	12
Camden.....	25	23	48
Cape May.....	11	19	30
Cumberland.....	7	1	8
Essex.....	.....	3	3
Gloucester.....	36	27	63
Hudson.....	3	.....	3
Hunterdon.....	20	33	53
Mercer.....	162	134	296
Middlesex.....	124	124	248
Monmouth.....	83	98	181
Morris.....	.....	1	1
Ocean.....	29	27	56
Salem.....	10	12	22
Somerset.....	50	51	101
Union.....	1	4	5
New Jersey.....	39	4	43
Pennsylvania..	.....	1	1
Total.....	622	569	1,191

HEREDITY.

In eighty-seven cases—forty men and forty-seven women—of those admitted during the year, there was acknowledged slight or decided hereditary predisposition to insanity. In forty-five cases—twenty-three men and twenty-two women—the hereditary taint was in the paternal line; in thirty-four cases—fourteen men and twenty women—in the maternal; and in eight cases—three men and five women—in both the paternal and maternal lines. In one hundred and fifty-one cases—seventy men and eighty-one women—hereditary predisposition was denied as existing, and in fifty-seven cases—forty men and seventeen women—the history of the family of the patient was unknown or could not be ascertained.

SUICIDAL TENDENCY.

In thirty-seven cases—twenty men and seventeen women—there existed a decided suicidal tendency, and in thirty-seven cases—sixteen men and twenty-one women—suicide was threatened, but no actual attempt was made at self-injury.

HOMICIDAL TENDENCY.

In twenty cases—fourteen men and six women—there existed a decided homicidal tendency, and in forty-one cases—twenty-three men and eighteen women—homicide was threatened.

INTEMPERANCE.

In thirty-nine cases—thirty-two men and seven women—there was acknowledged intemperance in the use of alcohol; in nine cases—seven men and two women—the individual was designated as a moderate drinker, and in five cases—two men and three women—the opium habit existed.

INTEMPERANCE IN PARENTS.

In thirteen cases—seven men and six women—the father of the patient was intemperate in the use of alcohol, and in three cases—two men and one woman—both father and mother.

CIVIL CONDITION.

Of the two hundred and ninety-five patients admitted during the year, one hundred and forty-five—seventy-eight men and sixty-seven women—were married and one hundred and six—fifty-two men and fifty-four women—were single. Fifteen were widowers; twenty were widows; one man was divorced, and in eight cases—four men and four women—the civil condition could not be ascertained.

NUMBER OF ADMISSION.

Of the entire number—two hundred and ninety-five—two hundred and eighty-two were first admissions; the remainder—twelve—were second and third admissions.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Our thanks are especially due to the proprietors of the following daily and weekly newspapers for gratuitous copies sent regularly throughout the year for the use of the members of our household. The local or home newspaper is always one of the most welcome visitors to our corridors.

Daily State Gazette	Trenton.
Daily True American	Trenton.
Trenton Times (daily).....	Trenton.
Salem Sunbeam	Salem.
National Standard.	Salem.
South Jerseyman.....	Salem.
New Jersey Mirror.....	Mount Holly.
Mount Holly Herald.....	Mount Holly.
Monmouth Democrat.....	Freehold.

Monmouth Inquirer.....	Freehold
Elmer Times	Elmer.
Bound Brook Chronicle.....	Bound Brook.
New Jersey Patriot.....	Bridgeton.
Bridgeton Chronicle.....	Bridgeton
Burlington Gazette	Burlington.
New Jersey Enterprise	Burlington.
Hunterdon County Democrat.	Flemington.
Democrat-Advertiser.. ..	Flemington
The Constitution.....	Woodbury.
Unionist-Gazette.....	Somerville.
Somerset Democrat	Somerville.
Beverly Banner.....	Beverly.
Ocean County Democrat.....	Toms River.
Dover Index... ..	Dover.
Herald and Times.....	Atco.
Hopewell Herald	Hopewell.
Glassboro Enterprise.....	Glassboro.
Hunterdon Independent.	Frenchtown.
Burlington County Democrat	Mount Holly.
Times and Journal.	Lakewood.

REPORT OF THE PATHOLOGIST.

John W. Ward, M.D., Medical Director :

SIR—I herein submit my report of work done at the laboratory during the year ending November 1st, 1903.

Clinico-pathological investigations have been carried on as usual, but unfortunately our material has been unusually scanty, only nine autopsies have been secured. Their results are as follows :

Case No. 36.—Male. Thirty-two years old. In the Hospital ten hours. Mental disease, acute mania (rabies). Died under symptoms of exhaustion. Pathological findings—Slight thickening of the pia-arachnoid, pigmentary degeneration of the nerve cells in brain and spinal cord, perivascular round cell deposit in various locations throughout the central nervous system, small hemorrhages into the medulla, “rabid tubercles” in the medulla, mid-brain and optic thalamus; in the Gasserian and spinal ganglia, vascular dilatation, round cell deposit, pigmentary degeneration of the nerve cells, and slight proliferation of the capsular epithelium; congestion of the lungs, liver, spleen and kidneys, slight fatty degeneration of the heart muscle, and of the epithelium of renal tubules. Cause of death, rabies.

Case No. 37.—Male. Fifty years old. In the Hospital nine months. Mental disease, general paresis. Death in a convulsive seizure. Pathological findings—Dural adhesions, extensive hemorrhagic exudation over the base of the brain, chronic meningo-encephalitis, chronic interstitial nephritis. Cause of death, general paresis.

Case No. 38.—Male. Forty-one years old. In the Hospital thirteen months. Mental disease, “delusional insanity.” Sudden death without previous complaint. Pathological findings—Dural adhesions, slight chromatolysis and irregularity of outline of the cortical nerve cells, a tubercular focus in one lung, intestinal ulcers, with a large perforation and extensive fresh peritonitis, a small gumma in the kidney. Cause of death, acute peritonitis, from intestinal perforation.

Case No. 39.—Male. Thirty-two years old. In the Hospital five years. Mental disease, imbecility. Last illness, malignant disease in the abdominal cavity. Pathological findings—Slight broncho-pneumonia, chronic peritonitis, carcinoma of the descending colon, with extension to the small intestine, and to the retroperitoneal tissues and a metastasis in the liver, slight chronic interstitial gastritis, and chronic interstitial nephritis. Cause of death carcinoma of the intestines and liver.

- Case No. 40.—Male Fifty-six years old. In the Hospital thirteen months. Mental disease, general paresis. Death in a convulsive seizure. Pathological findings—Dural adhesions, chronic meningo-encephalitis with atrophy of the brain, pleural adhesions, broncho-pneumonia, chronic interstitial nephritis. Cause of death, general paresis.
- Case No. 41.—Male. Forty-two years old. In the Hospital three months. Mental disease, hallucinatory delirium. Last illness, cancer of the liver. (Abdominal viscera examined only.) Pathological findings—Carcinoma of the pancreas, with metastasis in the liver, chronic diffuse nephritis. Cause of death, cancer of the pancreas and liver.
- Case No. 42.—Female Forty-three years old. In the Hospital seven months. Mental disease, "delusional melancholia." Last illness, pernicious anemia. (Only the thoracic and abdominal organs examined.) Pathological findings—Pleural adhesions, fatty degeneration of the heart muscle and of the liver cells, deposit of hemosiderin in the liver lobules, ulcerative colitis, chronic gastritis, chronic parenchymatous nephritis. (Examination of the blood before death showed the corpuscular changes characteristic of pernicious anemia.) Cause of death, pernicious anemia.
- Case No. 43.—Male. Thirty-seven years old. In the Hospital eleven days. Mental disease, chronic dementia. Last illness, pneumonia. Pathological findings—Chronic lepto-meningitis, subarachnoid hemorrhages, lung tubercle, broncho-pneumonia, chronic diffuse nephritis. Cause of death, broncho-pneumonia.
- Case No. 44.—Male. Seventy years old. In the Hospital six months. Mental disease, senile dementia. Last illness, pneumonia. Pathological findings—Tuberculosis of the vertical column, pleural adhesions, bronchoectasis and collapse of the left lung, broncho-pneumonia in the lower lobe of the right lung, lung tubercles, atheroma of the aorta, and thickening and deformity of the aortic valves of the heart, chronic myocarditis, fatty degeneration of the liver, pyelitis and pyelonephritis, chronic cystitis. Cause of death, broncho-pneumonia.

I would again urge, in the strongest terms, the necessity for taking some measures toward securing the right to make autopsies in patients dying while a public charge. This is needed in the interest of scientific progress. Without it no real contribution toward the solution of the still unsettled problems of the etiology and pathology of insanity can be expected.

It is recommended that a large brain microtome, and a slide cabinet be purchased for the laboratory.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES LEWIS ALLEN, M.D.

SOME PATHOLOGICAL FINDINGS IN A CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

BY CHARLES LEWIS ALLEN, M.D.

While hydrophobia is in general uncommon, there are periods during which, owing to lack of suitable precautions, mainly on account of a false public sentiment with regard to licensing and muzzling dogs, this fearful disease occurs with undue frequency.

Through such a period we passed last year. The absolute hopelessness of treatment after the disease has been once established, makes the counteracting of the effect of the poison by prompt inoculation of the greatest importance, hence the necessity for the earliest possible recognition of its presence in the biting animal. The method of inoculating rabbits with an emulsion made from the brain and spinal cord of the suspected dog is reliable, but since this requires from two to four weeks or longer much valuable time is lost in waiting for its result, hence it has long been the endeavor of pathologists to determine which, if any, of the changes found in the body give positive evidence of the presence of rabies. The symptoms of the disease, both in man and in animals, are such as to indicate that the poison spends its force mainly upon the nervous system, and as a matter of fact in the nervous system the chief lesions are found.

The process is of the nature of an acute parenchymatous inflammation of the central nervous system, constituting an encephalomyelitis. This is manifested by vascular dilatation, hemorrhages, local softenings, and perivascular round cell deposit, and by acute degeneration of the nerve cells and nerve fibres. None of these changes, however, are characteristic of hydrophobia, as they are found also in other diseases. Babes, four or five years ago, called attention to a change which he thinks sufficiently characteristic to justify a diagnosis in a sus-

pected dog. This consists in the collection of round cells among and about the nerve cells, especially about those of the cranial nerve nuclei, to which he has given the name of "rabie tubercle." Van Gehucten and Nelis, in 1899-1900, in a series of articles, called attention to certain changes in the ganglia of both cranial and spinal nerves, which they considered as characteristic of hydrophobia. These changes consist in a proliferation of the endothelium of the capsules in which the nerve cells of the ganglia are placed, eventually proceeding to such a degree that the nerve cells disappear, and the capsules are filled with round cells presenting an appearance not unlike that of an alveolar sarcoma. For the development of these changes, however, the disease must proceed to its full evolution, hence it is recommended not to kill the infected animal, but to allow him to succumb to the disease.

While considerable doubt has been thrown upon the positive value of these changes, and they certainly have been observed also in other diseases, their diagnostic utility in an otherwise suspicious case, at any rate in the dog, seems to be very high.

It is expected that in man the disease would produce similar lesions to those observed in the dog, but the opportunity of examining the nervous system of a human being dead of hydrophobia does not occur frequently, hence the number of cases examined for the changes described by Babes, and by Van Gehucten and Nelis, has been very limited. As far as the writer can ascertain, in this country there have been but two other cases in which the results have been put on record.

Though maniacal excitement is a common symptom in hydrophobia, cases of this disease are not usually sent to institutions for the insane, but to general hospitals. Hence advantage was taken of the opportunity to make a careful study of the nervous system in the following, the only case of hydrophobia ever recorded in this institution :

R. T., a farm laborer, thirty-two years old, of alcoholic history, was bitten by a dog said to have been mad, on August 15th, 1902. Owing to the comments upon the subject of his neighbors, he became very apprehensive as to the result of the injury, and drank more than usual. Upon November 8th, he became excited and violent, and "barked like a dog," and could

not swallow. He was brought to the Hospital on November 11th, having taken neither food nor drink since the beginning of his illness and, being in a state of extreme exhaustion, he was restless and excited, secreted much saliva, had apparently spasm of the throat muscles, and grew steadily weaker until his death the same evening. An autopsy performed at 2.30 P. M., November 12th, 1902, disclosed the following gross changes: Slight pachy and leptomeningitis, congestion of the brain, lungs and kidneys. Two rabbits inoculated with an emulsion of the brain and spinal cord (by Dr. Ravenel, of the Pepper Laboratory), on November 13th, died on December 3d, with typical symptoms of hydrophobia. A very complete microscopical examination of the central nervous system was made, and sections were also taken from the lung, heart, liver, spleen and kidney. A number of the large nerve cells of the paracentral lobule as well as those of the bulbar nuclei, the anterior horns of the spinal cord and the columns of Clark, stain diffusely, show the granules, and many of them contain a deposit of dark pigment. In a few there is displacement of the nucleus toward the periphery. There is dilatation of vessels with perivascular round cell accumulation in various regions but most marked in the bulb. In this region small hemorrhages are also found, notably one into the hypoglossal nucleus. The rabic tubercle of Babes is found in several localities, as in the vagus nucleus, in one arcuate nucleus in the external acoustic nucleus, in the substantia nigra, and in the optic thalamus. Both Gasserian and spinal ganglia show changes, mainly capillary dilatation, round cell deposit, and pigmentary degeneration of the nerve cells. In a few places there is proliferation of the capsular endothelium, but the change is nowhere striking. No degeneration of nerve fibres is found. There is congestion of the lungs, liver, spleen and kidneys, and slight fatty degeneration of the heart muscle, and of the epithelium of the renal tubules. This case was undoubtedly complicated by alcoholism, and the more chronic changes, such as pigmentary cell degeneration, menigeal thickening and perivascular round cell deposit, are most likely due to this cause. The rabic tubercles and the

capsular changes are as far as they go fairly characteristic. Considerable doubt, however, has been thrown upon the specificity of either of these changes, by the researches of Crocq, Spiller, Ravenel and McCarthy.

In the above case, the changes found though strongly suggestive, taken alone, without the animal inoculations would hardly justify a positive diagnosis of hydrophobia.

The accompanying photomicrographs will illustrate some of the more important lesions found.

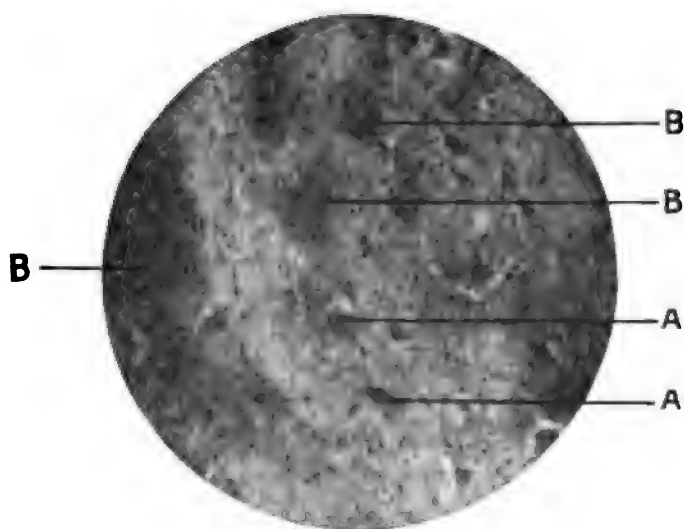


FIG. 1.

Hemorrhage into the hypoglossal nucleus. (A) Nerve cells. (B) Exuded red blood corpuscles.



FIG. 2.

Perivascular round cell deposit. From the medulla.



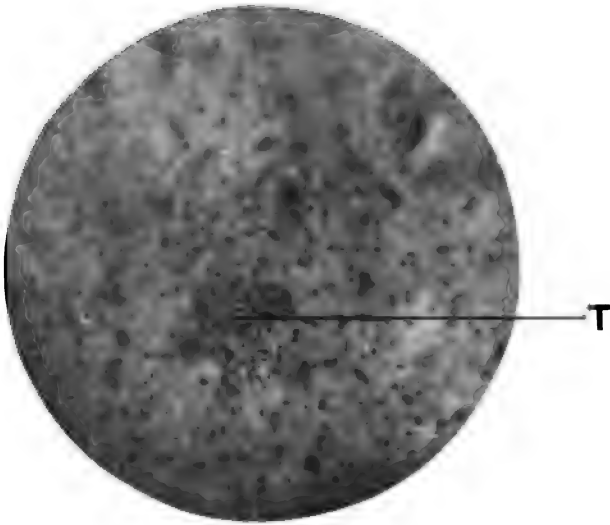


FIG. 3.
Rabic tubercle from the vagus nucleus (T).

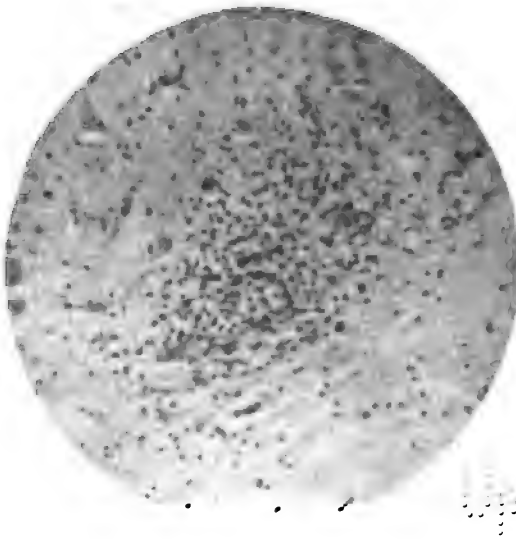


FIG. 4.
Collection of round cells (rabie tubercle) from the arcuate nucleus.



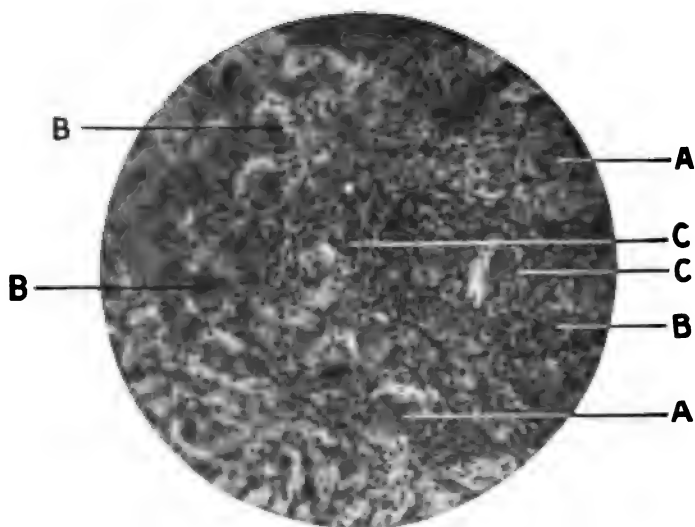


FIG. 5.

Gasserian ganglion. (A) Normal nerve cells. (B) Cells which have undergone pigmentary degeneration. (C) Proliferation of the capsular endothelium.

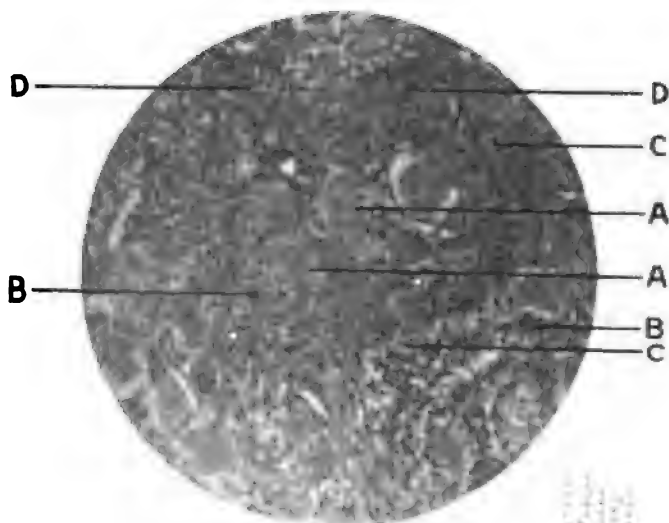


FIG. 6.

A spinal ganglion. (A) Normal nerve cells. (B) Cells which have undergone pigmentary degeneration. (C) Capsular proliferation. (D) Round cell deposit.

44

BY-LAWS, FORMS, ETC.

(61)

EXTRACTS FROM THE BY-LAWS.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

ORDER OR WARRANT FILED.

1. Whenever a patient is sent to the Hospital by the order of any court, justice or judge, the order or warrant, or a copy thereof, by which such person is sent, shall be lodged with the Medical Director.

CLEANLINESS.

2. Each patient, before admission, shall be made perfectly clean, and be free from vermin or any contagious or infectious disease.

CLOTHING FOR MEN.

3. Each male patient shall be provided with at least two shirts, a new and substantial coat, vest and pantaloons, of strong woollen cloth, two pairs of socks, a black cravat, a good hat or cap, and a pair of new shoes or boots, together with a comfortable outside garment.

CLOTHING FOR WOMEN.

4. Each female patient, in addition to the same quantity of undergarments, shoes and stockings, shall have a flannel petticoat, two good dresses, also a cloak or other outside garment. In case the patient is so much excited as not to admit of being thus clothed, other clothing that can be kept on, that is comfortable and in sufficient quantity, with a change thereof, may be substituted.

It is very desirable that extra and better apparel should be sent with those accustomed to it, that when they become better, and when they attend religious worship, walk or drive out, their self-respect may be preserved.

In all cases the patient's best clothing should be sent; it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary, for the purpose above mentioned.

JEWELRY, ETC.

5. Jewelry and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, &c., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost.

HISTORY OF CASE.

6. A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, someone acquainted with him should accompany him to the Hospital, from whom minute, but often essential, particulars may be learned.

BOND, ETC.

7. A bond, with satisfactory sureties, will be required for the payment of the board and expenses, and for the removal of the patient when discharged, of all persons, except those sent at the expense of the counties.

Those who bring friends should be prepared to give such bond, and, if strangers, bring evidence of their responsibility.



PATIENTS' CORRIDOR.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

To the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton.

Same Procedure Necessary in Case of Either Private or Indigent Patients, Except that a Bond with Proper Sureties Must Be Executed in Case of Private Patients.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

REQUEST FOR COMMITMENT OF A PATIENT TO STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

To the Medical Director of The New Jersey State Hospital of Trenton:

The undersigned, of....., in the county of....., and
City or Town.
State of....., being desirous of having....., an
Full name of patient.
insane person of the county of....., and State of....., com-
mitted to and confined as an indigent patient in The New Jersey
State Hospital at Trenton, hereby requests the admission therein
of the said....., for the purpose aforesaid. Said.....
Full name of patient. Full name of patient.
was born at....., on....., resides at.....
City or Town. Date of birth. State patient's resi-
....., and is a..... The under-
dence with particularity. Profession, trade or calling of patient.
signed is a..... of the said
State degree of relation or other circumstances of connection
between patient and person making request.

.....
Full name of patient.
Dated....., 19.....
Name of person making request.....
P. O. Address,
Street and number,
City,
County,
State,

Certificate of Insanity of Patient by Physician Resident of New Jersey.

I,, of, in the county of, and State of New Jersey, do hereby certify that I am a graduate of and a permanent resident of the State of New Jersey, and have been in actual practice as a physician for at least five years last past; that I have made a personal examination of, alleged to be insane, and whose admission into The New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton has been requested by, of, in said State, and I am of the opinion that the said is insane, and a proper person to be committed to and confined in said Hospital; that I am not superintendent, proprietor, or an officer, or a regular professional attendant, or financially interested in said Hospital, nor am I a near relative either by blood or marriage, or guardian or trustee of the said

The following is a description and identification of, and the facts I have been able to ascertain concerning hereditary taint, previous attack and serious nervous disorder of the said

1. Patient resides at, county of; age, years; nativity (*if foreign, how long in U. S.*); sex,; color,; occupation,; single, married, widowed, divorced. (*Strike out words not required.*)

2. Birthplace of father,; of mother,

3. Number of previous attacks,; present attack began, 19.... (*If patient has ever been an inmate of an institution for the insane, state when and where.*)

4. Was the present attack gradual or rapid in its onset?

5. What is the patient's general physical condition?

(*If afflicted with any infirmity or disease other than insanity, state it.*)

6. Is the patient cleanly or uncleanly in personal habits?

7. Is the patient violent, dangerous, destructive, excited or depressed, homicidal or suicidal? (*If either homicide or suicide has been attempted or threatened, it should be so stated.*)

8. What is the supposed cause of the insanity? (*State both predisposing and exciting causes, if known.*)

9. Has the patient insane relatives? If so, state the degree of consanguinity, and whether paternal or maternal. (*State any hereditary taint of insanity that can be ascertained.*)

10. State the patient's habits as to the use of liquor, tobacco, opium or other drug, and whether excessive or moderate:

The following are the facts as to the insanity of the said..... upon which my opinion is founded:

(1) The patient said (*state what the patient said, if anything, in the presence of the physician*):

(2) The patient (*state what the patient did, in the presence of the physician, and also describe his or her appearance and manner*):

(3) Other facts perceived by me indicating insanity:

(4) Facts indicating insanity communicated to me by others: (*State what, if any, significant change there has been in the patient's disposition, mental condition, business or social habits, or bodily health.*)

....., *Physician.*

AFFIDAVIT.

State of New Jersey, county of..... ss.—..... being duly sworn, according to law, on his oath says, that he is the physician named in and who made and subscribed the foregoing certificate; that he has read the same and knows the contents thereof, and that the facts, matters and things therein set forth are true, to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

....., M.D.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this..... day of..... 19..

**Certificate of Insanity of Patient by Physician Resident of
New Jersey.**

I,, of....., in the county of....., and State of New Jersey, do hereby certify that I am a graduate of.....and a permanent resident of the State of New Jersey, and have been in actual practice as a physician for at least five years last past; that I have made a personal examination of....., alleged to be insane, and whose admission into The New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton has been requested by.....of....., in said State, and I am of the opinion that the said.....is insane, and a proper person to be committed to and confined in said Hospital; that I am not superintendent, proprietor, or an officer, or a regular professional attendant, or financially interested in said Hospital, nor am I near relative either by blood or marriage, or guardian or trustee of the said.....

The following is a description and indentification of, and the facts I have been able to ascertain concerning hereditary taint, previous attack and serious nervous disorder of the said.....:

1. Patient resides at....., county of.....; age,..... years; nativity (*if foreign, how long in U. S.*).....; sex,; color,; occupation,.....; single, married, widowed, divorced. (*Strike out words not required.*)

2. Birthplace of father,.....; of mother,

3. Number of previous attacks,.....; present attack began, 19.... (*If patient has ever been an inmate of an institution for the insane, state when and where.*)

4. Was the present attack gradual or rapid in its onset?

5. What is the patient's general physical condition?

(*If afflicted with any infirmity or disease other than insanity state it.*)

6. Is the patient cleanly or uncleanly in personal habits?

7. Is the patient violent, dangerous, destructive, excited or depressed, homicidal or suicidal? (*If either homicide or suicide has been attempted or threatened, it should be so stated.*)

8. What is the supposed cause of the insanity? (*State both predisposing and exciting causes if known.*)

9. Has the patient insane relatives? If so, state the degree of consanguinity, and whether paternal or maternal. (*State any hereditary taint of insanity that can be ascertained.*)

10. State the patient's habits as to the use of liquor, tobacco, opium or other drug, and whether excessive or moderate:

The following are the facts as to the insanity of the said..... upon which my opinion is founded:

(1) The patient said (*state what the patient said, if anything, in the presence of the physician*):

(2) The patient (*state what the patient did, in the presence of the physician, and also describe his or her appearance and manner*):

(3) Other facts perceived by me indicating insanity:

(4) Facts indicating insanity communicated to me by others: (*State what, if any, significant change there has been in the patient's disposition, mental condition, business or social habits, or bodily health.*)

....., Physician.

AFFIDAVIT.

State of New Jersey, county of....., ss.—.....
being duly sworn, according to law, on his oath says, that he is the physician named in and who made and subscribed the foregoing certificate; that he has read the same and knows the contents thereof, and that the facts, matters and things therein set forth are true, to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

Sealed with our hands, and dated this.....day of....., 19...

FORM OF BOND.

Know all men by these presents, that we....., of the township of....., in the county of....., are held and firmly bound unto....., Treasurer of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, and his successors in office, in the sum of one thousand dollars, for the payment of which we jointly and severally bind ourselves firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our hands, and dated this.....day of....., 19..

Whereas....., of the township of....., in the county of,, a lunatic, has been admitted a boarder in the New Jersey State Hospital of Trenton ; now, therefore,

The condition of the obligation is, that if the said obligators shall pay to the said Treasurer, or his successors in office, the sum of.....dollars and.....cents per week of the board of said lunatic, so long as.....shall continue a boarder in said Hospital, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by..... requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and shall provide for.....suitable clothing, and pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for by the Warden of the Hospital, and shall remove from the Hospital whenever the room occupied by shall be required for a class of patients having preference by law, or in the opinion of the Medical Director, to be received into said Hospital ; and if.....should be removed at the request of relatives or anyone authorized to make such removal, before the expiration of six calendar months after reception, then if such obligators shall pay board for twenty-six weeks, unless..... should sooner be cured, and if they shall also pay not exceeding fifty dollars for all damages.....may do to the furniture or other property of the Hospital, and for reasonable charges in case of death, such payment for board and clothing to be made quarterly, in advance, from date of admission, and at the time of removal, with interest on each bill from and after the time it becomes due, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in force.

Signed and sealed in the presence of

.....	.....	.....	.....	[L. s.]
.....	.....	.....	.....	[L. s.]

FORMS AND DIRECTIONS.

JUDGE'S ORDER APPROVING CERTIFICATES OF INSANITY, AND FINDING OF INDIGENCE AND LEGAL SETTLEMENT, AFTER INQUIRY.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

County of

I,, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of, to whom have been presented copies of the request in writing for the admission to, and confinement as an indigent patient in, the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, of, and of the certificates of and, physicians who certify to the insanity of the said, which copies are certified by the Medical Director of said Hospital, under the seal thereof; and having examined said request and certificates, and duly considered the same, and being satisfied with the form and sufficiency of said request and certificates, and having, pursuant to the statute, instituted inquiry and taken proofs as to the indigence and legal settlement of the said, but not having deemed it necessary to call a jury, did call before me, credible witnesses, and examined them and each of them, upon their several corporal oaths touching the indigence and legal settlement of the said, and it appearing satisfactorily to me from the certificates aforesaid, and the testimony of the witness aforesaid, that the said is insane and an indigent, and has not sufficient estate to support himself (and his family) under such visitation of insanity, and that he has a legal settlement in the county of, from whence his admission to said Hospital is requested, all of which I do hereby certify; and I do hereby order that the said certificates be and are hereby approved, to the end that the said shall be confined in the said Hospital at the expense of said county, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, until he shall be restored to reason, or removed or discharged according to law; and this shall be a sufficient warrant and authority for such confinement and detention.

Witness my hand and seal, at, this day of, nineteen hundred and

....., J. [L. S.]

(71)

JUDGE'S ORDER APPROVING CERTIFICATES OF INSANITY.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

I,, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of, to whom have been presented copies of the request in writing for the admission to, and confinement as a patient in, the New Jersey State Hospital for the insane at Trenton of, in the county of, and of the certificates of and, physicians who certify to the insanity of the said, which copies are certified by the Medical Director of said Hospital, under the seal thereof; and having examined the said request and certificates, and duly considered the same, being satisfied with the form and sufficiency of said request and certificates, do hereby order that the same be and are hereby approved, all of which I do hereby certify, to the end that the said shall be confined in said Hospital, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, until he be restored to reason, or removed or discharged, according to law; and this shall be a sufficient warrant and authority for such confinement and detention.

Witness my hand and seal, at, this day of, nineteen hundred and

....., J. [L. s.]

FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Managers and Officers

OF THE

New Jersey State Hospital

AT TRENTON

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST

1904.

PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS PRINTING COMPANY.
STATE PRINTERS
1905.

Managers.

GARRET D. W. VROOM, <i>President</i>	TRENTON.
N. NEWLIN STOKES, M.D., <i>Vice-President</i>	MOORESTOWN
B. W. ANDREWS.....	WOODBURY.
C. S. HOFFMAN.....	SOMERVILLE.
J. BAYARD KIRKPATRICK.....	NEW BRUNSWICK.
PETER P. RAFFERTY, M.D.....	RED BANK.
JOSEPH RICE.....	TRENTON.
JOHN TAYLOR.....	TRENTON.

SCOTT SCAMMELL, *Secretary*..... TRENTON.

Gift of N. J.

Document Clerk

May 13, 1908

Resident Officers.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

JOHN W. WARD, M.D. *Medical Director.*

JOHN C. FELTY, M.D. *Assistant Physician.*

CHARLES L. ALLEN, M.D.

Second Assistant Physician and Pathologist.

PAUL L. CORT, M.D. *Third Assistant Physician.*

EDGAR B. FUNKHAUSER, M.D. *Fourth Assistant Physician.*

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

WILLIAM P. HAYES. *Warden.*

HARVEY H. JOHNSON. *Treasurer.*

Report of the Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton.

To His Excellency Franklin Murphy, Governor of New Jersey:

The Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton beg leave to present this, their Annual Report as required by law :

The Annual Report of the Medical Director herewith appended summarized shows that 1,249 patients remained under care on October 31, 1904. This is an increase of 58 during the year or 350 over the normal capacity. This over-crowded condition so clearly and earnestly set forth in our last report and that of the Medical Director is, of course, intensified and has become a serious matter for legislative action. We beg to refer you to the report of the Medical Director, wherein he again sets forth his recommendation as to such plans of relief as will enable him to properly and adequately administer to the care and classification of the insane committed to State care, all of which we estimate will require an expenditure of not less than \$150,000 and which we most earnestly hope you will request the legislature to appropriate.

In asking the legislature for this appropriation, we beg to call your Excellency's attention to the fact that no state appropriation has been made for this Hospital since 1889 and which was for the erection of the present Annex, and this building was completed for the amount of the appropriation. Three years ago the legislature appropriated \$25,000 for the construction of sewers to connect with the system of the City of Trenton. By subsequent legislation the Hospital property became a part of the City of Trenton and the work was done by the City authorities, and therefore the appropriation was not used. Last winter \$12,500 was appropriated to equip the property with fire-escapes, but as your Excellency did not approve of the plans adopted by our Board this

appropriation has also lapsed and we have caused to be erected at the expense of the House Fund one exhibit of a design favored by the Board, and which we invite your Excellency and the legislative committee on Hospitals to inspect.

In consideration of these embarrassing conditions, if the legislature in its wisdom should not provide at once for an extension of the present buildings to accommodate the 350 patients whom we are now caring for beyond our normal capacity, then we would suggest as a temporary relief the erection of a Hospital for the criminal and convict insane on the State property contiguous to the State Prison. This would remove about fifty from our care and probably more than that number from the Morris Plains Hospital. Such action is due and would be most respectful and considerate of the feelings of ninety-five per cent. of the friends of our patients. We would also recommend that a law be passed directing that state indigent patients from counties having county hospitals be cared for at their respective county hospitals.

The success of the Training School for Nurses has been most gratifying. At the Annual Examination in May last twenty-two were graduated after passing very excellent examinations and at the commencement on the second day of June, diplomas were conferred upon the graduates by the President of the Board.

The Annual inventory, made as required by the statute, shows the appraisement of the realty to be \$770,000 and of the personal property \$170,276.25.

The general health of the institution during the year, has been good, as reported by the Medical Director and the visits and examinations made by the members of the Board during the year, showed that every attention has been given to the health and comfort of the patients.

The various County Asylums in this asylum district have been visited and inspected during the year in accordance with the statute, and we submit the following report of such visitations:

In the counties of Atlantic, Burlington, Camden and Cumberland well appointed buildings have been provided for the care and comfort of those who have been committed to these institutions. We found the patients comfortably clad with suitable clothing; beds and bedding provided that were comfortable, neat and clean, and so far as we could ascertain, patients were furnished with abundant and proper food, and the general hygienic condition of the institutions good. In all of these asylums we found that the patients were under daily medical supervision, a corps of nurses provided, and, in the main, all the arrangements usually found in



well appointed hospitals for the care of the insane. In two of the places visited, viz., Gloucester and Salem, a very different state of things existed. In neither one of these institutions was any adequate provision made for the proper oversight of these patients committed to their care. Practically no separate structure is provided, no nurses or attendants are employed except what is furnished by the inmates of the Alms House with which the asylums are connected, and only occasional medical visitation.

In Salem County we found both sexes on the same corridor with no means of separation except to keep the patients constantly locked up in cheerless uninviting rooms. One bath-tub only is provided for the entire number of patients, and this not supplied with hot water, when used the hot water has to be carried a considerable distance from the adjoining Alms House. This seems to be no fault of the Steward of the Alms House who has the general oversight of the insane, but the fault of the Board of Freeholders who apparently have given the matter no consideration. Such institutions, in the opinion of the Board, do not in any respect meet the requirements intended by the State in authorizing the establishment of county asylums for the care of the insane.

The following table will give the number of patients admitted, discharged, and general results for the fiscal year, of the several counties:

	Atlantic.	Burlington.	Camden.	Cumberland.	Gloucester.	Salem.	Total.
Admitted	28	36	40	44	0	0	148
Discharged	10	5	37	28	1	0	81
How discharged—							
Recovered	10	0	16	21	0	0	47
Improved	0	5	1	1	0	0	7
Not insane	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Died	10	15	20	15	0	4	64
Removed to—							
State Hospital	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
Remaining under care.....	73	150	192	134	10	18	577

We beg leave to call your attention to the reports of the Medical Director and Warden which are complete in detail and of

much interest ; and which enable us to express our abundant satisfaction with the services of the Medical Director and staff and the Warden and his assistants.

Respectfully submitted,

GARRET D. W. VROOM, (Pres.),
N. NEWLIN STOKES, M. D.,
B. W. ANDREWS,
C. S. HOFFMAN,
J. BAYARD KIRPATRICK,
PETER P. RAFFERTY, M. D.,
JOSEPH RICE,
JOHN TAYLOR,

Managers.

TRENTON, N. J., November 10th, 1904.

Treasurer's Report.

To the Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton:

GENTLEMEN The following abstract of receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1904, is respectfully submitted:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand November 1, 1903.....	\$28,551.78
From State Treasurer, for county patients.....	\$97,511.71
From State Treasurer, for State patients.....	21,590.68
From State Treasurer, for convicts.....	10,992.67
From sundry counties, for county patients.....	113,640.37
From private patients.....	23,667.22
From sale of sundries.....	4,852.90
	<hr/>
	272,255.55
	<hr/>
	\$300,807.33

DISBURSEMENTS.

On orders of Warden.....	\$269,367.04
Balance on hand October 31, 1904.....	\$31,440.29

H. H. JOHNSON,
Treasurer.

New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, November 1, 1904.

We hereby certify that we have examined the Treasurer's accounts of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, and find them correctly stated and balanced according to the foregoing statement.

B. W. ANDREWS,
JOSEPH RICE,
Auditing Committee.

SCOTT SCAMMELL, *Secretary.*

(11)



MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

(13)



EAST ENTRANCE.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

(13)

Medical Director's Report

To the Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton:

GENTLEMEN—The fifty-seventh annual report of the operations of the Medical Department of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1904, is respectfully submitted:

GENERAL RESULTS FOR THE YEAR.

The number of patients under care in the Hospital at the close of the last fiscal year was eleven hundred and ninety-one—six hundred and twenty-one men and five hundred and seventy women. The number received since, viz., from November 1st, 1903, to October 31st, 1904, inclusive, was three hundred and two—one hundred and fifty men and one hundred and fifty-two women, making a total of fourteen hundred and ninety-three—seven hundred and seventy-one men and seven hundred and twenty-two women. Of this number two hundred and forty-four—one hundred and twenty-five men and one hundred and nineteen women—have been discharged, as follows: Recovered, one hundred and four; improved, twenty-seven; unimproved, four; escaped, three; not insane, two; died, one hundred and two; and two were removed to other institutions. At the close of the fiscal year there remained under care in the Hospital twelve hundred and forty-nine—six hundred and forty-six men and six hundred and three women. We close the year, October 31st, 1904, with fifty-eight more patients—twenty-five men and thirty-three women—in the institution than we had under care at the close of the last fiscal year. The largest number under care at any one time during the year was twelve hundred and forty-nine, and the smallest number eleven hundred and seventy-five. The daily average during the year was twelve hundred and one. Death occurred in one hundred and two cases—fifty-six men and forty-six women. For causes of death, see

Table No. V., at the close of the report. The death rate in proportion to the whole number under care was about six and eight-tenths per centum. This result is a little below the general average for the past decade. The ratio of recoveries to the number admitted during the year was nearly thirty-four per centum.

Attention is especially directed to Tables Nos. VI and VIII, at the close of the report, showing the ages of those who were admitted, and of those who died during the year. From these tables it will be seen that fifty, or nearly sixteen per centum of the whole number of admissions had passed the sixtieth year at the time of coming to the Hospital, and of those who died, fifty-two, or nearly fifty per centum, had reached the same advanced age. A large number of patients are sent to us annually, who are advanced in years, prostrated by disease, infirm, paralytic, and beyond any hope of recovery, and in most cases beyond any hope of essential improvement. That they should be cared for does not admit of question, but it is quite impossible to give them that care and nursing which their condition demands in an institution overcrowded as is this Hospital at the present time. We close the year with twelve hundred and forty-nine patients under care, an excess of about three hundred and fifty beyond its normal and proper capacity. The urgent necessity for making some additional provision for the proper care of this class by the erection of an infirmary or other structure suitable to meet the requirements for such cases has again and again been presented in our annual reports to the State Legislature, but the results following such appeals have thus far not been as successful as we had hoped for, nor as humanity for this afflicted class demands.

CONVICT INSANE.

During the year we have had four additional patients added to the number already under care in the Hospital, committed under the provisions of the Act of March 12th, 1869. In regard to the injustice of the provisions of this Act and its practical workings, reference may be made to our former reports in which the subject has repeatedly been fully discussed. Each additional year only strengthens the justice of the views which have already been so fully presented. We have at present under care in the institution, of this class, forty-three—forty men and three women—sentenced from the several counties as follows, viz.: from Atlantic

County, two; Burlington, six; Camden, six; Gloucester, one; Mercer, nine; Middlesex, seven; Monmouth, six; Ocean, one; Salem, two; and Somerset, three.

Of the total number under care, twenty-five were born in the United States (ten only in the State of New Jersey), and eighteen are of foreign birth.

EPILEPTICS.

During the fiscal year just closed we have had admitted to the Hospital ten—five men and five women—of the epileptic class. Twelve—seven men and five women—have died, leaving at present under care, eighty-four—forty-four men and forty women. It is greatly to be regretted that we cannot secure some relief by their removal to the State Village already established at Skillman for the especial care and treatment of this class, but the managers of that institution find it impossible to receive them as yet, because of the lack of funds to provide the necessary buildings to accommodate them. They find that they are unable to make the proper provision to accommodate the large number of applicants from the various sections of the State who are making urgent appeals for admission to the Village.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

The work of the training school for nurses has been successfully conducted during the year. Lectures were regularly given by the Medical Staff during the autumn, winter, and spring months, and the interest manifested in the work by the pupils throughout the course has been very gratifying. At the final examination held in May last, twenty-two candidates—eight men and fourteen women—successfully completed the course, and were awarded diplomas by order of your Board. The diplomas were conferred upon the graduates by the President of the Board at the Commencement held in the Hospital Chapel on the second day of June last, and an excellent and appropriate address suitable to the occasion was given the class by Prof. W. M. L. Coplin, M. D., of Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. A large number of those who successfully passed the junior examination have remained with us, and the present senior class numbers nineteen pupils.

With one exception, the general health of our household has been good throughout the year. We have been spared any accident or occurrence of a serious nature, notwithstanding the greatly overcrowded condition of the Hospital.

During the month of April we had nine cases—three men and six women—of diphtheria occur on the wards of the institution. The first case occurred on the thirteenth of the month. The patient was a colored woman, an epileptic, aged about forty years, and had been under care in the Hospital about two years. She was in apparently good physical health, had not been off the Hospital grounds, and had not been visited by any one from the outside for a period of at least ten months prior to the manifestation of the disease, and had not been exposed to any known source of contagion. The disease was of malignant type. In about fourteen hours from the first appearance of any redness in the throat the fauces and adjacent parts were covered with the characteristic membrane, and the patient was profoundly prostrated.

The second case (also a colored woman, about forty-one years of age) first presented symptoms of the disease on the sixteenth of April. Patient was demented and had been under care in the Hospital for a number of years, and as in the first case, had not been exposed to any known source of contagion.

The third case. The nurse who had charge of cases one and two was seized with the disease on the twenty-first of the month. The case throughout was mild in type and readily yielded to treatment.

The fourth case occurred in a colored woman, about thirty years of age, who had been under care in the Hospital about one year. First symptoms presented themselves on the twenty-second of the month, and was also mild in type, although the sequel to the disease was more marked than in either of the other cases. The fifth case appeared on the twenty-third of April. Patient was a colored woman, about fifty years of age, and had been under care in the institution for about sixteen months. She was in excellent physical health at the time of the appearance of the disease, and was a woman of unusual size and strength, and suffering from an acute maniacal attack. The disease was malignant in type, but yielded promptly to treatment and recovered without any sequelae.

The sixth case occurred on the twenty-fifth of the month, also in a colored woman aged about thirty-four years. Disease severe in character. These cases all occurred on two corridors immedi-

ately adjoining, on the first or lower floor of the Hospital. With the exception of the case of the nurse, all occurred in colored women ranging from thirty to fifty years of age. No other cases occurred in the women's department, although a large number of patients throughout the women's wing suffered more or less from sore throats.

The first case in the men's department occurred on the twenty-sixth of April. Patient was seventy-eight years of age, and in comfortable physical health at the time seized with the disease. Had been under care in the Hospital about thirteen years. Disease was mild in type, but entirely characteristic.

The second case also occurred on the twenty-sixth of the month. Patient was about fifty years of age, and had been under care about thirteen years.

Case No. two was not in any way associated with, or brought into contact with case No. one.

The third case occurred on the twenty-ninth day of April in a patient about twenty-one years of age, who had been under care for three months. The disease was severe in type.

As in the women's department, there were a large number of cases of sympathetic sore throat on most of the corridors.

The diagnosis in each case was verified by the special Pathologist of the institution or by the State Laboratory of Hygiene. As soon as the disease was verified by the presence of the bacillus of diphtheria, antitoxin was administered in doses of from two thousand to four thousand units of the serum, according to the severity of the case, and the throat sprayed with a solution of the peroxide of hydrogen. The after treatment consisted, in the main, of the exhibition of tonics. No deaths resulted although several cases were malignant in type. The cases yielded readily to treatment and without any unpleasant sequela. No case has occurred since the twenty-ninth of April. Of the cause of this outbreak, I am in doubt. In neither the first cases of the men's or women's department was the patient exposed to contagion, had seen no one from the outside for several months prior to the manifestation of the disease, the Hospital was well ventilated, and no defective plumbing or drainage was found. One of the most difficult problems to meet was the proper isolation of the cases from the other members of our household during the prevalence of the disease. We have no building or proper means for this purpose. We were compelled to improvise methods by using the bowling alley for the men, and the calisthenium for the women. Neither building is adapted for the purpose, and the

latter is low and damp and very objectionable. In addition to this, both buildings open immediately into the exercise courts used by the patients, and during the prevalence of the disease they were of necessity deprived of their use, much to their discomfort and disadvantage.

I cannot too earnestly urge that some arrangement for the isolation of all patients afflicted with contagious or infectious disease be made in the near future. When another outbreak similar to that which occurred during the month of April last may again occur, it is impossible to tell. The outlay required for the erection of proper buildings would not be large, and would serve a purpose, the value and comfort of which cannot be overestimated.

CONCLUSION.

At the October meeting of your Board, Dr. Paul L. Cort, who has acceptably filled the position of Third Assistant Physician on the Hospital Staff since June 15th, 1897, resigned his place to engage in private practice. Dr. Cort, after nearly eight years of service with us, takes with him the best wishes of all associated with him at the Hospital, and the earnest desire that he may be successful in his new field of work.

Dr. Funkhouser, the present Fourth Assistant Physician, was promoted by your Board to the position of Third Assistant, rendered vacant by the resignation of Dr. Cort. No other changes have occurred in the Staff during the year.

I take this opportunity of conveying my cordial thanks to my medical associates for their co-operation in conducting the affairs of my Department. Thanks are also tendered to the Warden for courtesies extended to the officers of the Medical Department. With expressions of grateful obligations to your Board for continued confidence in and support given me in my efforts to discharge the duties of my office, this report is

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN W. WARD.

STATE HOSPITAL, TRENTON,
November 1, 1904.

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. I

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Patients in the Hospital October 31st, 1903.....	621	570	1,191
Received since to November 1st, 1904.....	150	152	302
Under treatment during the year.....	771	722	1,493

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Discharged recovered	50	54	104
Discharged improved	12	15	27
Discharged unimproved	2	2	4
Escaped	2	1	3
Not insane	1	1	2
Died	56	46	102
Removed to other institutions.	2	0	2

Total discharged, died, etc.....	125	119	244
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Remaining October 31st, 1904.....	646	603	1,249.
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Whole number of cases received and treated from the opening of the hospital, May 15th, 1848, to November 1st, 1904.....

	5,553	5,456	11,009
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	Men.	Women.	Total.
Discharged recovered	1,820	1,918	3,738
Discharged improved	958	1,094	2,052
Discharged unimproved	188	192	380
Escaped	29	6	35
Not insane	21	12	33
Died	1,564	1,312	2,876
Removed to other institutions..	327	319	646

Total discharged, died, etc.....	4,907	4,853	9,760
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Remaining October 31st, 1904.....	646	603	1,249
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Remaining October 31st, 1904.....	646	603	1,249.
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TABLE NO. II.

Residence of Those Committed During the Year and How Committed.

Counties.	—Indigent.—			—Private.—			Criminal and —Convict.—		
	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.
Atlantic	2	4	6	1	..	1	0	..	..
Bergen .....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Burlington	3	6	9	2	..	2	1	..	1
Camden	8	5	13	..	2	2	..	..	..
Cape May	1	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cumberland	3	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gloucester	10	5	15	..	1	1	..	..	..
Hudson .....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Hunterdon	15	8	23	..	1	1	1	..	1
Mercer	40	38	78	4	1	5	1	..	1
Middlesex	20	23	43	..	5	5	1	..	1
Monmouth	17	22	39	..	3	3	..	..	..
Ocean	6	9	15	..	1	1	..	..	..
Salem	6	4	7	1	..	1	..	..	..
Somerset	9	6	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
Union	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	138	136	274	8	16	24	4	..	4

TABLE NO. III.

Admitted during the month of—	Men.	Women.	Total.
November, 1903	18	12	30
December, 1903	12	10	22
January, 1904	16	6	22
February	16	16	32
March	14	13	27
April	14	12	26
May	10	11	21
June	11	17	28
July	13	15	28
August	7	14	21
September	11	16	27
October	8	10	18
Total	150	152	302

TABLE NO. IV.

Died during the month of—	Men.	Women.	Total.
November, 1903	5	3	8
December	8	4	12
January, 1904	4	3	7
February	6	7	13
March	8	9	17
April	6	9	15
May	3	3	6
June	4	1	5
July	5	1	6
August	2	1	3
September	1	2	3
October	4	3	7
Total	56	46	102

TABLE NO. V.

Causes of Death—	Men.	Women.	Total.
Pulmonary tuberculosis	10	12	22
General paresis	8	1	9
Paralysis	4	3	7
Apoplexy	4	3	7
Epilepsy	7	5	12
Typhomania	3	3	6
Old age	1	3	4
Bright's disease	3	2	5
Organic disease of the heart	4	2	6
Senile gangrene	2	3	5
Aneurism of the aorta	1	0	1
Arterial sclerosis	1	0	1
Acute phlebitis .....	..	2	2
Phlegmonous erysipelas .....	..	1	1
Gastric ulcer .....	..	1	1
Progressive locomotor ataxia	1	1	2
Cancer of stomach	1	0	1
General chronic exhaustion	3	0	3
Pneumonia	3	4	7
Total	56	46	102

TABLE NO. VI.

Ages of Those Who Have Died During the Year and the Length of Time Under Care in the Hospital.

Age.	M.	W.	T.	Length of Time.	M.	W.	T.
Under twenty years....	2	0	2	Less than one week....	4	1	5
Twenty to twenty-five..	1	0	1	One week to one month	9	8	17
Twenty-five to thirty...	2	3	5	One to three months...	5	3	8
Thirty to thirty-five....	3	3	6	Three to six months....	6	5	11
Thirty-five to forty.....	2	3	5	Six to nine months....	3	3	6
Forty to forty-five.....	5	5	10	Nine months to one year	1	1	2
Forty-five to fifty.....	5	0	5	One to two years.....	9	2	11
Fifty to fifty-five.....	5	4	9	Two to three years.....	3	7	10
Fifty-five to sixty.....	6	1	7	Three to four years.....	4	1	5
Sixty to sixty-five.....	4	5	9	Four to five years.....	1	2	3
Sixty-five to seventy...	5	2	7	Five to ten years.....	4	6	10
Seventy to seventy-five	4	6	10	Ten to fifteen years....	2	2	4
Seventy-five to eighty..	7	5	12	Fifteen to twenty years.	2	0	2
Eighty to eighty-five..	4	6	10	Twenty to twenty-five..	0	3	3
Over eighty-five.....	1	3	4	Over twenty-five years.	3	2	5
Total.....	56	46	102		56	46	102

TABLE NO. VII.

Ages of Those Discharged as Recovered and Length of Time Under Care in the Hospital.

Age.	M.	W.	T.	Length of Time.	M.	W.	T.
Under twenty years....	2	8	10	Less than three months	8	10	18
Twenty to thirty.....	15	16	31	Three to six months....	21	15	36
Thirty to forty.....	15	14	29	Six to nine months.....	10	12	22
Forty to fifty.....	12	10	22	Nine months to one year	6	8	14
Fifty to sixty.....	4	5	9	One to two years.....	5	3	8
Over sixty years.....	2	1	3	Two to three years.....	0	6	6
Total.....	50	54	104		50	54	104



MUSEUM

TABLE NO. VIII.

Ages of Those Admitted During the Year and Duration of Insanity Prior to Admission.

Age.	M.	W.	T.	Duration of Insanity.	M.	W.	T.
Under twenty years....	4	6	10	Less than one week....	8	3	11
Twenty to twenty-five..	20	14	34	One week to one month..	35	20	55
Twenty-five to thirty...	18	15	33	One to three months...	23	22	45
Thirty to thirty-five....	16	18	34	Three to six months...	16	15	31
Thirty-five to forty.....	18	20	38	Six to nine months.....	7	12	19
Forty to forty-five.....	19	17	36	Nine months to one year	14	8	22
Forty-five to fifty.....	15	12	27	One to two years.....	8	16	24
Fifty to fifty-five.....	8	10	18	Two to three years.....	8	15	23
Fifty-five to sixty.....	7	12	19	Three to four years....	5	8	13
Sixty to sixty-five.....	4	6	10	Four to five years.....	5	10	15
Sixty-five to seventy...	7	3	10	Five to ten years.....	4	6	10
Seventy to seventy-five	5	9	14	Ten to fifteen years....	1	3	4
Seventy-five to eighty..	3	3	6	Fifteen to twenty years	2	3	5
Over eighty	4	6	10	Over twenty years.....	4	5	9
Unknown	2	1	3	Unknown	10	6	16
Total.....	150	152	302		150	152	302

TABLE NO. IX.

Form of Mental Derangement.

Form.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Mania, acute	33	24	57
Mania, chronic	12	18	30
Mania, recurrent	5	12	17
Mania, puerperal .....	..	5	5
Dementia, acute	10	11	21
Dementia, chronic	7	15	22
Dementia, senile	13	18	31
Melancholia, acute	17	15	32
Melancholia, chronic	20	18	38
General paresis	3	1	4
Epilepsy	5	5	10
Congenital	8	3	11
Alcoholism	15	4	19
Opium habit	2	3	5
Total	150	152	302

TABLE NO. X.

Alleged Causes of Insanity.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
General ill health.....	9	17	26
Domestic affliction, loss of friends, etc.....	10	9	19
Domestic troubles	6	12	18
Business troubles, loss of property, etc.....	12	5	17
Loss of sleep, overwork, overstudy, etc.....	10	14	24
Old age	13	16	29
Epilepsy	5	7	12
Vicious habits and indulgences.....	17	5	22
Specific diseases	5	1	6
Intemperate in use of alcohol.....	21	3	24
Sunstroke, heat exhaustion	4	0	4
Injury to head	5	3	8
Congenital	8	5	13
Disappointed affections	0	2	2
Puerperal state	0	10	10
Menopause	0	12	12
Menstrual troubles	0	7	7
La Grippe	2	0	2
Opium habit	2	3	5
Following surgical operations.....	0	3	3
Fright	3	0	3
Unknown or unascertained	18	18	36
Total	150	152	302

TABLE NO. XI.

Nativity of Patients Admitted.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
New Jersey	80	73	153
Pennsylvania	10	10	20
New York	6	7	13
Virginia	0	7	7
Delaware	3	0	3
Maryland	1	4	5
Connecticut	0	1	1
Vermont	1	0	1
North Carolina	2	1	3
Missouri	1	0	1
Wisconsin	1	0	1
Kentucky	4	1	5
Illinois	0	1	1
District of Columbia	1	0	1
England	7	7	14
Germany	3	7	10
Ireland	7	12	19
Austria	2	4	6
Poland	2	2	4
Scotland	0	3	3
Russia	2	1	3
Italy	5	2	7
Hungary	3	0	3
Canada	1	0	1
France	1	0	1
Denmark	1	1	2
Norway	0	1	1
Bermuda	0	1	1
Unknown	10	6	16
Total	150	152	302

TABLE NO. XII.

Patients Remaining in the Hospital October 31st, 1904, and Counties from
Whence Sent.

Counties.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Atlantic	7	10	17
Bergen	2	1	3
Burlington	13	6	19
Camden	25	21	46
Cape May	10	17	27
Cumberland	7	3	10
Essex	0	3	3
Gloucester	34	28	62
Hudson	3	0	3
Hunterdon	30	32	62
Mercer	171	145	316
Middlesex	122	129	251
Monmouth	84	106	190
Morris	0	1	1
Ocean	32	33	65
Salem	14	12	26
Somerset	51	50	101
Union	1	3	4
New Jersey	40	3	43
Total	646	603	1,249

HEREDITY.

In eighty-eight cases—thirty-nine men and forty-nine women—of the total number admitted during the year, there was acknowledged slight or decided hereditary predisposition to insanity. In thirty-nine cases—nineteen men and twenty women—the hereditary taint was in the paternal line; in forty-four cases—seventeen men and twenty-seven women—in the maternal line; and in five cases—three men and two women—in both the paternal and maternal lines. In one hundred and thirty-eight cases—seventy-five men and sixty-three women—hereditary predisposition was denied as existing, and in thirty-seven cases—seventeen men and twenty women—the history of the family of the patient was unknown or could not be ascertained.

SUICIDAL TENDENCY.

In twenty-seven cases—thirteen men and fourteen women, there existed a decided suicidal tendency, and in thirty-eight cases—twenty men and eighteen women—suicide was threatened, but no actual attempt was made at self injury.

HOMICIDAL TENDENCY.

In seventeen cases—eleven men and six women—there existed a decided homicidal tendency, and in forty-nine cases—thirty-one men and eighteen women—homicide was threatened.

INTEMPERANCE.

In fifty-two cases—forty-two men and ten women—there was acknowledged intemperance in the use of alcoholic drinks. In fourteen cases—ten men and four women—the individual was designated as a moderate drinker—and in eight cases—three men and five women—the opium habit existed.

INTEMPERANCE IN PARENTS.

In twenty-three cases—thirteen men and ten women—the father of the patient was intemperate in the use of alcohol and in two cases—women—both the father and mother were intemperate.

CIVIL CONDITION.

Of the three hundred and two patients admitted during the year, one hundred and twenty-eight—sixty-four men and sixty-four women—were married, and ninety-five—fifty-one men and forty-four women—were single. Forty-three—fourteen men and twenty-nine women—were widowed; one man was divorced, and in fourteen cases—seven men and seven women—the civil condition could not be ascertained.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Our thanks are especially due to the proprietors of the following daily and weekly newspapers for gratuitous copies sent regularly throughout the year for the use of the members of our household. The local or home newspaper is always one the most welcome visitors to our corridors.

Daily State Gazette.....	Trenton.
Daily True American.....	Trenton.
Trenton Times (daily).....	Trenton.
Salem Sunbeam.....	Salem.
National Standard.....	Salem.
South Jerseyman.....	Salem.
Standard and Jerseyman.....	Salem.
Monmouth Inquirer.....	Freehold.
Elmer Times.....	Elmer.
Bound Brook Chronicle.....	Bound Brook.
New Jersey Patriot.....	Bridgeton.
Bridgeton Chronicle.....	Bridgeton.
Burlington Gazette.....	Burlington.
New Jersey Enterprise.....	Burlington.
Hunterdon County Democrat.....	Flemington.
Democrat-Advertiser.....	Flemington.
The Constitution.....	Woodbury.
Unionist Gazette.....	Somerville.
Somerset Democrat.....	Somerville.
Beverly Banner.....	Beverly.
Ocean County Democrat.....	Toms River.
Dover Index.....	Dover.
Herald and Times.....	Atco.
Hopewell Herald.....	Hopewell.
Glassboro Enterprise.....	Glassboro.
Hunterdon Independent.....	Frenchtown.
Burlington County Democrat.....	Mount Holly.
Times and Journal.....	Lakewood.

Report of the Pathologist.

John W. Ward, M. D., Medical Director.

SIR:—I herein submit my report of work done at the Laboratory during the year ending November 1, 1904. The usual microscopical and chemical investigations for diagnostic purposes have been carried on, among them the bacteriological examination of cultures from a number of cases of sore throat, during a slight epidemic of diphtheria during the late spring, but autopsy material has been scant and of less interest than usual.

The results of the autopsies, twelve in number, are shown in the following synopsis:

Case No. 45.—Male. Aged 51 years. In hospital six weeks (third admission). Mental disease, alcoholic and opium addiction. Last illness, diagnosis not made. Died rather suddenly. Permission to open the abdomen only. Anatomical diagnosis—Pleural adhesions, chronic pneumonia, rupture of the aorta, chronic gastritis, chronic diffuse nephritis. Cause of death, rupture of the aorta.

Case No. 46.—Female. Aged 33 years. In hospital four years. Mental disease, general paresis. Last illness, a paretic seizure. (Permission to examine the brain only). Anatomical diagnosis—Chronic meningo-encephalitis (degeneration of the cortical nerve cells), perivascular deposit, meningeal thickening and adhesions, brain greatly shrunken. Cause of death, general paresis.

Case No. 47.—Male. Aged 76 years. In hospital thirteen years. Mental disease, senile dementia. Last illness chronic pneumonia. Anatomical diagnosis—Dural adhesions, chronic leptomeningitis degeneration of the cortical nerve cells, chronic bronchopneumonia, with an acute exacerbation on the left side, sero-fibrinous pleurisy on the right side., chronic congestion of the liver and spleen, sub-acute gastro-enteritis, chronic diffuse nephritis. Cause of death, pleurisy, chronic pneumonia.

Case No. 48.—Male. Aged 48 years. In hospital ten months. Mental disease, mania, sub-acute. Last illness pulmonary tuberculosis. Anatomical diagnosis—Slight leptomeningitis, degeneration of the cortical nerve cells, chronic pneumonia, chronic gastro-enteritis, congestion of the liver, chronic interstitial nephritis. Cause of death, chronic pneumonia, chronic gastroenteritis.

Case No. 49.—Male. Aged 44 years. In hospital sixteen months (second admission). Mental disease, subacute mania. Last illness, died suddenly while out walking. Anatomical diagnosis—Chronic leptomeningitis, slight degeneration of the cortical nerve cells, intense arterial atheroma, specially marked in the branches of the coronary arteries, beginning diffuse nephritis, a few disseminated tubercles in the lungs. Cause of death, degeneration of the heart muscles, myocarditis.

Case No. 50.—Male. Aged 55 years. In hospital twenty-seven years. Mental disease, imbecility. Last illness, cerebral embolism. Anatomical diagnosis—Meningeal thickening, atheroma of the cerebral arteries, plugging of the left posterior cerebral artery, softening in the left paracentral lobule and in the floor of the aqueduct of Sylvius, slight degenerative changes in the cortical nerve cells, a small tumor (a degenerated tubercle) in the right optic thalamus, pleural adhesions, slight chronic myocarditis, slight interstitial nephritis. Cause of death, cerebral softening from embolism.

Case No. 51.—Female. Aged 60 years. In hospital six months. Mental disease, chronic melancholia. Last illness, chronic inanition. Permission to examine abdominal cavity only. Anatomical diagnosis—Arterial atheroma, chronic myocarditis, pleural adhesions, congestion of the lungs, chronic gastro-enteritis, fibroid tumor of the uterus, chronic diffuse nephritis. Cause of death, chronic gastro-enteritis, inanition.

Case No. 52.—Male. Aged 52 years. In hospital twenty-eight years. Mental disease, terminal dementia. Last illness, "heart disease." Anatomical diagnosis—meningeal adhesions, slight degeneration of the cortical nerve cells, pleural adhesions, lobar pneumonia of the right lung, chronic gastroenteritis, fatty degeneration of the liver, chronic diffuse nephritis. Cause of death, lobar pneumonia.

Case No. 53.—Male. Aged 71 years. In hospital eight months. Mental disease, senile dementia. Last illness, diagnosis not made. (Examination limited to the thoracic and abdominal cavities). Anatomical diagnosis—Chronic pleurisy, chronic pneumonia, carcinoma of the stomach and pancreas, chronic diffuse nephritis. Cause of death, cancer of the stomach, &c.

Case No. 54.—Male. Aged 80 years. In hospital twenty-six years. Mental disease, terminal dementia. Last illness, erysipelas of the scalp. Anatomical diagnosis—Cellulitis (erysipelatos) of the scalp, meningeal congestion, moderate degeneration of the cortical nerve cells, arterial atheroma, chronic myocarditis, pleural adhesions, hypostatic pneumonia of the bases of both lungs, chronic interstitial nephritis. Cause of death, erysipelas of the scalp, senility.

Case No. 55.—Male. Aged 30 years. In hospital two years. Mental disease, chronic melancholia. Last illness, pulmonary tuberculosis. Anatomical diagnosis—Marked degeneration of the cortical nerve cells, tuberculosis of the lungs, congestion of the liver and spleen, chronic diffuse nephritis. Cause of death, tuberculosis of the lungs.

Case No. 56.—Male. Aged 65 years. In hospital three years. Mental disease, senile dementia. Last illness, cancer of the stomach. (Permission to examine thoracic and abdominal cavities only). Anatomical diagnosis—Carcinoma of the stomach, with metastases in the liver, pancreas, diaphragm and lungs, chronic diffuse nephritis. Cause of death, cancer of the stomach, with metastases.

The purchase of a large brain microtome, and of a slide cabinet is recommended, and it is suggested that if a young man having some preliminary scientific education, and wishing to study medicine, or to follow up some line of work requiring a knowledge of laboratory technique, could be secured as a laboratory assistant, more interest would be taken, better results would be secured, and the pathologist could find more time for original investigations.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES LEWIS ALLEN, M. D.

Note on Changes in the Kidneys in the Insane.

It has been remarked by those who make autopsies upon the insane, that lesions of the kidneys are much more common than among an average hospital material of persons not insane. This can be accounted for in part, by the fact that the population of most asylums is made up largely of chronic cases, persons who have reached middle or advanced life, the period at which chronic diseases of the kidneys are most common. This does not however account entirely for the greater relative frequency with which kidney changes are found. C. H. Bond,—in the *British Medical Journal* for March 2, 1895—compares his findings in 154 consecutive autopsies at Banstead Asylum, with those in 422 autopsies at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since his article is mainly devoted to a study of the possible connection of kidney disease with chronic alcoholism, he has excluded fatty, waxy and tuberculous changes. Comparing similar cases at the two institutions, at Banstead, kidney changes were found in 74 cases, or 48 per centum of all autopsies, while at St. Bartholomew's, they were present in 26 per centum of the cases. Beadles—in the *Journal of Mental Science* for 1895—states that he has rarely found the kidneys healthy in the insane of middle or advanced age, in 150 autopsies at Colney Hatch Asylum, kidney changes being observed 106 times, or in 70 per centum of the cases. Bendurant—of the Alabama Bryce Hospital—in a study of the arterial changes in the insane, states that practically all atheromatous cases show chronic nephritis.

Turning to our own material we find that in 56 autopsies, the kidneys were examined both macroscopically and microscopically in 53 cases, in the remaining three cases examination of the brain alone being permitted.

Of these 53 cases, 34 were males and 19 females, their ages being between 20 and 30 years in two males, between 30 and 40 in six males and three females, between 40 and 50 in ten males and two females, between 50 and 60 in six males and six females, between 60 and 70 in three males and three females, between 70 and 80 in six males and five females, and 80 years in one male.

The mental disease was of chronic character in the great majority of instances being terminal dementia in 19 cases, senile dementia in 11 cases, organic dementia in 2 cases, general paresis in 6 cases, "delusional insanity" in 3 cases, imbecility in 2 cases, and epilepsy in one case, the remaining 9 cases consisting of mania subacute, 2 cases; melancholia subacute, 2 cases; alcoholism, 1 case; acute delirium, 1 case; brain tumor, 1 case; rabies, 1 case, and opium habit, 1 case.

In only two of all the cases examined were the kidneys healthy. These cases, No. 10 and No. 17, both of terminal dementia, were respectively in a man of 45, and a woman of 34, the first dying from pleurisy and the second from pneumonia, each after a short illness.

From the 51 cases in which renal changes were found, the following should be subtracted as showing these in more acute form, and probably secondary to the following diseases, to tuberculosis in eight cases, to sepsis in one case, to acute delirium in one case, to empyema in one case, to alcoholism in one case, to rabies in one case, and to pernicious anemia in one case; also one case of gumma of the kidney. This leaves us 38 cases of renal disease of chronic character, and more or less advanced, in 53 autopsies, or 71.6 per centum, a figure corresponding closely to that obtained by Beadles. As to age only four of these patients were below forty, while twenty-seven were fifty or over. The changes found consisted both of connective tissue increase, and of degeneration of glomeruli and of epithelium of the tubules, in differing proportions in different cases, the most frequent type being a chronic diffuse nephritis. What conclusions are we justified in drawing from these results? It does not appear that the kidney changes were the cause of the insanity, for in the great majority of these cases the mental symptoms long antedated the renal disease. Chronic kidney changes have long been regarded as of a degenerative character, and determined by factors not entirely clear. The chronic insanities present also the characteristics of a degenerative process, affecting especially the brain, and are so regarded by most authorities today.

That the degeneration is, however, of far reaching character, and does not confine itself to the nervous system, we are continually accumulating evidence, and in this connection the prominence of kidney changes is very striking. In general paresis the most characteristic mental and physical break down, renal disease is practically always present if the patient lives long enough. It was found in all of our paretics.

Can any practical conclusions as to treatment be drawn? While the symptoms of chronic Brights disease may be alleviated, we know at present of no method of curing it. The symptoms of delirium and stupor not infrequently observed in chronic patients, especially in the aged, are probably often due to failure to functionate properly upon the part of kidneys, more or less diseased, though this is not always shown by the presence of albumen and casts in the urine. As to the frequency of such degenerative changes, these statistics shed some light, and if they convey any lesson, it is that of the importance of looking to the maintenance of the depurative and eliminative function of the kidney, in all cases presenting symptoms of the above character, even in the face of a negative result from urinary examination.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN.

(39)



EXERCISE GROUNDS AND FARM BUILDINGS.

Wardens' Report.

To the Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton:

GENTLEMEN—Herewith I have the honor of presenting the Annual report of the Warden's department for the year ending October 31st, 1904, including a detailed statement of the receipts and disbursements of cash during the year, a statement of the work done, and improvements made, and also approximate amounts of money needed from the State for the year ending October 31st, 1906. There is also shown in the appendix to this report, statements in detail of the work done in our mattress department, flour mill and sewing rooms, the quantities of fruits canned, preserved, jellied and pickled, and also products of the farm and garden. You will observe that our expenses for the year show an increase over last year of \$12,539.77 which is partly accounted for in the increased number of patients, the average number for the year being twelve hundred and one, an increase over the average number of the preceding year of forty-one, nearly four per cent. The average cost per patient per annum was \$224.28 an increase of \$2.87 over the previous year. This is caused by the advance in prices of supplies of every description. The average cost for the past eight years has been \$216.78 showing an increase for this year of \$7.64 per annum, or less than fifteen cents per week per patient, and when the cost of all supplies is taken into consideration, it will be readily seen that the Institution has been maintained more economically during the past year than previously. The cash balance in our statement on the surface appears very large, but it should be supplemented with an explanation that at this time in the year all of our income has been collected, and that outstanding bills remain unpaid to the amount of ten thousand dollars, and the October monthly pay roll (to be paid in November before this report is presented) of nearly six thousand dollars, it will be readily seen that before the first week of January next, when we receive the amount due from the State

for maintenance of our patients, this balance will be exhausted and we will be unable to pay cash for our expenses as required by the law until after that date.

The receipts and disbursements of cash have been as follows:

Balance in hands of Treasurer, November 1st, 1903.....	\$28,551.78
Cash receipts from all sources	272,255.55
	<hr/>
	300,807.33
Cash payments during the year.....	269,367.04
	<hr/>
Cash balance October 31st, 1904.....	\$31,440.29

If this report was rendered on December 31st instead of October 31st, this balance would be shown completely wiped out, and unpaid bills and pay roll amounting to at least twenty-five thousand dollars would appear waiting the receipt of cash from the State Treasury for the maintenance of the patients for the past three months. The institution is required to pay cash for all purchases, yet is compelled to wait until three months' income is earned before collecting from the State for same. These remarks regarding our cash balance may seem unnecessary, but are made to explain why with this balance the payment of our bills is delayed at times for a short period.

INVENTORY.

The annual Inventory and appraisalment of the personal property of the Institution was made as usual, commencing during the third week of October as required by law and amounts to \$170,276.25.

The appraisers appointed by the Board of Managers were Messrs. Frank H. Wilson and Daniel Loder, who assisted in taking the inventory, and the Warden takes this opportunity of expressing his indebtedness to these gentlemen for their efficient services.

APPRAISEMENT.

Buildings, grounds, etc., valued at.....	\$770,000.00
Personal property, appraised as above.....	170,276.25

IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED.

In my last annual report, I called attention to the necessity of an improvement in our walks, and asked for an appropriation of \$3500.00 for same, also to the condition of our plaster ceilings, which should be replaced with metal ceilings to cost about \$4000.00 and I have repeatedly, for a number of years reported the condition and size of our coal bins showing the need of additional storage capacity, and recommending an appropriation of \$15,000.00 be secured for same. The necessity for these improvements is just as urgent at the present time as when first reported, and I trust the necessary amounts will be secured for their accomplishment.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

The matter of entertainments and other means for the amusement of the patients require considerable time and thought, and especially during the winter months it is very necessary to have something to break the monotony of Institution life. To this end we arrange a program of entertainments to commence at Thanksgiving and running throughout the winter months until early in April. For the coming season we are arranging for fourteen entertainments consisting of singing, dancing, reading, juggling, music and vaudeville attractions. In addition to these entertainments the patients have a dance Tuesday evenings during the cold weather. During the summer months they have the advantage of going out around the grounds, etc., and with our base ball grounds have more variety than during the cold weather when they are confined in the house.

GENERAL REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

During the past year there has been no unusual improvements made, but the property has been kept up in its usual good shape, and to do this it is necessary to be constantly repairing and renewing. Much of this is small, but takes both time and expense. A building for storage purposes for our machinists and masons has been erected in place of the old shed which had been in use many years, and should have been removed long since. All book-cases, wardrobes, tables etc., for use in the Institution are made by our regular employees, and in this line there has been made, one book-case for kitchen and dining room overseer, two book-cases for Warden, one wardrobe each for third floor annex and hall 10

West, one table each for laboratory, hall 11 A. East, and attendant's dormitory. Three dining tables each East and West dining room annex, twelve dining tables for first floor dining room West, three dining tables for second floor dining room West, and one attendant's table for No. 1 East. New yellow pine floors have been laid in six rooms and on porch at laboratory. The 12 inch brick partition walls on Hall No. 9 East were supported on wooden joist when the building was erected, and these had become unsafe, and the walls were cracking making it necessary to re-build the walls and replace the joist with iron beams. In line with our recommendations of last year, there have been metal ceilings placed on the kitchens of the Main Building both East and West, and one in the office of the Assistant Physicians. Have laid cement floors in cellars under Halls No. 9 East, 12 East and 12 B East, the latter with a terra cotta drain. Our recommendation for an appropriation for stone walks to replace those of boards, if granted would prove economical, as during the past year, we have entirely renewed eighteen hundred square feet of board walks in yard No. 6 West, four hundred square feet in Hollow Square yard West, eight hundred square feet in yard No. 10 East, and about fifteen hundred square feet in yard No. 9 West. If most of these were replaced by stone walks, the first cost would be the last as there would be no repairs necessary. All of the Artesian Well pumps have been thoroughly overhauled as has also the pump at the Flour Mill. All of the campaniles on the Annex, and the dome on the Main Building have been shingled around their bases to strengthen same, and to make them weather tight as they were all leaking badly and needed extensive overhauling. All of the rain conductors have been thoroughly overhauled and renewed where necessary, and all metal roofs have also had a thorough renovating and are now in very good condition. We have reset completely two of the boilers in the Main Boiler House, and completely renewed one half of the old or main greenhouse. There has been painted all metal roofs, all stairways in the Main Building, the Cow Barn, Silo, Main Barn, Small Barn, and Corn Crib, two frame houses opposite Asylum Station, and the entire second floor of the Main Building with the exception of Halls Nos. 1 and 5 East, making ten halls painted. These and the other necessary repairs have been sufficient to keep our employees very busy all the while.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Throughout the houses and buildings we have forty-eight fire extinguishers, fire hose on each hall and at laundry, mill and boiler house. In addition, we have two thousand feet of 2 1-2 inch fire hose, two hose carriages and one fire extension ladder. There are twenty-five fire plugs on the grounds, two of which were placed in front of the Annex building during the past summer, being the latest improved three-way plugs, and are connected with our water supply by six-inch pipe, of which four hundred and twenty feet were necessary. We are at the present time building a frame building for the temporary storing of a first-class hook and ladder truck, which has been offered to the Institution by the Trenton City Fire Department for the use of the Institution in case of fire. The Hospital should have a proper building for the housing of our Fire Hose, Hose Carriage and this Truck, and also for sleeping accommodations for our outside employes. At the present time the sleeping quarters for these men are scattered all over the institution, and in case of fire at night, it would be almost impossible to collect same together in time to prevent much damage. Our fire hose and fire apparatus should be housed in the same building with the men, and in case of an alarm, it could be attended to immediately. I would recommend that the Legislature be requested to appropriate \$15,000 for a suitable building for these men.

REQUIREMENTS.

In accordance with the law, I give herewith an approximate estimate of the several amounts of money required from the State for the support and maintenance of the patients in the institution, and for other purposes, for the year ending October 31st, 1906, as follows:

For the annual inventory.....	\$75 00
For support and clothing of insane convicts.....	12,000 00
For support of State indigent patients.....	35,000 00
For salaries of resident officers.....	12,500 00
For allowance of \$2.00 per week for each county patient.....	100,000 00

These amounts are all exactly the same as requested last year, and will be sufficient for the next year if some provision is not made for additional accommodation of patients. The capacity

of the institution is now taxed to its uttermost, and it is only a question of a very short time when the admission of new patients will have to be prohibited on account of having no room for their accommodation. If an addition is erected, one or more of these amounts will not be sufficient to cover the maintenance of the patients for which they are requested.

DEFICIENCIES.

In my report of last year attention was called to the rapid increase of State indigent patients, and a request made for an additional appropriation for this class of patients. The Legislative Committee failed to make the necessary provision, and the actual shortage for the past year was \$3,164.57. In the amount for salaries of resident officers the appropriation for the past year was short \$450.00, and for the present year \$500.00, making an additional sum of \$950.00 for resident officers' salaries to be appropriated in a deficiency bill. These are amounts actually earned and should be taken care of at the coming session of the State Legislature. I again urge the necessity of the passage of a law allowing the commitment of State indigent patients to the county asylums in cases where they are sent from a county having a county asylum, until provision is made at this institution, or otherwise for the erection of an additional building to take care of the increase in the number of insane.

In conclusion, I desire to express my appreciation to the Medical Director and his staff for assistance given me during the year, and gentlemen, I again express my gratitude to the several members of the Board of Managers for your kindly interest and continued confidence and assistance in the performance of my duties.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM P. HAYES,

Warden.

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements.

The Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton:

GENTLEMEN—The following abstract of receipts and disbursements for the year ending October 31st, 1904, is respectfully submitted:

RECEIPTS.

Balance in hands of Treasurer October 31, 1903.....	\$28,551 78
Amount received from State Treasurer, for county patients	97,511 71
Amount received from State Treasurer, for convict patients	11,123 57
Amount received from State Treasurer, for State patients	21,459 78
Amount received from Atlantic county.....	638 65
Amount received from Burlington county.....	129 61
Amount received from Camden county.....	261 93
Amount received from Cape May county.....	2,415 30
Amount received from Cumberland county.....	468 83
Amount received from Gloucester county.....	6,131 41
Amount received from Hunterdon county.....	5,258 93
Amount received from Mercer county.....	28,521 35
Amount received from Middlesex county.....	29,160 86
Amount received from Monmouth county.....	21,871 18
Amount received from Ocean county.....	6,091 27
Amount received from Salem county.....	5,172 97
Amount received from Somerset county.....	7,448 85
Amount received from Hudson county.....	69 23
Amount received from private patients.....	23,667 22
Amount received from sundries.....	4,852 90
	<hr/>
	272,255 55
	<hr/>
	\$300,807 33

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amusements	735 30
Books and stationery.....	533 35
Bedding, linen, etc.....	4,112 76
Clothing	7,901 25
Crockery and cutlery.....	978 22
Farm and garden.....	5,667 96
Feed	2,374 67
Fruit	10,095 73
Freight	252 57
Furniture and carpets.....	3,795 36
Fuel	27,754 25
Funeral expenses	219 96
Gas and steam pipes, fixtures, etc.....	1,910 75
Grounds and grading	1,725 33
Hay and straw	1,087 45
Harness and wagons, etc.....	766 75
Household goods	3,763 25
Insurance	929 50
Incidentals	1,400 91
Laundry	6,387 64
Light	6,756 98
Lumber	2,223 37
Medical supplies	5,425 47
Medical library	34 50
Newspapers	239 19
Provisions and groceries.....	92,359 56
Postage	461 27
Refunding	724 58
Repairs and improvements.....	13,687 75
Stock (live)	2,850 80
Tinware	498 87
Tools and supplies, boiler house and machine shop..	775 34
Telegrams, telephone rental, etc.....	240 15
Vegetables	2,370 29
Wheat	4,512 37
Wages	53,813 59
	<hr/> \$269,367 04

Balance in hands of Treasurer October 31st, 1904..... \$31,440 29



BUILDINGS AND LAKE.

Appendix to Warden's Report.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

FARM.

3,200	Bushels potatoes, at 65 cents.....	2,080 00	
487	Bushels wheat, at \$1.25.....	608 75	
600	Bushels corn, at 65 cents.....	390 00	
475	Tons ensilage, at \$4.50.....	2,137 50	
100	Tons hay, at \$15.00.....	1,500 00	
15	Tons wheat straw, at \$9.00.....	135 00	
3,000	Bundles corn stalks, at 3 cents.....	90 00	
142,858	Quarts milk, at 4½ cents.....	6,428.61	
			<hr/> \$13,369 86

STOCK.

Cows slaughtered (9,720 pounds), at 6½ cents.....	631 80	
Calves sold (34), at \$2.50.....	85 00	
Hides, tallow and grease.....	719 75	
Hogs sold	3,055 85	
		<hr/> 4,492 40

GARDEN.

648	Bunches asparagus, at 10 cents.....	64 80
4,856	Bunches onions, at 2¼ cents.....	109 26
1,770	Bunches parsley, at 3½ cents.....	61 95
4,668	Bunches radishes, at 2 cents.....	93 36
3,133	Bunches rhubarb, at 5 cents.....	156 65
2,300	Bunches leek, at 3½ cents.....	80 50
300	Bunches herbs, at 3½ cents.....	10 50
293	Bunches kohlrabi, at 3½ cents.....	10 25
19	Bushels apples, at 40 cents.....	7 60
389	Bushels beets, at 65 cents.....	252 85
155½	Bushels string beans, at 75 cents.....	116 63
139	Bushels Lima beans, at \$1.00.....	139 00
121	Bushels carrots, at 50 cents.....	60 50
54	Bushels cucumbers, at 75 cents.....	40 50
39½	Bushels grapes, at \$1.25.....	49 38
203	Bushels onions, at \$1.25.....	253 75

1	Bushel okra, at \$1.50.....	1 50
20	Bushels onion sets, at \$2.50.....	50 00
56½	Bushels peppers, at 50 cents.....	28 25
208½	Bushels spinach, at 50 cents.....	104 25
83½	Bushels squash, at 50 cents.....	41 75
1,039	Bushels tomatoes, at 70 cents.....	727 30
110	Bushels tomatoes (green), at 70 cents....	77 00
187½	Bushels peas, at \$1.50.....	281 25
5½	Bushels currants, at \$1.50.....	8 25
125	Bushels turnips, at 40 cents.....	50 00
300	Bushels parsnips, at 50 cents.....	150 00
5	Bushels sprouts (Brussels), at 75 cents...	3 75
75	Bushels kale, at 50 cents.....	37 50
22,385	Ears corn, at 1½ cents.....	335 75
8,650	Heads cabbage, at 4 cents.....	346 00
263	Heads cauliflower, at 7½ cents.....	19 72
4,954	Heads lettuce, at 2 cents.....	99 08
275	Heads endive, at 5 cents.....	13 75
20,000	Heads celery, at 3 cents.....	600 00
1,000	Heads celeriac, at 3 cents.....	30 00
400	Pounds horseradish, at 7 cents.....	28 00
800	Bundles corn stalks, at 3 cents.....	24 00
5	Barrels pickles, at \$10.00.....	50 00
700	Pumpkins, at 7½ cents.....	52 50
		<hr/>
		\$4,667 11
		<hr/>
		\$22,529 37

WORK DONE AT MILL.

Cornmeal, ground	5,900 pounds
Cracked corn	27,690 pounds
Flour, ground	249,000 pounds
Hog feed	16,500 pounds
Bran	72,600 pounds

FRUITS CANNED AND PRESERVED.

Apple jelly	625 Glasses
Apple preserves	80 Quarts
Apple marmalade	36 Quarts
Blackberries.....	144 Quarts
Blackberry jelly	20 Glasses
Crab-apple jelly	54 Glasses
Citron, spiced	600 Quarts
Cherries	1,317 Quarts
Cherry jelly	75 Glasses
Currant jelly	273 Glasses

Currant preserves	10 Quarts
Elderberry jelly	32 Glasses
Grape jelly	537 Glasses
Huckleberry preserves	446 Quarts
Peaches	3,183 Quarts
Peach marmalade	1,504 Quarts
Peach jelly	224 Glasses
Peaches, spiced	16 Quarts
Pears	2,793 Quarts
Pears, spiced	576 Quarts
Pear marmalade	1,384 Quarts
Pineapples	401 Quarts
Pineapple jelly	86 Glasses
Plums	2,184 Quarts
Plum jelly	43 Glasses
Parsley jelly	17 Glasses
Quince jelly	335 Glasses
Quince preserves	4 Quarts
Raspberry jelly	29 Glasses
Raspberry preserves	148 Quarts
Rhubarb jelly	37 Glasses
Strawberries	460 Quarts
Strawberry jelly	70 Glasses
Tomatoes, preserves	756 Quarts
Tomatoes, canned	1,630 Gallons
Tomato marmalade	100 Quarts
Tomatoes, pickled	12 Barrels
Watermelon marmalade	324 Quarts
Pepper hash	315 Gallons
Catsup	58 Quarts

WORK DONE IN MATTRESS ROOM.

Awnings made (new)	2
Awnings repaired	6
Awnings hung	15
Bolsters made (new)	2
Curtains hung (lace)	50
Cushions made (chair)	54
Carpets taken up (room)	320
Carpets relaid (room)	254
Carpets made and laid (new, room)	65
Carpets taken up (hall)	55
Carpets relaid (hall)	62
Carpets made and laid (new, hall)	15
Carpets made over	41
Carpets repaired	83
Carpets, yards hemmed	588
Furniture upholstered (pieces)	26

Linoleum laid, new (yards).....	49
Linoleum laid, old (yards).....	217
Linen, rooms covered	3
Matting, rooms laid with old.....	1
Mattresses made, new (single).....	65
Mattresses made over (single).....	1+6
Mattresses made, new (three-quarter).....	1
Mattresses made over (three-quarters).....	7
Mattresses made over (double).....	3
Mattress ticks made.....	213
Pillows made, new (feather).....	29
Pillows made over (feather).....	12
Pillows made, new (hair).....	117
Pillows made over (hair).....	23
Pillow ticks made.....	172
Pillows made (sofa).....	6
Rugs made (large).....	5
Rugs made (small).....	67
Rugs repaired	6
Shades made (new).....	200
Shades made over.....	56
Shades repaired	102
Stools covered	21
Tables re-covered	4

REPORT FROM SEWING ROOM.

Petticoats	443
Pillow slips	1,753
Ladies' aprons	308
Chemises	440
Sheetts	2,044
Gents' undervests	330
Ladies' undervests	278
Pairs stockings	33
Gents' shirts	646
Ladies' drawers	247
Window curtains	28
Burial drawers	50
Camisoles	46
Towels	2,514
Pairs wristlets	12
Holders	108
Dresses	717
Pairs bakers' gloves.....	81
Clothes bags	20
Burial robes	13

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL.

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Burial chemises	12
Tables clothes	141
Men's drawers	203
Men's aprons	289
Sets bed ties	32
Bolster cases	122
Hemmed blankets	300
Dress waists	16
Oil-cloth collars	12
Trimmed hats	12
Linen muffs	12
Attendants' caps	87
Bibs	390
Ladies' night gowns	24
Burial skirts	24
Dress skirts	9

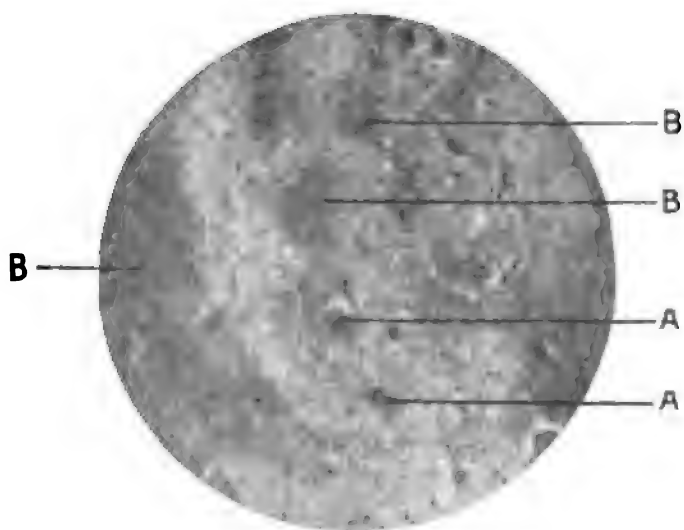


FIG. 1.

Hemorrhage into the hypoglossal nucleus. (A) Nerve cells. (B) Exuded red blood corpuscles.



FIG. 2.

Perivascular round cell deposit. From the medulla.

20

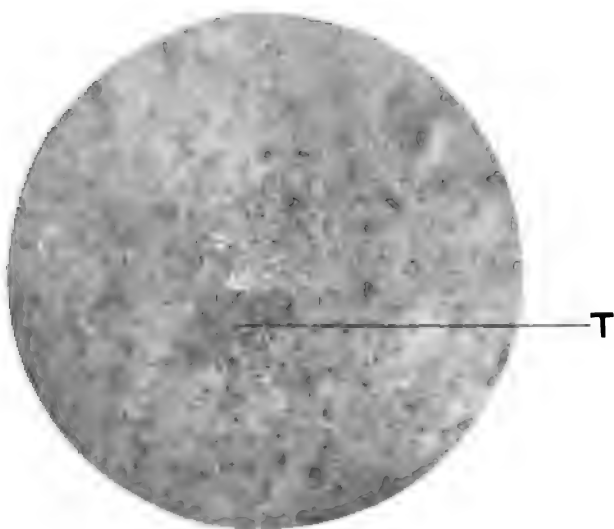


FIG. 3.

Rabic tubercle from the vagus nucleus (T).

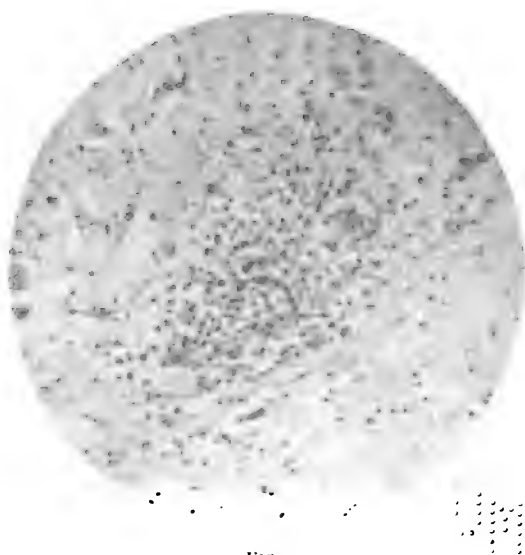


FIG. 4.

Collection of round cells (rabic tubercle) from the arcuate nucleus.

22

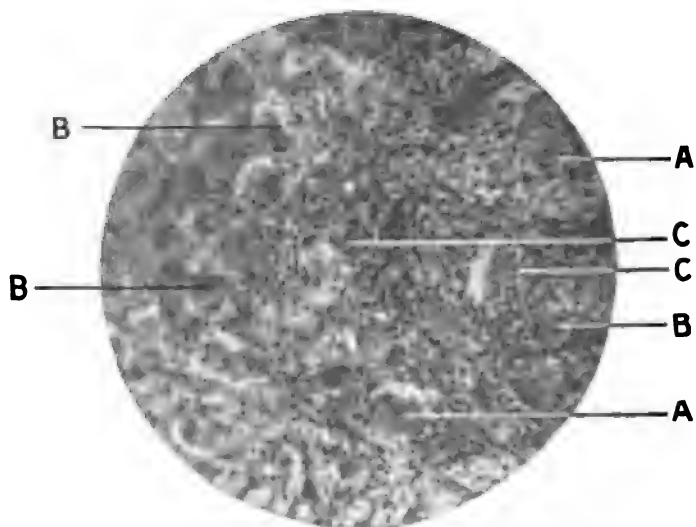


FIG. 5.

Gasserian ganglion. (A) Normal nerve cells. (B) Cells which have undergone pigmentary degeneration. (C) Proliferation of the capsular endothelium.

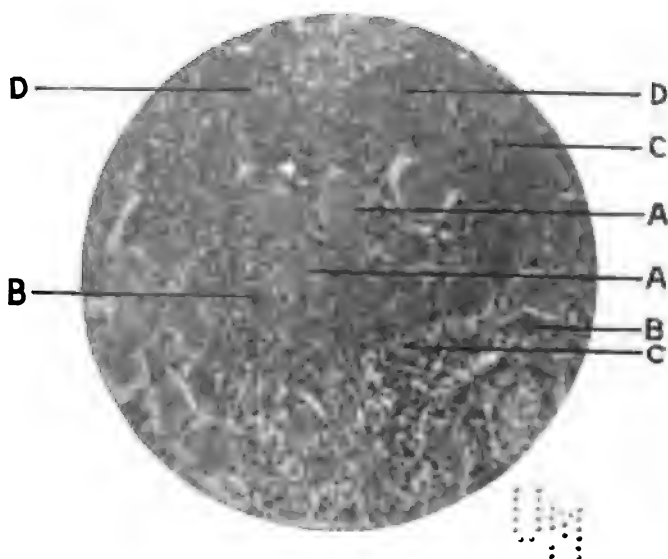


FIG. 6.

A spinal ganglion. (A) Normal nerve cells. (B) Cells which have undergone pigmentary degeneration. (C) Capsular proliferation, (D) Round cell deposit.

40

BY-LAWS, FORMS, ETC.

(55)

EXTRACTS FROM THE BY-LAWS.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

ORDER OF WARRANT FILED.

1. Whenever a patient is sent to the Hospital by the order of any court, justice or judge, the order or warrant, or a copy thereof, by which such person is sent, shall be lodged with the Medical Director.

CLEANLINESS.

2. Each patient, before admission, shall be made perfectly clean, and be free from vermin or any contagious or infectious disease.

CLOTHING FOR MEN.

3. Each male patient shall be provided with at least two shirts, a new and substantial coat, vest and pantaloons, of strong woolen cloth, two pairs of socks, a black cravat, a good hat or cap, and a pair of new shoes or boots, together with a comfortable outside garment.

CLOTHING FOR WOMEN.

4. Each female patient, in addition to the same quantity of undergarments, shoes and stockings, shall have a flannel petticoat, two good dresses, also a cloak or other outside garment. In case the patient is so much excited as not to admit of being thus clothed, other clothing that can be kept on, that is comfortable and in sufficient quantity, with a change thereof, may be substituted.

It is very desirable that extra and better apparel should be sent with those accustomed to it, that when they become better, and when they attend religious worship, walk or drive out, their self-respect may be preserved.

In all cases the patient's best clothing should be sent; it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary, for the purpose above mentioned.

JEWELRY, ETC.

5. Jewelry and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, &c., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost.

HISTORY OF CASE.

6. A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, someone acquainted with him should accompany him to the Hospital, from whom minute, but often essential, particulars may be learned.

BOND, ETC.

7. A bond, with satisfactory sureties, will be required for the payment of the board and expenses, and for the removal of the patient when discharged, of all persons, except those sent at the expense of the counties.

Those who bring friends should be prepared to give such bond, and, if strangers, bring evidence of their responsibility.



PATIENT'S CORRIDOR.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

To the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton.

Same Procedure Necessary in Case of Either Private or Indigent Patients, Except that a Bond with Proper Sureties Must Be Executed in Case of Private Patients.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

REQUEST FOR COMMITMENT OF A PATIENT TO STATE HOSPITAL. FOR THE INSANE.

*To the Medical Director of the New Jersey State Hospital
of Trenton:*

The undersigned, of....., in the county of....., and
State of....., being desirous of having....., an
insane person of the county of....., and State of....., com-
mitted to and confined as a patient in the New Jersey State Hos-
pital at Trenton, hereby requests the admission therein of
the said....., for the purpose aforesaid. Said

..... was born at....., on....., resides
at....., and is a.....
..... The undersigned is a.....
..... of the said.....
..... of the said.....
..... of the said.....

Dated....., 19....

Name of person making request.....

P. O. Address,

Street and number,

City,

County,

State,

**Certificate of Insanity of Patient by Physician Resident
of New Jersey.**

I,, of, in the county of, and State of New Jersey, do hereby certify that I am a graduate of and a permanent resident of the State of New Jersey, and have been in actual practice as a physician for at least five years last past; that I have made a personal examination of, alleged to be insane, and whose admission into The New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton has been requested by of in said State, and I am of the opinion that the said is insane, and a proper person to be committed to and confined in said Hospital; that I am not superintendent, proprietor, or an officer, or a regular professional attendant, or financially interested in said Hospital, nor am I a near relative either by blood or marriage, or guardian or trustee of the said

The following is a description and identification of, and the facts I have been able to ascertain concerning hereditary taint, previous attack and serious nervous disorder of the said

1. Patient resides at, county of; age, years; nativity (*if foreign, how long in U. S.*); sex,; color,; occupation,; single, married, widowed, divorced. (*Strike out words not required.*)

2. Birthplace of father,; of mother,

3. Number of previous attacks,; present attack began, 19 (*If patient has ever been an inmate of an institution for the insane, state when and where.*)

4. Was the present attack gradual or rapid in its onset?

5. What is the patient's general physical condition?

(*If afflicted with any infirmity or disease other than insanity, state it.*)

6. Is the patient cleanly or uncleanly in personal habits?

7. Is the patient violent, dangerous, destructive, excited or depressed, homicidal or suicidal? (*If either homicide or suicide has been attempted or threatened, it should be so stated.*)

8. What is the supposed cause of the insanity? (*State both predisposing and exciting causes, if known.*)

9. Has the patient insane relatives? If so, state the degree of consanguinity, and whether paternal or maternal. (*State any hereditary taint of insanity that can be ascertained.*)

10. State the patient's habits as to the use of liquor, tobacco, opium or other drug, and whether excessive or moderate:

The following are the facts as to the insanity of the said upon which my opinion is founded:

(1) The patient said (*state what the patient said, if anything, in the presence of the physician*):

(2) The patient (*state what the patient did, in the presence of the physician, and also describe his or her appearance and manner*):

(3) Other facts perceived by me indicating insanity:

(4) Facts indicating insanity communicated to me by others: (*State what, if any, significant change there has been in the patient's disposition, mental condition, business or social habits, or bodily health.*)

..... Physician.

AFFIDAVIT.

State of New Jersey, county of, ss.—. being duly sworn, according to law, on his oath says, that he is the physician named in and who made and subscribed the foregoing certificate; that he has read the same and knows the contents thereof, and that the facts, matters and things therein set forth are true, to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

..... M. D.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day of 19..

**Certificate of Insanity of Patient by Physician Resident
of New Jersey.**

I,, of, in the county of, and State of New Jersey, do hereby certify that I am a graduate of and a permanent resident of the State of New Jersey, and have been in actual practice as a physician for at least five years last past; that I have made a personal examination of, alleged to be insane, and whose admission into The New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton has been requested by of in said State, and I am of the opinion that the said is insane, and a proper person to be committed to and confined in said Hospital; that I am not superintendent, proprietor, or an officer, or a regular professional attendant, or financially interested in said Hospital, nor am I near relative either by blood or marriage, or guardian or trustee of the said

The following is a description and identification of, and the facts I have been able to ascertain concerning hereditary taint, previous attack and serious nervous disorder of the said

1. Patient resides at, county of; age, years; nativity (*if foreign, how long in U. S.*); sex,; color,; occupation,; single, married, widowed, divorced. (*Strike out words not required.*)

2. Birthplace of father,; of mother,

3. Number of previous attacks,; present attack began, 19 (*If the patient has ever been an inmate of an institution for the insane, state when and where.*)

4. Was the present attack gradual or rapid in its onset?

5. What is the patient's general physical condition?

(*If afflicted with any infirmity or disease other than insanity state it.*)

6. Is the patient cleanly or uncleanly in personal habits?

7. Is the patient violent, dangerous, destructive, excited or depressed, homicidal or suicidal? (*If either homicide or suicide has been attempted or threatened, it should be so stated.*)

8. What is the supposed cause of the insanity? (*State both predisposing and exciting causes, if known.*)

9. Has the patient insane relatives? If so, state the degree of consanguinity, and whether paternal or maternal. (*State any hereditary taint of insanity that can be ascertained.*)

10. State the patient's habits as to the use of liquor, tobacco, opium or other drug, and whether excessive or moderate:

The following are the facts as to the insanity of the said..... upon which my opinion is founded:

(1) The patient said (*state what the patient said, if anything, in the presence of the physician*):

(2) The patient (*state what the patient did, in the presence of the physician, and also describe his or her appearance and manner*):

(3) Other facts perceived by me indicating insanity:

(4) Facts indicating insanity communicated to me by others: (*State what, if any, significant change there has been in the patient's disposition, mental condition, business or social habits, or bodily health.*)

.....Physician.

AFFIDAVIT.

State of New Jersey, county of....., ss.—..... being duly sworn, according to law, on his oath says, that he is the physician named in and who made and subscribed the foregoing certificate; that he has read the same and knows the contents thereof, and that the facts, matters and things therein set forth are true, to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this....day of....19...

FORM OF BOND.

Know all men by these presents, that we, of the township of, in the county of, are held and firmly bound unto, Treasurer of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, and his successors in office, in the sum of one thousand dollars, for the payment of which we jointly and severally bind ourselves firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our hands, and dated this day of, 19..

Whereas, of the township of, in the county of,, a lunatic, has been admitted a boarder in the New Jersey State Hospital of Trenton; now, therefore,

The condition of the obligation is, that if the said obligators shall pay to the said Treasurer, or his successors in office, the sum of dollars and cents per week of the board of said lunatic, so long as shall continue a boarder in said Hospital, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and shall provide for suitable clothing, and pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for by the Warden of the Hospital, and shall remove from the Hospital whenever the room occupied by shall be required for a class of patients having preference by law, or in the opinion of the Medical Director, to be received into said Hospital; and if should be removed at the request of relatives or anyone authorized to make such removal, before the expiration of six calendar months after reception, then if such obligators shall pay board for twenty-six weeks, unless should sooner be cured, and if they shall also pay not exceeding fifty dollars for all damages may do to the furniture or other property of the Hospital, and for reasonable charges in case of death, such payment for board and clothing to be made quarterly, in advance, from date of admission, and at the time of removal, with interest on each bill from and after the time it becomes due, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in force.

Signed and sealed in the presence of

..... [L. S.]
 [L. S.]

FORMS AND DIRECTIONS.

JUDGE'S ORDER APPROVING CERTIFICATES OF INSANITY, AND FINDING OF INDIGENCE AND LEGAL SETTLE- MENT, AFTER INQUIRY.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,
County of.....

I,, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of....., to whom have been presented copies of the request in writing for the admission to, and confinement as an indigent patient in, the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, of....., and of the certificates of.....and....., physicians, who certify to the insanity of the said....., which copies are certified by the Medical Director of said Hospital, under the seal thereof; and having examined said request and certificates, and duly considered the same, and being satisfied with the form and sufficiency of said request and certificates, and having, pursuant to the statute, instituted inquiry and taken proofs as to the indigence and legal settlement of the said....., but not having deemed it necessary to call a jury, did call before me,, credible witnesses, and examined them and each of them, upon their several corporal oaths touching the indigence and legal settlement of the said.....and it appearing satisfactorily to me from the certificates aforesaid, and the testimony of the witness aforesaid, that the said.....is insane and an indigent, and has not sufficient estate to support himself (and his family) under such visitation of insanity, and that he has a legal settlement in the county of....., from whence his admission to said Hospital is requested, all of which I do hereby certify; and I do hereby order that the said certificates be and are hereby approved, to the end that the said.....shall be confined in the said Hospital at the expense of said county, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, until he shall be restored to reason, or removed or discharged according to law; and this shall be a sufficient warrant and authority for such confinement and detention.

Witness my hand and seal, at....., this.....day of....., nineteen hundred and.....

....., J. [L. S.]

JUDGE'S ORDER APPROVING CERTIFICATES OF INSANITY.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

I,, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of, to whom have been presented copies of the request in writing for the admission to, and confinement as a patient in, the New Jersey State Hospital for the insane at Trenton of, in the county of, and of the certificates of and physicians who certify to the insanity of the said, which copies are certified by the Medical Director of said Hospital, under the seal thereof; and having examined the said request and certificates, and duly considered the same, being satisfied with the form and sufficiency of said request and certificates, do hereby order that the same be and are hereby approved, all of which I do hereby certify, to the end that the said shall be confined in said Hospital, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, until he be restored to reason, or removed or discharged according to law; and this shall be a sufficient warrant and authority for such confinement and detention.

Witness my hand and seal, at, this day of, nineteen hundred and

., J. [L. s.]

Annual Report

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

New Jersey State Hospital

AT

TRENTON, N. J.

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST

1905



TRENTON, N. J.
MacCrellish & Quigley, State Printers.

1906

Part of 1000.
Document Work
May 13, 1908

Managers.

GARRET D. W. VROOM, <i>President</i> ,	TRENTON
B. W. ANDREWS, <i>Vice-President</i> ,	WOODBURY
C. S. HOFFMAN,	SOMERVILLE
J. BAYARD KIRKPATRICK,	NEW BRUNSWICK
PETER P. RAFFERTY, M.D.,	RED BANK
JOSEPH RICE,	TRENTON
JOHN TAYLOR,	TRENTON
LEFFINGWELL A. D. ALLEN, M.D.,	WOODSTOWN

SCOTT SCAMMELL, <i>Secretary</i> ,	TRENTON
--	---------

Resident Officers.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

JOHN W. WARD, M.D.,.....*Medical Director*
JOHN C. FELTY, M.D.,.....*Assistant Physician*
CHARLES L. ALLEN, M.D.,...*Second Assistant Physician and Pathologist*
EDGAR B. FUNKHOUSER, M.D.,.....*Third Assistant Physician*
WILLIAM C. SANDY,.....*Fourth Assistant Physician*

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

WILLIAM P. HAYES,*Warden*
HARVEY H. JOHNSON,*Treasurer*

Letter of Transmittal.

TRENTON, NEW JERSEY,

December 18th, 1905.

*Hon. Edward C. Stokes, Governor of the State of New Jersey,
Trenton, New Jersey:*

DEAR SIR—I beg to transmit to you the annual report of the Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton.

Very truly yours,

SCOTT SCAMMELL,

Secretary.





FRONT VIEW—MAIN BUILDING.

Report of the Board of Managers.

To His Excellency Edward C. Stokes, Governor of New Jersey:

The following annual report is presented as required by the provision of the twentieth section of the act relative to the government and management of the insane asylums or hospitals owned by the State of New Jersey.

The annual report of the Medical Director, annexed hereto, shows that on the thirty-first of October, 1905, there remained under care in the hospital 1,241 patients, of whom 628 were males and 613 females. The general health of the inmates of the institution, as reported by the Medical Director, has been excellent, and the visits and examinations made by the members has shown a most satisfactory condition of the institution.

The fact that at the last session of the Legislature an act was passed for the relief of the hospital, and appropriating \$250,000 for the erection of new and additional buildings sufficient to properly provide for four hundred additional patients, is a matter of congratulation. For years past this Board has brought to the attention of the Legislature the over-crowded condition of our buildings and the absolute necessity of increased accommodations.

Under the direction of the Commissioner of Charities and Corrections plans and specifications for the additional buildings were prepared and accepted by the Board. Proposals for doing the work were duly advertised for, and the contract, with the approval of the said Commissioner, was awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, James W. Lanning, for the sum of \$229,150.

The work under the terms of the contract is to be completed February 7th, 1907, and is being done under the supervision of the assistant Commissioner of Charities.

When the buildings are completed the hospital will be able to accommodate all of the patients under our care and the Medi-

cal Director will be enabled properly and adequately to classify and care for the insane patients committed to the hospital.

By the appropriation bill of the last Legislature the sum of \$12,500 was appropriated for the construction and completion of fire-escapes upon the several buildings of the hospital. The plans, specifications and contracts were required to be approved by your Excellency; this has been done, and the fire-escapes have all been placed under the direction of the Board and the work of erecting the same completed.

It gives us pleasure to report the continued progress and success of our Training School for Nurses. At the annual examination seventeen nurses were graduated, all passing satisfactory examinations, and at the Commencement, on the first day of June last, diplomas were conferred upon the graduates by the President of the Board, and an address to the class was delivered by the Rev. George M. Wight, D. D., State Commissioner of Charities and Corrections.

The annual inventory taken as required by the statute showed the appraisement of the realty to be \$770,000, and of the personal property \$172,461.57.

On the nineteenth day of April last, Dr. N. Newlin Stokes of the county of Burlington, for eight years a member of this Board, and during his entire term of service Vice-President, departed this life. The death of Dr. Stokes was not only a great loss to the Board, but to the State; he was a man of marked ability and high professional character, and he always performed his public duties as a member of this Board with zeal and fidelity.

The Board desires to call attention to the very complete reports of the Medical Director and Warden for the past year, and we desire to express our entire satisfaction with the services of those officers and their assistants.

As required by the statute the various county asylums in this district have been visited and inspected during the year, and we beg leave to submit the following report of such visitations:

The various county asylums in this hospital district have been visited and inspected during the year in accordance with the statute, and we submit the following report of such visitations:

In the counties of Atlantic, Burlington, Camden and Cumberland, we found, as we have observed in former visitations, a

manifest desire on the part of the officials in the immediate charge of these institutions to make the condition of the patients committed to their care as comfortable as possible.

The general hygienic condition of the buildings was good, the patients were properly clad, were furnished with comfortable beds that were neat and clean, and were apparently supplied with abundant and proper food. Daily medical visitations were made to the patients, and their immediate care was under the supervision of experienced attendants. In each of the counties above named, separate buildings have been erected, at considerable cost, furnished with the usual accessories thought to be necessary for the proper care of the insane.

In the counties of Gloucester and Salem, however, no such buildings are provided. In the former county the insane are chiefly quartered in the almshouse, and in the latter, while a separate building has been provided, it is situated immediately adjoining the almshouse, and nothing whatever furnished that would meet even the most ordinary requirements for the care and treatment of the patients.

These places are designated as asylums or hospitals, and notwithstanding the fact that they are the recipients of State aid to the same extent, proportionately, as the more suitably-equipped county institutions, yet they are absolutely without any organization whatever, without adequate medical supervision and without attendants or nurses in any way qualified to care for the unfortunate committed to their care. In fact, the only attendants furnished in either one of the institutions are the resident inmates of the nearby almshouses. In Salem county we found both sexes on the same corridor or hall, with no means of separation, except to keep the patients constantly locked up in cheerless, uninviting rooms. Only one bath-tub is provided for the entire number of patients—both sexes—and this is also used by the women paupers who are brought, from time to time, to the asylum building for bathing purposes. No hot water is furnished for any purposes, except what is carried in buckets from the main building. Most of the floors in the building are covered with sheet zinc, making it cold, cheerless and uncomfortable for the inmates.

Attention has been directed in our former annual reports to this neglect to make proper provision for the care of the insane, and can only reiterate the opinion heretofore expressed, that an almshouse in which the insane and paupers commingle, and without any organization or any provision made for their especial care does not in any manner fulfill the idea intended by the State in authorizing the establishment of county asylums.

The total number of admissions, discharges and deaths, and also the number of patients under care in the several county asylums in this hospital district at the close of the year is shown in the following tables:

COUNTIES.	Admitted.			Discharged.			Died.		
	M.	W.	Tl.	M.	W.	Tl.	M.	W.	Tl.
Atlantic,	4	14	18	4	6	10	5	3	8
Burlington,	7	9	16	6	7	13	6	8	14
Camden, .....	..	..	54	..	..	23	..	..	21
Cumberland,	20	21	41	10	16	26	8	5	13
Gloucester,	1	3	4	0	1	1	1	1	2
Salem,	3	2	5	0	1	1	1	1	2
Total,	35	49	138	20	31	74	21	18	60

Remaining at the close of the year:

Counties.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Atlantic,	32	41	73
Burlington,	65	83	148
Camden,	105	99	204
Cumberland,	61	73	133
Gloucester, .....	..	..	11
Salem,	9	11	20

Respectfully submitted,

GARRET D. W. VROOM, *Pres.*;
 LEFFERSON A. D. ALLEN, M.D.,
 B. W. ANDREWS,
 C. S. HOFFMAN,
 J. BAYARD KIRKPATRICK,
 PETER P. RAFFERTY, M.D.,
 JOSEPH RICE,
 JOHN TAYLOR,

Managers.

Treasurer's Report.

To the Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton:

GENTLEMEN—The following abstract of receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1905, is respectfully submitted:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand November 1st, 1904,	\$31,440 29
From the State Treasurer, deficiency, 1904,	\$3,164 57
From the State Treasurer, for county patients,	98,445 15
From the State Treasurer, for State patients,	30,601 67
From the State Treasurer, for convict patients,	11,239 99
From sundry counties, for county patients,	100,158 94
From private patients,	25,297 51
From sale of sundries,	4,779 08
	273,686 91
	\$305,127 20

DISBURSEMENTS.

On orders of Warden,	\$274,915 10
	\$30,212 10

*Balance on hand October 31st, 1905,

H. H. JOHNSON,
Treasurer.

New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, November 1st, 1905.

We hereby certify that we have examined the Treasurer's accounts of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton and find them correctly stated and balanced according to the foregoing statement.

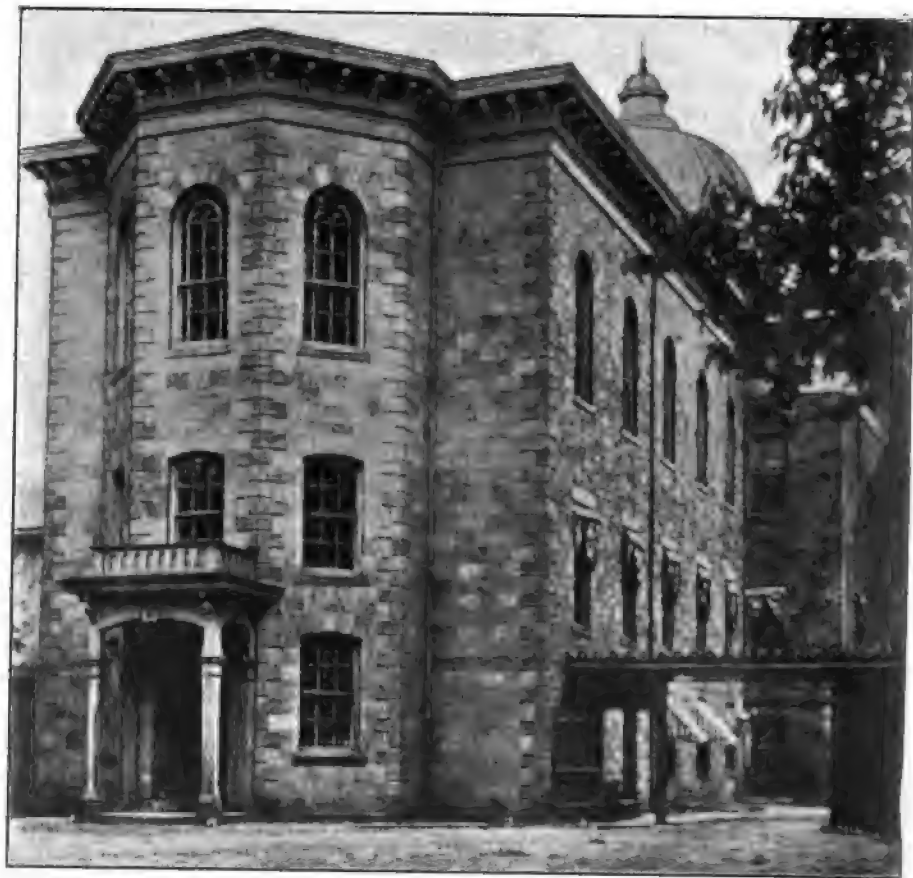
JOSEPH RICE,
C. S. HOFFMAN,
Auditing Committee.

*NOTE.—To the above balance there should be added the sum of \$204.64, being interest allowed upon the above account by the Mechanics National Bank, of Trenton, New Jersey.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

Medical Director's Report.

(15)



EAST ENTRANCE.

Medical Director's Report.

To the Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton:

GENTLEMEN—The fifty-eighth annual report of the operations of the Medical Department of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1905, is respectfully submitted:

GENERAL RESULTS FOR THE YEAR.

The number of patients under care in the hospital at the close of the last fiscal year was 1,249—646 men and 603 women. The number received since, viz., from November 1st, 1904, to October 31st, 1905, inclusive, was 273—145 men and 128 women—making a total of 1,522—791 men and 731 women—under care during the year.

Of this number two hundred and eighty-one—one hundred and sixty-three men and one hundred and eighteen women—have been discharged as follows: Recovered, one hundred; improved, thirty-one; unimproved, seven; died, one hundred and two, and forty-one were removed to other institutions. At the close of the fiscal year there remained under care in the Hospital twelve hundred and forty-one—six hundred and twenty-eight men and six hundred and thirteen women. The largest number under care at any one time during the year was twelve hundred and forty-one, and the smallest number eleven hundred and eighty-nine. The daily average under care was about twelve hundred and one. Death occurred in one hundred and two cases—fifty-two men and fifty women. For causes of death see Table No. V, at the close of the report. The death rate in proportion to the whole number under care was about six per centum. The ratio of recoveries to the number admitted during the year

was a little more than thirty-six per centum. This result is a little above the general average for the past decade.

Attention is directed to the several tables at the close of the report, showing more in detail the ages, nativities, etc., of the patients admitted during the year. Your attention is especially called to Tables Nos. VI and VIII, showing the ages of those who have been placed under our care and of those who died during the year.

EPILEPTICS.

Early in the current year forty-one—thirty-three men and eight women—of the epileptic class were removed from this Hospital and transferred to the State Village for Epileptics at Skillman. While this removal gave us some relief, particularly in the men's department, we still have forty-two—ten men and thirty-two women—of this class remaining under care in the Hospital. It is earnestly hoped that some arrangement can be made at the Village in the near future to transfer those still remaining with us.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

The work of the training school for nurses is progressing satisfactorily. At the final examinations held in May last seventeen—four men and thirteen women—successfully completed the required course and were awarded diplomas by your Board. The diplomas were conferred upon the graduates by your President at the Commencement held in the Chapel of the Hospital on the first day of June. The graduating class was favored with an appropriate address by George B. Wight, D.D., State Commissioner of Charities. A large number of those who successfully passed the Junior examinations remain with us. The present Senior Class has twelve members—four men and eight women.

HEALTH.

The general health of the household has been good throughout the entire year, and continues to remain so at the present time.

We have been visited by no disease of an epidemic character and by but very little sickness of a serious nature.

CONCLUSION.

But one change has occurred during the year in the Resident Medical Staff of the Hospital. The vacancy in the position of the Third Assistant, caused by the resignation of Dr. Cort, was filled by the promotion of the Fourth Assistant to the place. The position of Fourth Assistant Physician was filled in December last by the appointment by your Board, after a competitive examination, of Dr. William C. Sandy. Dr. Sandy is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City. He is a resident of the city of Newark, in this State, and has seen service in our work at the Sanitarium in Westport, Connecticut, from which institution he comes to us highly recommended. To each one of my Staff I take this opportunity to express my cordial thanks and obligations for assistance rendered me in the performance of the duties of my department. Thanks are also tendered the Warden for courtesies extended to the Medical Department. With expressions of grateful obligations to your Board for continued confidence, this report is

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN W. WARD.

State Hospital, Trenton, November 1st, 1905.

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. I.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Patients in the Hospital October 31st, 1904,	646	603	1,249
Received since to November 1st, 1905,	145	128	273
Under treatment during the year,	791	731	1,522
	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Discharged recovered,	54	46	100
Discharged improved,	21	10	31
Discharged unimproved,	3	4	7
Died,	52	50	102
Removed to other institutions, 33	8	41	..
Total discharged, died, etc.	163	118	281
Remaining October 31st, 1905,	628	613	1,241
Whole number of cases received and treated from the opening of the Hospital, May 15th, 1848, to November 1st, 1905,	5,698	5,584	11,282
	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Discharged recovered,	1,874	1,964	3,838
Discharged improved,	979	1,104	2,083
Discharged unimproved,	191	196	387
Escaped,	29	6	35
Not insane,	21	12	33
Died,	1,616	1,362	2,978
Removed to other institutions, 360	327	687	..
Total discharged, died, etc.,	5,070	4,971	10,041
Remaining October 31st, 1905,	628	613	1,241

TABLE No. II.

Residence of those committed during the year and how committed:

	Indigent.			Private.			Crim'l and Conv't.		
	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.
Atlantic,	2	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	1
Bergen, .....	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
Burlington, ...	2	3	5	2	2	4	..	..	..
Camden,	10	7	17	1	..	1	..	..	..
Cape May,	2	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cumberland, ..	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gloucester ...	6	8	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hunterdon, ...	11	12	23	2	1	3	..	..	..
Mercer,	24	25	49	8	2	10	1	..	1
Middlesex, ...	22	24	46	2	1	3	1	..	1
Monmouth, ...	20	21	41	2	..	2	..	..	..
Ocean,	6	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem,	11	3	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Somerset,	7	7	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Union, .....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Totals, ..	125	119	244	17	9	26	3	..	3

TABLE No. III.

<i>Admitted during the month of—</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
November, 1904,	16	11	27
December,	6	6	12
January, 1905,	11	7	18
February,	15	10	25
March,	10	14	24
April,	16	3	19
May,	12	11	23
June,	12	18	30
July,	14	8	22
August,	12	10	22
September,	12	11	23
October,	9	19	28
Totals,	145	128	273

TABLE No. IV.

<i>Died during the month of—</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
November, 1904,	6	4	10
December,	7	5	12
January, 1905,	2	4	6
February,	4	4	8
March,	3	6	9
April,	6	4	10
May,	3	6	9
June,	2	4	6
July,	7	6	13
August,	5	5	10
September,	2	1	3
October,	5	1	6
Totals,	52	50	102

TABLE No. V.

<i>Causes of death—</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Pulmonary tuberculosis,	8	7	15
General paresis,	9	1	10
Paralysis,	2	6	8
Apoplexy,	8	5	13
Epilepsy,	1	4	5
Typhomania,	1	3	4
Old age,	5	5	10
Bright's disease,	3	4	7
Organic disease of the heart,	6	4	10
Arterial sclerosis, .....	..	2	2
Progressive locomotor ataxia,	2	..	2
Pneumonia,	1	4	5
Meningitis,	1	..	1
Peritonitis,	1	..	1
Chronic diarrhoea,	1	1	2
Intestinal obstruction,	1	..	1
General chronic exhaustion,	1	4	5
Suicide,	1	..	1
Totals,	52	50	102

TABLE No. VI.

Ages of those who have died during the year and the length of time under care in the Hospital:

<i>Age.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>Length of Time.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>
Under twenty years,	Less than one week,	2	2	4
Twenty to twenty-five, ..	1	..	1	One week to one month,..	5	5	10
Twenty-five to thirty, ...	1	2	3	One to three months, ...	3	2	5
Thirty to thirty-five,	1	3	4	Three to six months,	2	5	7
Thirty-five to forty, 2	4	6		Six to nine months, 2	3	5	
Forty to forty-five, 4	5	9		Nine months to one year, 2	2	4	
Forty-five to fifty, 5	1	6		One to two years, 8	7	15	
Fifty to fifty-five, 7	2	9		Two to three years, 4	3	7	
Fifty-five to sixty, 7	1	8		Three to four years, 2	1	3	
Sixty to sixty-five, 5	7	12		Four to five years, 3	4	7	
Sixty-five to seventy, 5	5	10		Five to ten years, 10	10	20	
Seventy to seventy-five, .. 4	10	14		Ten to fifteen years, 2	2	4	
Seventy-five to eighty, .. 4	2	6		Fifteen to twenty years, .. 1	1	2	
Eighty to eighty-five, 3	6	9		Twenty to twenty-five yrs, 2	2	4	
Over eighty-five years, .. 2	2	4		Over twenty-five years, .. 4	1	5	
Unknown, 1					
	—	—	—				
Totals,.....	52	50	102	Totals,	52	50	102

TABLE No. VII.

Ages of those discharged as recovered and length of time under care in the Hospital:

<i>Age.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>Length of Time.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>
Under twenty years, 1	2	3		Less than three months, .. 13	10	23	
Twenty to thirty, 15	14	29		Three to six months, ... 22	9	31	
Thirty to forty, 17	10	27		Six to nine months, 9	8	17	
Forty to fifty, 11	8	19		Nine months to one year, 3	7	10	
Fifty to sixty, 8	10	18		One to two years, 5	10	15	
Over sixty years, 2	2	4		Two to three years, 2	2	4	
Totals,	54	46	100	Totals,	54	46	100



MUSEUM

TABLE No. VIII.

Ages of those admitted during the year and duration of insanity prior to admission:

<i>Age.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>Duration of Insanity.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>
Under twenty years,	5	4	9	Less than one week,	10	5	15
Twenty to twenty-five, ..	10	10	20	One week to one month, ..	22	12	34
Twenty-five to thirty, ...	15	13	28	One to three months,	19	20	39
Thirty to thirty-five,	19	19	38	Three to six months,	15	15	30
Thirty-five to forty,	15	14	29	Six to nine months,	11	7	18
Forty to forty-five,	12	9	21	Nine months to one year, ..	6	4	10
Forty-five to fifty,	15	11	26	One to two years,	12	12	24
Fifty to fifty-five,	13	13	26	Two to three years,	9	11	20
Fifty-five to sixty,	10	6	16	Three to four years,	8	13	21
Sixty to sixty-five,	10	7	17	Four to five years,	6	10	16
Sixty-five to seventy,	7	4	11	Five to ten years,	9	8	17
Seventy to seventy-five, ..	4	7	11	Ten to fifteen years,	4	5	9
Seventy-five to eighty, ...	4	4	8	Fifteen to twenty years, ..	3	2	5
Over eighty years,	6	6	12	Over twenty years,	5	2	7
Unknown,	1	1	1	Unknown,	6	2	8
<hr/>				<hr/>			
Totals,	145	128	273	Totals,	145	128	273

TABLE No. IX.

<i>Form of Mental Derangement—</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Mania, acute,	25	29	54
Mania, chronic,	9	17	26
Mania, recurrent,	12	9	21
Mania, puerperal, .....	..	2	2
Dementia, acute,	11	6	17
Dementia, chronic,	16	11	27
Dementia, senile,	18	15	33
Melancholia, acute,	12	11	23
Melancholia, chronic,	7	13	20
General paresis,	8	..	8
Epilepsy,	3	6	9
Congenital,	6	4	10
Alcoholism,	15	3	18
Opium habit,	3	2	5
<hr/>			
Totals,	145	128	273

TABLE No. X.

<i>Alleged Causes of Insanity—</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
General ill health,	18	16	34
Domestic affliction, loss of friends, etc.,	2	8	10
Domestic troubles,	7	12	19
Business troubles, loss of property, etc.,	8	9	17
Loss of sleep, overwork, overstudy, etc.,	6	10	16
Old age,	12	13	25
Epilepsy,	3	6	9
Vicious habits and indulgences,	11	5	16
Specific disease,	3	1	4
Intemperance in the use of alcohol,	20	4	24
Sunstroke, heat exhaustion,	5	..	5
Injury to head,	7	2	9
Congenital,	5	3	8
Disappointed affections,	1	1	2
Puerperal state, .....	..	7	7
Menopause, .....	..	7	7
Menstrual troubles, .....	..	2	2
Opium habit,	3	2	5
Following surgical operations,	1	5	6
Fright,	1	..	1
Unknown,	32	15	47
Totals,	145	128	273

TABLE NO. XI.

<i>Nativity of Patients Admitted—</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
New Jersey,	89	74	163
Pennsylvania,	7	15	22
New York,	7	4	11
Virginia,	1	2	3
Delaware, .....	..	1	1
Maryland,	1	..	1
North Carolina,	2	..	2
Missouri,	1	..	1
Louisiana,	1	..	1
Maine,	2	..	2
Massachusetts,	1	..	1
Ohio, .....	..	1	1
Illinois, .....	..	1	1
Wisconsin,	1	..	1
District of Columbia, .....	..	1	1
England,	4	3	7
Germany,	2	4	6
Ireland,	5	12	17
Austria,	5	1	6
Poland,	1	1	2
Scotland,	1	..	1
Russia,	1	2	3
Italy,	1	1	2
Hungary,	1	2	3
Canada,	1	..	1
France,	1	..	1
Denmark,	1	..	1
Bermuda,	1	..	1
Armenia,	1	..	1
Unknown,	6	3	9
Totals,	145	128	273

TABLE No. XII.

Patients remaining in the Hospital October 31st, 1905, and counties from whence sent:

<i>Counties—</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Atlantic,	7	8	15
Bergen,	2	2	4
Burlington,	15	8	23
Camden,	26	24	50
Cape May,	5	16	21
Cumberland,	6	4	10
Essex, .....	..	3	3
Gloucester,	32	33	65
Hudson,	4	..	4
Hunterdon,	31	36	67
Mercer,	152	144	296
Middlesex,	126	135	261
Monmouth,	84	105	189
Morris, .....	..	1	1
Ocean,	30	30	60
Salem,	20	11	31
Somerset,	49	49	98
Union, .....	..	1	1
New Jersey,	39	3	42
Totals,	628	613	1,241

HEREDITY.

In sixty-six cases—thirty-five men and thirty-one women—of the total number admitted during the year there was acknowledged hereditary predisposition to insanity. In twenty-six cases—thirteen men and thirteen women—the hereditary taint was in the paternal line; in thirty cases—sixteen men and fourteen women—in the maternal line, and in ten cases—six men and four women—in both the paternal and maternal lines. In one hundred and thirty-five cases—seventy-one men and sixty-four women—hereditary predisposition was denied as existing in either line, and in seventy-two cases—thirty-nine men and thirty-three women—the history of the family was unknown, or could not be ascertained.

SUICIDAL TENDENCY.

In twenty-seven cases—sixteen men and eleven women—there existed a decided suicidal tendency, and in twenty-six cases—nine men and seventeen women—suicide was threatened, but no actual attempt was made at self-injury.

HOMICIDAL TENDENCY.

In twenty cases—sixteen men and four women—there existed a decided homicidal tendency, and in thirty-nine cases—twenty-eight men and eleven women—homicide was threatened.

INTEMPERANCE.

In forty-nine cases—thirty-nine men and ten women—there was acknowledged intemperance in the use of alcoholic drinks. In five cases—two men and three women—the opium habit existed.

INTEMPERANCE IN PARENTS.

In eighteen cases—eleven men and seven women—the father of the patient was intemperate in the use of alcohol, and in one case (man) both the father and mother.

CIVIL CONDITION.

Of the two hundred and seventy-three patients admitted during the year, one hundred and seventeen—sixty-two men and fifty-five women—were married, and one hundred and nine—sixty-six men and forty-three women—were single. Thirty-seven—twelve men and twenty-five women—were widowed, one woman was divorced, and in nine cases—five men and four women—the civil condition could not be ascertained.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Daily State Gazette,	Trenton
Daily True American,	Trenton
Trenton Times (daily),	Trenton
Salem Sunbeam,	Salem
Salem Standard and Jerseyman,	Salem
Monmouth Inquirer,	Freehold
Elmer Times,	Elmer
Bound Brook Chronicle,	Bound Brook
New Jersey Patriot,	Bridgeton
Bridgeton Chronicle,	Bridgeton
Burlington Gazette,	Burlington
New Jersey Enterprise,	Burlington
Hunterdon Democrat,	Flemington
Democrat-Advertiser,	Flemington
The Constitution,	Woodbury
Unionist Gazette,	Somerville
Somerset Democrat,	Somerville
Beverly Banner,	Beverly
Ocean County Democrat,	Toms River
Herald and Times,	Atco
Hopewell Herald,	Hopewell
Glassboro Enterprise,	Glassboro
Hunterdon Independent,	Frenchtown
Burlington County Democrat,	Mount Holly

Report of the Pathologist.

John W. Ward, M.D., Medical Director:

SIR—I herein submit my report of work done at the laboratory during the year ending November 1st, 1905. Besides the usual chemical and microscopical investigations, eleven autopsies have been performed. A synopsis of their results is given below. The Pathologist has also spent a good deal of time during the past year in an experimental study upon arthritic muscular atrophy, a preliminary report of which is appended.

Case No. 57.—Male. Age, fifty-seven years. In the hospital twenty years. Mental disease, terminal dementia. Last illness, valvular disease of the heart. Anatomical diagnosis, pigmentation and chronic degeneration of the nerve cells of the cortex, pleural adhesions, chronic bronchitis, hypostatic pneumonia, fresh pericarditis, obstruction of the aortic orifice, chronic myocarditis, atheroma of the aorta, chronic interstitial gastritis, chronic diffuse nephritis. Cause of death, aortic obstruction, pericarditis.

Case No. 58.—Female. Age, sixty-seven years. In the hospital seven years. Mental disease, chronic dementia. Last illness, pneumonia. Anatomical diagnosis, croupous pneumonia and pleurisy of the right lung, chronic myocarditis, atheroma of the aorta, chronic diffuse nephritis, fibromyoma of the uterus. Cause of death, croupous pneumonia.

Case No. 59.—Female. Age, seventy-one years. In the hospital six years. Mental disease, senile dementia. Last illness, pneumonia. Anatomical diagnosis, chronic leptomeningitis, shrinking of the brain substance and degeneration of the cortical cells, broncho-pneumonia, pleural adhesions, chronic interstitial myocarditis, chronic diffuse nephritis, uterine fibro-miomata. Cause of death, broncho-pneumonia.

Case No. 60.—Male. Age, sixty-nine years. In the hospital forty-four years. Mental disease, terminal dementia. Last illness, grippe, pneumonia. Anatomical diagnosis, some deposit of pigment in the giant cells of the cortex cerebri, croupous pneumonia of both lungs, pleural adhesions, chronic interstitial myocarditis, arte-

rial atheroma, pericardial adhesions, fatty degeneration of the liver, chronic diffuse nephritis. Cause of death, croupous pneumonia following grippe.

Case No. 61.—Male. Age, twenty-two years. In the hospital seven months. Mental disease, "manic depressive insanity." Last illness, diagnosis not made. (Permission to examine head only.) Brain very much congested and shows slight leptomeningitis. Microscopical examination of the cortex shows thickening of the pia-arachnoid and its infiltration with round cells; the perivascular lymph spaces are much enlarged, and while the cells in the main retain their forms, many of them stain badly.

Case No. 62.—Male. Age, twenty-eight years. In the hospital fourteen months. Mental disease, "chronic delusional insanity." Last illness, peritonitis. Anatomical diagnosis, abscess of the lung, chronic broncho-pneumonia, beginning aortic atheroma, tuberculosis of the diaphragm, intestines and peritoneum, subacute parenchymatous nephritis. Cause of death, tuberculous peritonitis.

Case No. 63.—Male. Age, eighty-four years. In the hospital one year. Mental disease, senile dementia. Last illness, a stroke of apoplexy. Anatomical diagnosis, cerebral softening involving the basal ganglia, on the right side (due to thrombosis), arterial atheroma, chronic bronchitis and broncho-pneumonia, chronic diffuse nephritis. Cause of death, cerebral softening.

Case No. 64.—Male. Age, fifty-two years. In the hospital four years. Mental disease, chronic melancholia. Last illness, chronic gastro-enteritis, marasmus. Anatomical diagnosis, pleural adhesions, hypostatic pneumonia of both lungs, chronic myocarditis, chronic gastro-enteritis, chronic parenchymatous nephritis. Cause of death, chronic gastro-enteritis, chronic nephritis.

Case No. 65.—Male. Age, thirty-nine years. In the hospital nine years. Mental disease, "delusional insanity." Last illness, strangulated hernia. Anatomical diagnosis, pleural adhesions, hypostatic pneumonia, arterial atheroma, chronic gastritis, intestinal obstruction from strangulated hernia, chronic parenchymatous nephritis. Cause of death, shock from strangulated hernia, acting upon damaged heart and kidneys.

Case No. 66.—Male. Age, fifty years. In the hospital five years. Mental disease, general paresis. Last illness, a paretic seizure. Anatomical diagnosis, chronic meningo-encephalitis, arterial atheroma, chronic interstitial nephritis. Cause of death, chronic meningo-encephalitis.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES LEWIS ALLEN, M.D.



EXERCISE GROUNDS AND FARM BUILDINGS.

A Preliminary Note on Arthritic Muscular Atrophy.

BY CHARLES LEWIS ALLEN, M.D., SPECIAL PATHOLOGIST.

It has long been known that when one of the large joints is injured, or is attacked by chronic inflammation, the muscles of the corresponding limb, proximal to the affected joint, are apt to atrophy, in some cases this wasting becoming very marked. As to cause, the atrophy has been attributed, first, to simple disuse of the muscles involved, the limb being thrown out of function by the joint trouble; second, to extension of the inflammation from the joint directly to the nerves supplying the atrophied muscles; third, to trophic disturbance of the muscles arising in a reflex way, some alteration in the function of the cells of the anterior horn of the cord, from which the muscles are supplied, being produced through irritation transmitted to them from the affected joint by way of the posterior roots. The last has been of recent years the favorite theory, strong support having been given it by the experimental researches of Raymond, Hoffa and others. These experimenters set up arthritis in the knees of dogs, by nitrate of silver injections, and found it after a time followed by marked atrophy of the muscles of the affected limb. When, however the posterior roots of the spinal nerves supplying the leg muscles were first cut, and after the recovery of the animal from the operation, arthritis of the both knee joints was set up, it was found that on the side on which the posterior roots were intact atrophy of the muscles promptly occurred, while on the side of the cut roots this atrophy did not occur. Careful study of the spinal cord, nerve roots, nerves and muscles showed no changes except diminution in the size of the

muscle fibres on the affected side, the nervous system appearing intact, except that occasionally some of the nerve fibres in the immediate vicinity of the affected joint were found to be degenerated. It was, hence, concluded that while no anatomical change could be detected in the cells of the anterior horn of the cord, they were, nevertheless, affected through influences reaching them from the inflamed joint by way of the posterior roots, and underwent "dynamic" alterations.

Since these classical experiments were performed before the discovery of two of our most important methods of staining the nervous tissues, namely, that of Nissl for the nerve cells and that of Marchi for showing degeneration of the nerve fibres, it had long seemed to the writer that it might be useful to repeat them, and in the subsequent examinations of the nervous system to make use of these modern methods, in the hope of finding some positive change, incidentally applying such modifications as might suggest themselves in course.

While the work is not yet completed, it has seemed to him proper to make a short preliminary report upon what has so far been done and the results obtained.

For various reasons the dog has been found the best available animal for these experiments. Production of arthritis with subsequent study of the nervous system and muscles after the atrophy has become sufficiently apparent, is a comparatively simple matter, but cutting the posterior nerve roots is a serious and somewhat difficult operation, and is apt to be accompanied by hemorrhage and followed by such profound shock that a fatal result may ensue before arthritis can be produced and the secondary changes set up. The writer's examination embrace the material from seven dogs. In five of these arthritis of one knee joint was alone set up, in two the posterior roots of the lower lumbar and upper sacral nerves were cut on one side, and later arthritis of both knee joints was produced.

The animals were kept for periods varying from sixteen to seventy-eight days. The spinal cords, nerve roots and ganglia, portions of the hind limbs on both sides, and the leg muscles were examined. For the cells the method of Nissl and toluidin blue staining were employed, the nerve fibres were studied by

the method of Marchi and that of Weigert, while for the muscles and the intramuscular nerve fibres use was made of the Marchi and Weigert methods, hematoxylin and eosin, Bismarck brown and the methods of Van Gieson and of Sihler. The results so far obtained are as follows:

In the cases in which the muscular atrophy had reached a high degree of development, there appears to be a diminution of the number of cells in the anterior horn of the spinal cord on the affected side. A careful count of the number of cells in the anterior horns of both sides in the large number of serial sections prepared is, however, necessary before making a positive statement on this subject, and as this will consume a good deal of time, it has not yet been completed. Neither the Nissl method nor the toluidin blue stain show any definite cell degeneration in the spinal cord either in the cases examined within the first month or in those kept longer, in which the muscular atrophy had reached a high degree. No degeneration of the nerve fibres could be detected by either the Marchi or the Weigert methods, in the spinal cord, the posterior roots or the peripheral nerves, except in the case of those roots which had been cut at the beginning of the experiment. The muscle nerves examined by both of the above methods and by that of Sihler appeared normal. The shrunken muscles showed simple diminution in the size of their fibres, no proliferation of the interstitial connective tissue being found except in some pieces from near the joint, where the joint inflammation was very intense and had evidently spread to the adjoining muscles. In the two cases in which section of the posterior nerve roots had been performed and the animals had been kept respectively twenty and sixty-eight days after the joint injection, the muscular atrophy was decidedly more prominent on the side of the sound roots, the limb measurement at the middle of the thigh being in one case 20 cm. on the side of the cut, and 18 cm. on the side of the sound roots, in the other 20 cm. on the side of the cut and 19 cm. on the side of the sound roots. It will be seen that these results agree quite closely with those of Raymond and of Hoffa, unless the diminution in number of cells on the affected side is upon more careful investigation confirmed, the newer methods failing

to disclose any more definite changes than were found by these authors with the methods available at the time of their experiments. That very considerable atrophy of muscles can be produced by disuse alone was shown in the case of a rabbit, in which keeping the knee joint immobilized in a plaster splint for thirty-four days caused a difference in measurement between the used and the disused limb of one and one-quarter centimetres, the sound thigh measuring $11\frac{1}{4}$, the disused one 10 cm.

Attempts to influence the course of the muscular atrophy in rabbits by the administration of drugs acting upon the blood pressure gave no positive results, but in one rabbit to which adrenalin was given by intravenous injection for a long time there were found some interesting changes in the nervous system which the writer hopes to make the subject of further study.

Report of the Warden.

Warden's Report.

To the Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton:

GENTLEMEN—I hand you herewith my annual report for the year ending October 31st, 1905, including therewith an abstract of the cash receipts and disbursements during the past twelve months, the amount of the inventory as appraised at this time, a statement of the work done and improvements made, and the requirements for the coming State year, beginning November 1st, 1906. In an appendix to this report is given a detailed statement of the products of the farm and garden, stock, etc., used and sold, the work done at our flour mill, fruits and vegetables canned, preserved and pickled in our kitchens, the work done in our upholstering department and in the sewing-rooms.

The cash receipts and payments have been as follows:

Balance cash in hands of Treasurer, November 1st, 1904,	\$31,440 29
Cash receipts from all sources,	273,891 55
	<hr/>
	\$305,331 84
Cash payments for the year,	274,915 10
	<hr/>
Balance cash October 31st, 1905,	\$30,416 74

It will be observed that the cash balance at this time is about the same as that of a year ago, and seems ample for the needs of the institution, but, as I stated in my last annual report, there should be an explanation that there is necessarily a number of outstanding bills unpaid at this date. These amount to about \$8,000, which, with the pay-roll for October (payable about November 5th) of \$6,000, will reduce our cash balance very materially at once. The income of the institution at the beginning of the fiscal year has been almost all received, and there will be no

receipts of cash to any amount until during January, so that on January 1st next, the balance will be completely wiped out and outstanding bills and pay-roll will wait for our January collections. The cash balance at the end of the State year is always very considerably larger than at any other time during the year.

INVENTORY.

The annual appraisement of the personal property of the institution was made as usual during the third week in October and same amounted to \$172,461.57. This work was performed by Messrs. Frank H. Wilson and Daniel Lodor, appointed by the Board of Managers to assist the Warden, who takes this opportunity of expressing his appreciation of the expeditious manner in which they performed the duties required of them.

APPRAISEMENT.

Buildings, grounds, etc., valued at,	\$770,000 00
Personal property, appraised as above,	172,461 57

GENERAL REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The water-wheels at the flour mill were removed and replaced with a new and improved set. The old wheels having been in constant service for many years, were worn out, and becoming almost useless. The new wheels have proven a vast improvement, as we are having a large increase in our power with the same amount of water as was used by the old wheels. There has been erected a new shed, sixty feet long by ten feet wide, for the storage of a large hook and ladder truck, which has been loaned the institution by the Trenton City Fire Department for use in case of fire. A new wagon-shed, thirty feet long and twenty-four feet wide, for the storage of farm wagons and carts, has been added to the horse barn, and another shed of the same size at the new barn for the same purpose for the garden. Headstones to the graves in the hospital plot at Ewing cemetery have been purchased at the expense of the institution, and about fifty



BUILDINGS AND LAKE.

are now in position and the balance will be attended to as speedily as possible, and as new graves are dug, the headstones for same will be secured and placed with suitable inscriptions thereon to enable the proper authorities to identify the bodies when necessary. The year has been a very busy one for our employes, as the ordinary necessary repairing has been very heavy. The joist under Hall No. 9 East, which supported the brick partition walls two stories in height, have been replaced with iron girders, supported by brick piers, as the walls above were showing signs of settling. Have made eighty picture frames for extra pictures on the halls. A new hot-water heater, with sufficient radiators, has been placed in the residence of the Medical Director, making a vast improvement in the heating of that building over the old system of heating with steam from the Annex Building. Have placed cement floors in cellars under Hall No. 9 West and in the Annex, there being about twenty-five hundred square feet of same, with two hundred and fifty feet of drain tile for the proper drainage of same. Made seven thousand cement bricks, to be used in paving our gutters throughout the grounds. These brick will be sufficient to pave just one-half mile of gutter. All of the fences around the institution have been thoroughly repaired, as have the boardwalks. These walks are very numerous and expensive, and your Warden has suggested for several years that an appropriation be secured from the Legislature for stone flagging to replace most of these wooden walks. During the past year over four thousand square feet of walks, with a half mile of 2 by 3-in. stringers, have been entirely renewed in one exercise-yard alone, and the others are also being constantly repaired and renewed. Have made new fifteen tables, four bureaus, several wardrobes and a bookcase. Have renewed pipe-coil heaters in ironing-room, mill, pump-house and connected the calistheneum from the Main building with steam, hot water and cold water. The constant repairs and renewal of our steam, hot and cold-water system requires a large amount of pipe, several thousand feet of 2 in., 1½ in., 1 in., ¾ in. and ½ in. pipe having been used during the past year. Have placed a new 100-gallon block tin-lined coffee boiler in west kitchen, and have painted

the dome of the Main building, the masons' and machinists' sheds, hook and ladder building, wagon sheds at both horse and new barns, all wood work in hollow square yard east, all bedrooms in Annex boiler-house, the centre kitchens, tailor shop, Annex kitchen storerooms and all stairways in Annex east side, and three on west side same building. Have painted all of the following halls on the east side of the Main building: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 7 Cross, 8, 8 Cross and 10, or ten halls, with all of the adjoining rooms. In addition to several inside fences, all of the fencing on both State street and Stuyvesant avenue have been painted during the past year, there being about 1,600 feet on Stuyvesant avenue and nearly 7,000 feet on the turnpike, or State street, making over one and half miles of fences painted during the year, and these are only a proportion of the entire amount.

SEWERAGE.

One very decided improvement made during this year has been in the disposal of our sewerage. The old system of catching the solids and allowing the liquids to drain off has been abandoned, and all of our buildings have now been connected with the new sewer system of the city of Trenton, removing all of the objectionable features of the old plan. The city has constructed a main sewer to the city line, which is also our northern line, and has made connections with same to the sides of the road, where, with our employees, we have made all necessary connections with our different buildings. In this work, at the expense of the house fund, of connecting our system with that of the city was used ten hundred and seventy-two feet of 6, 8 and 10-inch terra cotta pipe laid at an average depth of six feet. This is one of the most important improvements made in late years.

NEW BUILDINGS.

The appropriation of \$250,000 made at the last session of the Legislature for the erection of two wings to the Annex will secure accommodation for about four hundred patients, and will

relieve for a time the crowded condition of the institution. The work on these buildings has progressed very rapidly, but a year must elapse ere they are ready for occupancy, and meanwhile the number of patients is constantly increasing. The average increase during the past nine years has been about fifty patients per year. At this rate the institution, with the addition of these new buildings, will be in the same crowded condition as at present in just eight years, showing that the relief these buildings give will be only for a short period, if the present rate of increase is maintained.

FIRE-ESCAPES.

In addition to the fire-escape erected at the expense of the house fund last year, a contract has been awarded for the erection of twelve additional escapes, and same are now being placed in position by the contractors. These are being placed at different points on both the Main and Annex buildings, so that each of the thirty main halls, the dining-rooms of the Main building and the centres of both buildings will have an exit through one of them.

IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED.

For a number of years past I have advocated the enlarging of our storage capacity for coal. With the addition of the new buildings now under way this improvement will become an actual necessity, as the present bins will not hold sufficient coal for the consequent increase in the number of boilers, kettles, steamers, etc. There should be an appropriation of at least \$15,000 for this purpose. I have also called attention to the necessity of an improvement in our walks, also to the desirability of placing metal ceilings on our halls. The amounts necessary for these purposes are \$3,500 and \$4,000 respectively. I again desire to call attention to the necessity of a proper building for the housing of our fire apparatus, and also sleeping accommodations for our outside help. With our male employees housed in the same building with the fire apparatus, an alarm could be responded to

promptly. At present these people are scattered in the different buildings on the grounds, and there would be considerable time lost before a sufficient number could be collected when needed. A building costing about \$15,000 would be required, and an appropriation of that amount should be requested.

REQUIREMENTS.

As required by law, I give you an approximate estimate of the several sums of money necessary to be appropriated by the State for the maintenance and support of the patients in the institution, and for other requirements for the year ending October 31st, 1907.

For the annual inventory,	\$75 00
For support and clothing of insane convicts,	12,000 00
For support and clothing of indigent patients,	35,000 00
For salaries of resident officers,	14,000 00
For allowance of \$2 per week for each county patient,	110,000 00

These amounts are the same as appropriated at the last session of the Legislature for the coming year, with the exceptions of that for salaries of resident officers and that for allowance for each county patient. As the new buildings now in course of erection will accommodate four hundred additional patients, it will be necessary to increase the medical staff, and, therefore, an additional fifteen hundred dollars is requested for that item. The addition of \$10,000 to the allowance for maintenance of county patients will be none too large, judging by the records of the past.

I desire at this time to again express my thanks to the Medical Director and the medical staff for assistance given me during the year, and in conclusion, gentlemen, I again acknowledge the uniform kindness and consideration shown me by the Board of Managers in the performance of the duties of my office.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM P. HAYES,

Warden.

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements.

The Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton:

GENTLEMEN—The following abstract of receipts and disbursements for the year ending October 31st, 1905, is respectfully submitted:

RECEIPTS.

Balance in hands of Treasurer October 31st, 1904,	\$31,440 29
Amount received from State Treasurer for county patients,	\$98,445 15
Amount received from State Treasurer for convict patients,	11,239 99
Amount received from State Treasurer for State patients,	33,766 24
Amount received from Atlantic county,	88 60
Amount received from Burlington county,	152 95
Amount received from Camden county,	236 25
Amount received from Cape May county,	2,348 63
Amount received from Cumberland county,	453 65
Amount received from Gloucester county,	6,194 44
Amount received from Hunterdon county,	5,862 20
Amount received from Mercer county,	29,513 59
Amount received from Middlesex county,	17,655 65
Amount received from Monmouth county,	13,233 38
Amount received from Ocean county,	6,582 16
Amount received from Salem county,	5,494 68
Amount received from Somerset county,	12,309 36
Amount received from Hudson county,	33 40
Amount received from private patients,	25,297 51
Amount received from interest,	204 64
Amount received from sundries,	4,779 08
	<hr/>
	273,891 55
	<hr/>
	\$305,331 84

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amusements,	\$911	95
Books and stationery,	429	10
Bedding, linen, etc.,	4,335	41
Clothing,	10,518	37
Crockery and Cutlery,	845	28
Farm and garden,	6,132	11
Feed,	2,242	57
Fire escape,	975	81
Fruit,	9,806	75
Freight,	283	90
Furniture and carpets,	3,299	96
Fuel,	24,023	17
Funeral expenses,	372	00
Gas and steam pipes, fixtures, etc.,	997	89
Grounds and grading,	1,852	97
Hay and straw,	919	05
Harness, wagons, etc.,	873	73
Hot water heating,	1,765	65
Household goods,	2,910	06
Insurance,	1,187	50
Incidentals,	2,076	92
Laundry,	6,628	59
Light,	5,986	96
Lumber,	1,447	09
Medical supplies,	4,820	90
Newspapers,	248	35
Provisions and groceries,	95,638	30
Postage,	306	47
Refunding,	891	45
Repairs and improvements,	14,266	42
Stock (live),	3,178	50
Tinware,	248	24
Tools and supplies, boiler house and machine shop,	1,281	59
Telegrams, telephone rental, etc.,	211	91
Vegetables,	1,971	06
Wheat,	6,505	86
Wages,	54,523	26
		<hr/>
		274,915 10
Balance in hands of treasurer October 31st, 1905.	\$30,416	74

Appendix to Warden's Report.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

FARM.

2,600 bushels potatoes, at 65 cents,	\$1,690 00	
700 bushels wheat, at 90 cents,	630 00	
700 bushels corn, at 65 cents,	455 00	
450 tons ensilage, at \$4.50,	2,025 00	
68 tons hay, at \$14.00,	952 00	
30 tons wheat straw, at \$9.00,	270 00	
3,500 bundles corn stalks, at 3 cents,	105 00	
172,058 quarts milk, at 4½ cents,	7,742 61	
		<hr/>
		\$13,869 61

STOCK.

Cows slaughtered (7,505 lbs.), at 6¼ cents,...	469 06	
Calves sold (39), at \$2.50,	97 50	
Hides, tallow and grease,	833 02	
Hogs sold,	2,874 85	
		<hr/>
		4,274 43

GARDEN.

881 bunches asparagus, at 10 cents,	88 10
7,316 bunches onions, at 2¼ cents,	164 61
1,960 bunches parsley, at 3½ cents,	68 60
4,623 bunches radishes, at 2 cents,	92 46
4,659 bunches rhubarb, at 5 cents,	232 95
2,800 bunches leek, at 3½ cents,	98 00
160 bunches kohlrabi, at 3½ cents,	5 60
111 bushels apples, at 40 cents,	44 40
370 bushels beets, at 65 cents,	240 50
252 bushels string beans, at 75 cents,	189 00
106½ bushels lima beans, at \$1.00,	106 50
238 bushels carrots, at 50 cents,	119 00
10 bushels cucumbers, at 75 cents,	7 50
28 bushels grapes, at \$1.25,	35 00
238 bushels onion, at \$1.00,	238 00
4 bushels okra, at \$1.50,	6 00

36 bushels peppers, at 50 cents,	18 00
218¼ bushels spinach, at 50 cents,	109 12
169 bushels squash, at 50 cents,	84 30
1,033½ bushels tomatoes, at 60 cents,	620 10
125 bushels green tomatoes, at 60 cents,	75 00
232 bushels peas, at \$1.50,	348 00
9 bushels currants, at \$1.50,	13 50
350 bushels turnips, at 40 cents,	140 00
300 bushels parsnips, at 50 cents,	150 00
10 bushels sprouts (brussels), at 75 cents,	7 50
125 bushels kale, at 50 cents,	62 50
19,960 ears corn, at 1½ cents,	299 40
12,685 heads cabbage, at 5 cents,	634 25
538 heads cauliflower, at 15 cents,	80 70
5,979 heads lettuce, at 2 cents,	119 58
551 heads endive, at 5 cents,	27 55
20,140 heads celery, at 3 cents,	604 20
1,350 heads celeriac, at 3 cents,	40 50
450 lbs. horseradish, at 7 cents,	31 50
800 bundles corn stalks, at 3 cents,	24 00
300 pumpkins, at 7½ cents,	22 50
20 bushels salsify (oyster plant), at \$1.50,	30 00
11½ bushels yellow tomatoes, at 60 cents,	6 90
20 quarts nasturtium, at 30 cents,	6 00
300 bundles herbs, at 5 cents,	15 00
20 bushels onion sets, at \$2.50,	50 00
	<hr/>
	\$5,356 52
	<hr/>
	\$23,500 56

WORK DONE AT MILL.

Cornmeal, ground,	8,900 pounds
Cracked corn,	32,300 pounds
Flour, ground,	244,000 pounds
Hog feed,	30,000 pounds
Bran,	68,800 pounds

FRUITS, CANNED AND PRESERVED.

Apple jelly,	457 glasses
Blackberries, canned,	120 quarts
Crabapple jelly,	439 glasses
Crabapple preserves,	180 quarts
Crabapples canned,	10 quarts
Cranberries canned,	334 quarts
Citron canned,	25 quarts
Citron preserves,	1,004 quarts
Cherry jelly,	78 glasses



PATIENTS' CORRIDOR.

Cherries canned,	1,509 quarts
Currants canned,	16 quarts
Currant jelly,	384 glasses
Elderberry jelly,	82 glasses
Gages canned,	431 quarts
Grape jelly,	307 glasses
Grape preserves,	120 quarts
Huckleberries canned,	148 quarts
Huckleberry preserves,	250 quarts
Peaches canned,	3,849 quarts
Peach preserves,	536 quarts
Peach jelly,	166 glasses
Pears canned,	3,295 quarts
Pear preserves,	420 quarts
Pears spiced,	732 quarts
Pineapples canned,	619 quarts
Pineapple preserves,	20 quarts
Pineapple jelly,	85 glasses
Plums canned,	194 quarts
Plum jelly,	87 glasses
Quinces canned,	274 quarts
Quince jelly,	420 glasses
Raspberries canned,	32 quarts
Raspberry jelly,	47 glasses
Rhubarb jelly,	49 glasses
Strawberries canned,	530 quarts
Strawberry jelly,	90 glasses
Tomato preserves,	1,338 quarts
Tomatoes canned,	2,388 gallons
Tomatoes pickled,	9 barrels
Pepper hash,	150 gallons
Catsup,	62 quarts

WORK DONE IN MATTRESS-ROOM.

Awnings made (new),	10
Awnings repaired,	7
Awnings hung,	21
Bolsters made (new),	9
Bolster ticks made (new),	6
Cushions made (new),	40
Carpets taken up (room),	310
Carpets relaid (room),	256
Carpets made and laid (new, room),	41
Carpets taken up (hall),	55
Carpets relaid (hall),	39
Carpets made and laid (new, hall),	16
Carpets made over,	32

Carpets repaired,	62
Carpets, yards hemmed,	241
Furniture upholstered (pieces),	31
Linoleum laid, new (yards),	100
Linoleum laid, old (yards),	180
Linen, rooms covered,	2
Matting, rooms laid with new,	2
Matting, rooms laid with old,	1
Mattresses made, new (single),	25
Mattresses made over (single),	137
Mattresses made, new (three-quarter),	5
Mattresses made over (three-quarter),	9
Mattresses made, new (double),	5
Mattresses made over (double),	3
Mattress ticks made,	259
Pillows made, new (feather),	27
Pillows made over (feather)	15
Pillows made, new (hair),	99
Pillows made over (hair),	63
Pillows made (sofa),	8
Pillow ticks made,	242
Rugs made (large),	7
Rugs made (small),	55
Rugs repaired,	11
Shades made (new),	67
Shades made over,	50
Shades repaired,	68
Stools covered,	54
Tables re-covered,	5

REPORT FROM SEWING-ROOM.

Petticoats,	192
Pillow slips,	1,655
Ladies' aprons,	708
Chemises,	457
Sheets,	1,849
Gents' undervests,	454
Ladies' undervests,	384
Pairs stockings,	13
Gents' shjrts,	547
Ladies' drawers,	272
Window curtains,	20
Burial drawers,	48
Camisoles,	42
Towels,	2,773

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL.

51

Holders,	148
Dresses,	731
Pairs baker's gloves,	62
Clothes bags,	1
Burial robes,	25
Burial chemises,	18
Table cloths,	133
Men's drawers,	258
Men's aprons,	371
Sets bed ties,	13
Bolster cases,	156
Hemmed blankets,	477
Dress waists,	10
Oil-cloth collars,	24
Trimmed hats,	8
Linen muffs,	12
Attendant's caps,	299
Bibs,	427
Ladies' nightgowns,	75
Burial skirts,	18
Dress skirts,	22

Annual Report

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

New Jersey State Hospital

AT

TRENTON, N. J.

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST

1906

TRENTON, N. J.
THE JOHN L. MURPHY PUBLISHING CO., PRINTERS.
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1907.

MAIN BUILDING



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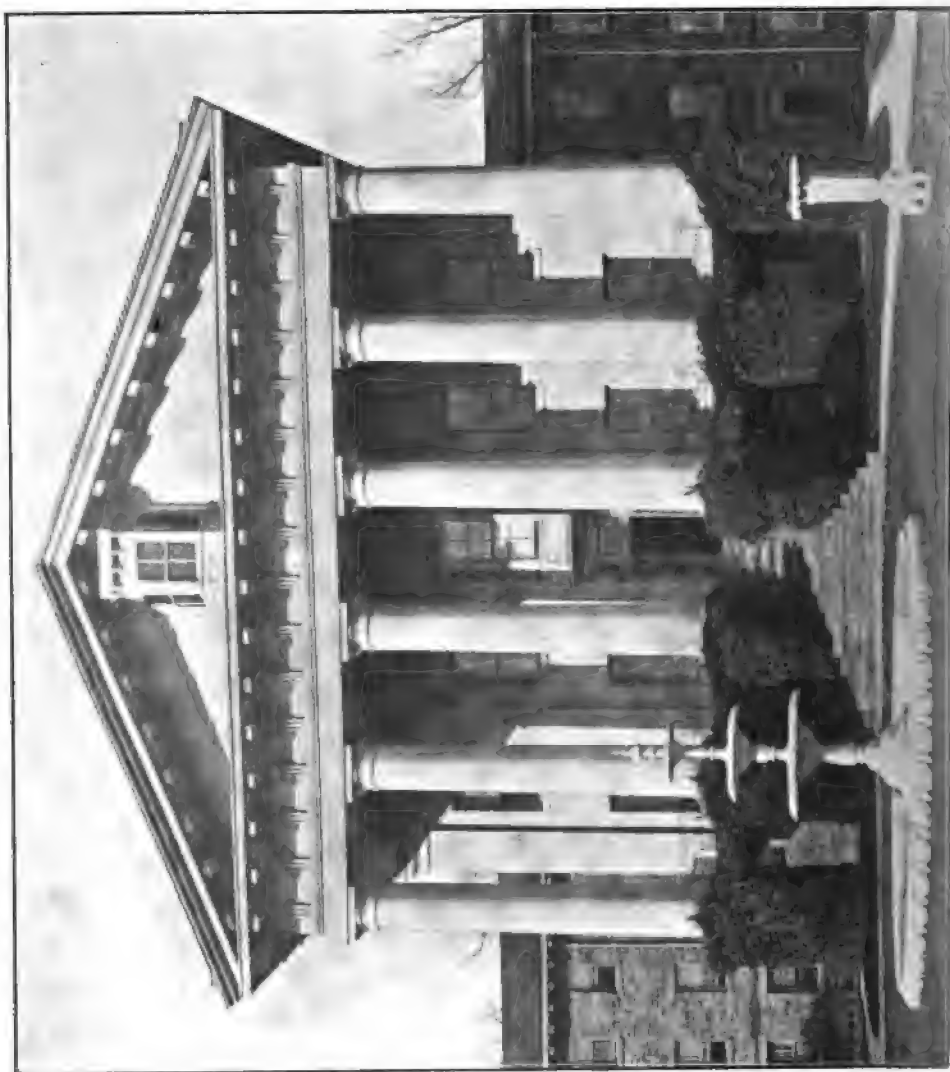
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—
1907.

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May 13, 1908

Managers.

GARRET D. W. VROOM, <i>President</i>	TRENTON
C. S. HOFFMAN, <i>Vice President</i>	SOMERVILLE
J. BAYARD KIRKPATRICK.....	NEW BRUNSWICK
PETER P. RAFFERTY, M.D.....	RED BANK
JOSEPH RICE.....	TRENTON
JOHN TAYLOR.....	TRENTON
LEFFERSON A. D. ALLEN, M.D.....	WOODSTOWN
LUTHER M. HALSEY, M.D.....	WILLIAMSTOWN

SCOTT SCAMMELL, <i>Secretary</i>	TRENTON
HARVEY H. JOHNSON, <i>Treasurer</i>	TRENTON



JOHN W. WARD, M.D.....	<i>Medical Director</i>
JOHN C. FELTY, M.D.....	<i>Assistant Physician</i>
EDGAR B. FUNKHOUSER, M.D.....	<i>Second Assistant Physician</i>
WILLIAM C. SANDY, M.D.....	<i>Third Assistant Physician</i>
FREDERICK S. HAMMOND, M.D.,	
	<i>Fourth Assistant Physician and Pathologist</i>
WALTER A. TAYLOR, M.D.....	<i>Fifth Assistant Physician</i>

WILLIAM P. HAYES.....Warden

Letter of Transmittal.

TRENTON, NEW JERSEY,
December 10th, 1906.

To His Excellency Governor Edward C. Stokes, Trenton, New Jersey:

DEAR SIR—I enclose herewith the annual report of the Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, together with the report of the Warden and Medical Director of that institution.

Very truly yours,

SCOTT SCAMMELL,

Secretary.

(7)



FRONT VIEW - MAIN BUILDING

Report of the Board of Managers.

To His Excellency Edward C. Stokes, Governor of the State of New Jersey:

The Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton beg leave to submit this their annual report.

As shown by the Medical Director's report for the year the number of patients under care in the Hospital at the close of the last fiscal year was twelve hundred and forty-one (1,241); of these six hundred and twenty-eight (628) were men and six hundred and thirteen (613) women. The number received since, viz., from November 1st, 1905, to October 31st, 1906, inclusive, was three hundred and thirty-seven (337); of these one hundred and ninety (190) were men and one hundred and forty-seven women, making a total of fifteen hundred and seventy-eight (1,578) under care in the Hospital during the year.

Of this number, two hundred and seventy-three (273), one hundred and forty-six (146) men and one hundred and twenty-seven (127) women, have been discharged as follows: Recovered, one hundred and twenty-four (124); improved, twenty-nine (29); unimproved, three (3); died, one hundred and ten (110); escaped, three (3), and four (4) were removed to other institutions.

The general health of the patients has been good during the year, and there has been no serious sickness of an epidemic character.

The new buildings authorized by act of the Legislature of 1905, and for which an appropriation of \$250,000 was made, are rapidly approaching completion. They are being constructed on wings to what is termed the Annex Building, and we confidently expect that the southerly wing will be entirely finished before the end of this year.

The work of the construction of the buildings has been most admirably done and in every way thoroughly supervised, and we

anticipate that they will afford ample space for the proper caring and providing for the patients of the institution and enable that proper classification to be made which has so long been desired by our Medical Director.

The Medical Director has again called attention to the "very great impropriety, not to say injustice, of treating the convict and criminal insane in an ordinary hospital for the insane;" we desire to emphasize what is said by him in his report annexed hereto, and to unite with him in urging that something be done at once to remedy this condition.

In 1902, in our annual report, we said that it was the sincere conviction of this Board that the erection of separate buildings for the convict and criminal insane is called for by every sense of public duty; this we reiterate to-day and feel that the cogent reasons given by our Medical Director in his present report should cause this most important matter to be acted upon by the coming Legislature.

We desire to commend the admirable work done in the Training School for Nurses; at the last commencement in June diplomas were awarded by this Board to the eight candidates who had successfully passed their examinations.

During the past year Benajah W. Andrews, for many years a member of this Board, and since 1904 its vice president, departed this life. During his entire period of service Mr. Andrews was ever active and zealous in the performance of his duties and brought thereto great executive abilities as well as thorough knowledge of business affairs. He ever had a keen sense of his responsibility to the public, as was shown by his every act while a member of this Board. In his death the State has lost a most valued public servant, and his memory will ever be cherished not only by his late associates but every official of this institution.

We desire to call attention to the accompanying reports of the Medical Director and Warden, and express our entire satisfaction with the manner in which those officers and the medical staff of the Hospital have performed their respective duties during the year.

As required by law the several county asylums in this district have been visited by members of this Board of Managers, and the following report of their condition and management is submitted. In this connection it is a satisfaction to this Board to know that

action has been taken by the proper authorities in the matter of the Salem County Asylum.

For years this Board called attention to the fact that this asylum did not in any sense fulfill the idea intended by the State in authorizing the establishment of county asylums; by the statute our duty was confined to the matter of inspection and report, this we performed in the belief that those in authority would remedy the conditions there existing.

As required by the statute, the various county asylums in this district have been visited and inspected during the year, and we beg leave to submit the following report of such visitations:

In the counties of Atlantic, Burlington, Camden and Cumberland, separate buildings have been provided for the care of their insane. These structures have been erected at considerable cost to the counties in which located, and are furnished and equipped with the usual accessories considered necessary for the proper care of the insane.

The buildings were well ventilated and heated; patients properly clad and furnished with comfortable beds, and apparently supplied with abundant and proper food. In these counties, as we have observed in former visitations, it would seem to be the desire of the resident officials who have the immediate charge of those institutions to make the condition of those committed to their care, as comfortable as possible. Daily visitations are made by competent physicians to the institutions, who are also subject to call at any time in case of emergency.

We much regret to be again compelled to note that no especial provision for the care of the insane, such as is provided in the several counties above mentioned, has been provided in the counties of Salem and Gloucester. As stated in former reports, these places are designated as asylums or hospitals, and notwithstanding the fact that they are the recipients of State aid to the same extent proportionately as the more suitably equipped county institutions, they are absolutely without any organization whatever, without proper medical supervision, and without attendants or nurses in any way qualified to care for the insane committed to their care. We are of the opinion that such institutions do not in any manner fulfill the idea intended by the State in authorizing the establishment of county asylums.

The total number of admissions, discharges, deaths, &c., in the county asylums in this hospital district for the past year is shown in the following tables:

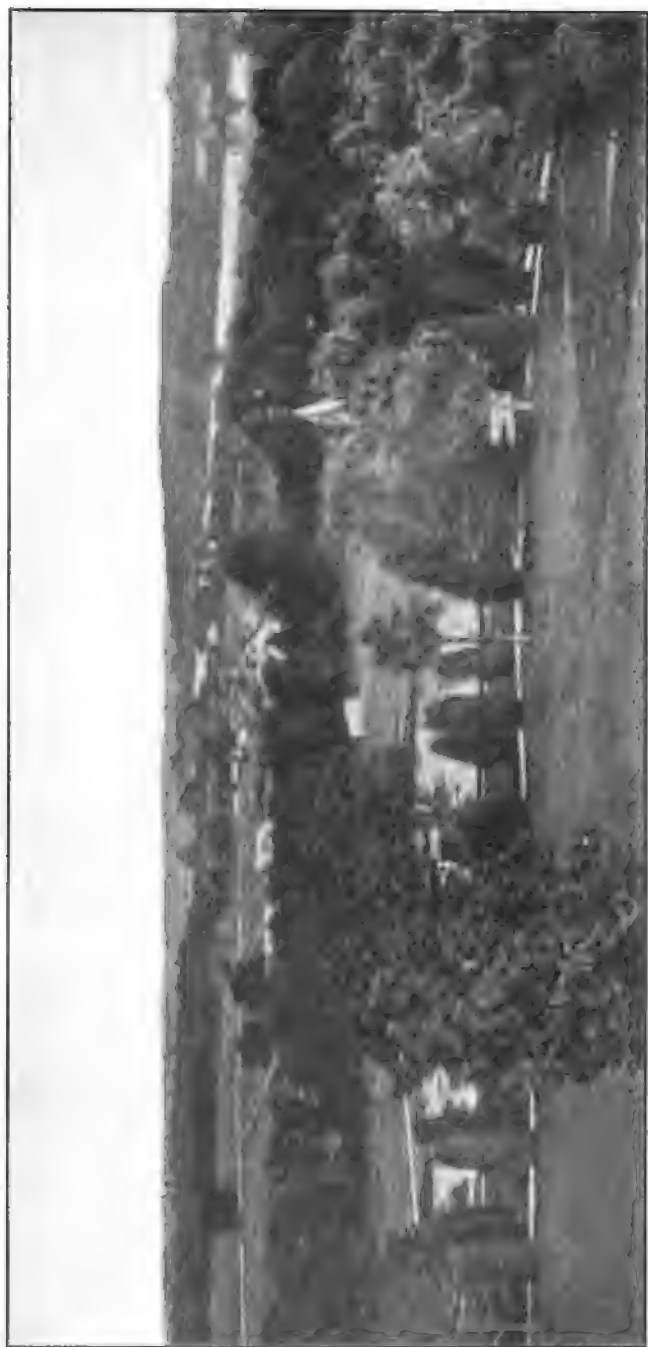
	<i>Admitted.</i>			<i>Discharged.</i>			<i>Died.</i>		
	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>
Atlantic	8	12	20	5	6	11	3	2	5
Burlington	13	18	31	8	5	13	7	11	18
Camden	41	30	71	13	9	22	12	8	20
Cumberland	29	17	46	12	12	24	9	10	19
Gloucester .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Salem	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	4
Totals	92	77	169	38	32	70	33	35	68

	<i>Remaining at Close of Year.</i>			<i>Under Care During Year.</i>			<i>Attendants Employed.</i>		
	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>
Atlantic	32	45	77	40	53	93	2	3	5
Burlington	62	86	148	78	101	179	4	4	8
Camden .....	..	..	232	..	..	275	6	6	12
Cumberland	69	67	136	90	89	179	5	5	10
Gloucester	4	6	10	4	8	12	..	..	..
Salem	8	8	16	8	8	16	..	..	..
Totals .....	..	..	610	..	..	754	17	18	35

GARRET D. W. VROOM, *Pres.*,
 LEFFERSON A. D. ALLEN, M.D.,
 LUTHER M. HALSEY, M.D.,
 C. S. HOFFMAN,
 J. BAYARD KIRKPATRICK,
 PETER P. RAFFERTY, M.D.,
 JOSEPH RICE,
 JOHN TAYLOR,

Managers.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 8th, 1906.



VIEW FROM FRONT OF MAIN BUILDING

Treasurer's Report

To the Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton:

GENTLEMEN—The following abstract of receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1906, is respectfully submitted:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand November 1st, 1905.....		\$30,416 74
From State Treasurer, for county patients.....	\$99,816 28	
From State Treasurer, for State patients.....	33,554 26	
From State Treasurer, for convicts.....	11,133 58	
From sundry counties, for county patients.....	108,743 44	
From private patients.....	27,491 92	
From sale of sundries.....	5,553 35	
From Mechanics National Bank, for interest on bank account	479 43	
		286,772 26
		\$317,189 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

(On orders of Warden.....	\$267,966 05
Balance on hand October 31st, 1906.....	\$49,222 95

H. H. JOHNSON,
Treasurer.

New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, November 1st, 1906.

We hereby certify that we have examined the Treasurer's accounts of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, and find them correctly stated and balanced according to the foregoing statement.

C. S. HOFFMAN,
JOSEPH L. RICE,
Auditing Committee.

SCOTT SCAMMELL,
Secretary.

Medical Director's Report.

(15)



CENTRE-ANNEX BUILDING

Medical Director's Report.

To the Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton:

GENTLEMEN—The fifty-ninth annual report of the operations of the Medical Department of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1906, is respectfully submitted:

GENERAL RESULTS FOR THE YEAR.

The number of patients under care in the Hospital at the close of the last fiscal year was 1,241, 628 men and 613 women. The number received since, viz., from November 1st, 1905, to October 31st, 1906, inclusive, was 337, 190 men and 147 women, making a total of 1,578, 818 men and 760 women, under care during the year. Of this number, 273, 146 men and 127 women, have been discharged as follows: Recovered, 124; improved, 29; unimproved, 3; escaped, 3; died, 110, and 4 have been removed to other institutions.

At the close of the fiscal year, October 31st, 1906, there remained under care in the Hospital 1,305, 672 men and 633 women. The largest number under care at any one time during the year was 1,305, and the smallest number was 1,215. The daily average under care was about 1,255. Death occurred in 102 cases, 52 men and 58 women.

For causes of death, see Table No. V., at the close of the report. The result is about the general average for the past decade. Attention is directed to the several tables at the close of the report. These tables have been as carefully compiled as it was possible to make them, and show more in detail the ages, nativities, residences, &c., of the patients who have been committed to the care of the Hospital during the year just closed. As in former reports, your attention is especially directed to Tables Nos. VI. and VIII.,

which show the ages of those admitted to the institution, and of those who died during the year. By consulting these tables it will be seen that out of the whole number of admissions, 337, no less than sixty-nine—thirty-six men and thirty-three women—have passed their sixtieth year. These patients are brought to us, many of them suffering from chronic diseases, infirm and paralytic, beyond any hope of recovery, and in most cases of any material improvement. Again, Table No. VI. shows the fact that of the total number, 110, who died during the past year, fifty-five—twenty-four men and thirty-one women—had passed beyond the age of sixty.

What must be the natural result of committing annually to our care so large a number of those so far advanced in years, and often quite helpless is quite apparent. It greatly interferes with the classification of patients and with the proper working of the Hospital. That this class should and must be properly cared for cannot be questioned, but it is impossible, with our present arrangements, to give them that care and nursing which their condition demands in an overcrowded hospital.

EPILEPTICS.

We have had a considerable addition to our number of the epileptic class during the past year. We close the year with forty-nine—twenty men and twenty-nine women—epileptics. It is much to be regretted that provision cannot be made for them by the Legislature in the State Village at Skillman, an institution established by the State for the especial care and scientific treatment of this class.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

As in former years, the work of the Training School for Nurses has been successfully conducted during the past year. Lectures were regularly given by the Medical Staff of the Hospital during the autumn, winter and spring months, and the classes have been well attended. At the final examinations held in May eight candidates successfully completed the course and were awarded diplomas by your Board. The diplomas were conferred upon the

members of the graduating class by the president of the Board at the commencement held in the Hospital Chapel in June last, and an appropriate address to the class was given by the Rev. Dr. Alfred W. Wishart, of Trenton.

The general health of the household, apart from those suffering from chronic and lingering illness, has been quite good throughout the year, and continues to be so at the present time. We have been spared any serious sickness of an epidemic character, notwithstanding the overcrowded condition of the corridors of the Hospital.

I greatly regret to have to record the death by violence, in June last, of Henry Conant, a trusted and valued nurse of the Hospital. This is the first time that such a record has had to be made in the history of the institution, now extending over a period of more than a half century. Death occurred at the hands of a criminal patient who had been under care in the Hospital for about two years. During his stay with us he has had frequent periods of excitement, and during such periods has shown a disposition to do violence toward all about him. On three previous occasions he has made murderous assaults on nurses and his fellow-patients, inflicting in two cases dangerous and serious wounds. For several weeks prior to his assault on Mr. Conant, however, the patient had been more than usually tranquil and free from excitement. The attack was made suddenly and without warning. The patient broke the leg from a small table and secreted himself behind a door on the corridor and apparently waited for some one to pass by. As Mr. Conant came along the corridor, the patient suddenly sprang forward and struck him several violent blows upon the head, fracturing his skull, resulting in death on the third day after the injury.

Attention has so frequently been called in former annual reports to the very great impropriety, not to say injustice, of treating the convict and criminal insane in an ordinary hospital of this character, that I hesitate to again refer to the subject. The steady increase, however, in the number of this class in the two State institutions, and the fact that two or three conspiracies have been formed by them in order to effect their escape, and which, in each case, came nearly resulting in fatal consequences to those who had the immediate care and supervision of them on the corridors of the Hospitals, justifies me in again calling your attention to the

matter, and earnestly urging that something may be done to rectify the existing evil. It would seem to be only necessary that the members of the Legislature of the State should fully realize the fact that, under the law as it now is, any member of their own families, unfortunately requiring care and treatment in either one of the two State Hospitals, is liable to be associated with the convict sent from the State Prison, to create such a sentiment as would speedily result in wiping from the statute book a law so repugnant to every sentiment of justice and humanity. At the time of the enactment of the law in question there were but a very few insane among the convicts, and it was then thought to be necessary and desirable that these few should have the benefit of the care and treatment afforded them in the State institutions, and which could not be given them under the then existing circumstances in the cells of the Prison. The State did not feel warranted in making the necessary appropriation for the erection of a separate building to care for so small a number. It certainly could not have been anticipated by the Legislature at that time that the few would have increased to nearly or quite 200 insane convict and criminal insane in so short a period, or the law as it now exists would never have been enacted. As long ago as 1875, the Prison Physician in his annual report uses the following language: "Several convicts were sent to the asylum during the year in accordance with the act allowing such disposition to be made of them. To my mind there has always been valid objections to such disposition of the convict insane. In the asylum they are not and cannot be properly classified, but must of necessity occupy the same wards with those who, in their sane moments, would not associate with convicts, and who, when suffering from insanity, should not be compelled to do so." Several Governors of the State, in their messages to the Legislature, have recommended that some provision be made for the treatment and care of this class. The various annual reports of your Board have again and again urgently recommended it. I quote at length from your report for the year 1902, as follows: "It is the sincere conviction of this Board that the erection of a separate building for this class of patients (convict and criminal insane) is called for by every sense of public duty. When the question of their safe custody and proper care is considered—the number under care is steadily increasing, and they are, and must be, treated in the ordinary manner at the Hospital—a moment's reflection, it



DINING ROOM

seems to us, should convince the Legislature of the wrong thus done to the innocent unfortunates who are committed to our charge. It is to be noted that the number of this class at the present (1902) in the two State Hospitals is nearly 200, and is steadily increasing. Notwithstanding this concurrence of views regarding the proper disposition of insane convicts and criminals on the part of those officers of the State who have given public expression of their opinions on the subject, the law still remains unchanged, and the association of the guiltless with the convict insane is still enforced. Humanity demands that the convict and criminal insane should be properly cared for, and that they should have the benefit of every appliance that modern science has demonstrated to be necessary for their proper treatment, and, if possible, restore them to mental health, yet it would be quite as consistent to send a convict or criminal suffering from some bodily infirmity to the wards of a general hospital for treatment, as to send him to an ordinary institution for the insane."

LABORATORY.

Your attention is directed to the report of the Pathologist at the close of this report, detailing the work done at the laboratory for the year ending October 31st, 1906.

CONCLUSION.

No changes have occurred in the resident medical staff of the Hospital during the year, and I take this opportunity to cordially thank them for their assistance and co-operation in conducting the affairs of the medical department of the institution. Thanks are also tendered the Warden of the Hospital for courtesies extended to the officers of the medical department. With renewed expressions of my obligations to your Board for the continued confidence in, and support given me in my efforts to discharge the duties of my office, this report is

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN W. WARD.

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL,
TRENTON, November 1st, 1906.

Statistical Tables.

TABLE No. I.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Patients in the Hospital October 31st, 1905.....	028	613	1,241
Received since, to November 1st, 1906.....	190	147	337
Under treatment during the year.....	818	760	1,578

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Discharged recovered.....	71	53	124
Discharged improved.....	15	14	29
Discharged unimproved.....	3	..	3
Escaped	3	..	3
Died	52	58	110
Removed to other institutions,	2	2	4

Total discharged, died, &c.....	146	127	273
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Remaining, October 31st, 1906.....	672	633	1,305
Whole number of patients received and treated from the opening of the Hospital, May 15th, 1848, to November 1st, 1906.....	5,888	5,731	11,619

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Discharged recovered.....	1,945	2,017	3,962
Discharged improved.....	904	1,118	2,112
Discharged unimproved.....	194	196	390
Escaped	32	6	38
Not insane.....	21	12	33
Died	1,668	1,420	3,088
Removed to other institutions,	362	329	691

Total discharged, died, &c.....	5,216	5,098	10,314
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Remaining October 31st, 1906.....	672	633	1,305
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TABLE No. II.

Residence of those committed during the year, and how committed.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Indigent.</i>			<i>Private.</i>			<i>Criminal and Convict.</i>		
	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>
Atlantic	2	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..
Bergen .....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Burlington	7	..	7	..	3	3	..	..	..
Camden	15	11	26	..	1	1	1	..	1
Cape May	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cumberland	6	3	9	..	1	1	1	..	1
Gloucester	12	6	18	..	..	..	1	..	1
Hudson .....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Hunterdon	10	5	15	1	..	1	..	..	..
Mercer	48	29	77	1	4	5	1	..	1
Middlesex	30	20	50	3	1	4	2	..	2
Monmouth	18	28	46	1	3	4	..	..	..
Ocean	6	9	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
Passaic .....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Salem	1	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Somerset	18	13	31	1	2	3	..	..	..
Union .....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Totals	174	130	304	10	17	27	6	..	6

TABLE No. III.

<i>Admitted during the month of—</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
November, 1905	14	13	27
December, 1905	19	8	27
January, 1906	16	2	18
February	12	13	25
March	15	10	25
April	19	16	35
May	10	9	19
June	13	14	27
July	20	21	41
August	25	13	38
September	16	15	31
October	11	13	24
Total	190	147	337



PARLOR ON EAST SIDE HALL

TABLE No. IV.

<i>Died during the month of—</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
November, 1905	1	5	6
December, 1905	2	5	7
January, 1906	1	5	6
February	9	3	12
March	5	5	10
April	3	2	5
May	7	8	15
June	5	4	9
July	2	8	10
August	5	2	7
September	5	4	9
October	7	7	14
Total	52	58	110

TABLE No. V.

<i>Causes of death—</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Pulmonary tuberculosis	6	5	11
General paresis	7	2	9
Paralysis	2	3	5
Apoplexy	5	2	7
Epilepsy	3	6	9
Typhomania	3	2	5
Old age	5	7	12
Bright's disease	8	5	13
Organic disease of the heart	2	8	10
Arterial sclerosis	1	5	6
Pneumonia	1	1	2
Meningitis	1	1	2
General chronic exhaustion .....	..	2	2
Chronic diarrhoea .....	..	2	2
Suicide	1	1	2
Puerperal convulsions .....	..	1	1
Chronic gastritis .....	..	1	1
Senile gangrene	1	1	2
Carcinoma	1	2	3
Pernicious anemia .....	..	1	1
Chronic cystitis	1	..	1
Myocarditis	1	..	1
Intestinal obstruction	2	..	2
Entero colitis	1	..	1
Total	52	58	110

TABLE No. VI.

Ages of those who have died during the year, and the length of time under care in the Hospital:

<i>Age.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>Length of Time.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>
Under twenty years.....	1	..	1	Less than one week.....	3	1	4
Twenty to twenty-five....	..	1	1	One week to one month..	1	4	5
Twenty-five to thirty.....	..	2	2	One to three months.....	2	5	7
Thirty to thirty-five.....	3	5	8	Three to six months.....	3	3	6
Thirty-five to forty.....	6	3	9	Six to nine months.....	3	3	6
Forty to forty-five.....	4	3	7	Nine months to one year..	..	5	5
Forty-five to fifty.....	3	4	7	One to two years.....	12	3	15
Fifty to fifty-five.....	7	3	10	Two to three years.....	5	6	11
Fifty-five to sixty.....	3	6	9	Three to four years.....	4	3	7
Sixty to sixty-five	5	1	6	Four to five years.....	3	3	6
Sixty-five to seventy.....	3	6	9	Five to ten years.....	8	7	15
Seventy to seventy-five...	4	8	12	Ten to fifteen years.....	6	8	14
Seventy-five to eighty....	4	6	10	Fifteen to twenty years..	1	1	2
Eighty to eighty-five.....	4	4	8	Twenty to twenty-five yrs..	..	1	1
Eighty-five to ninety.....	4	6	10	Over twenty-five years...	1	5	6
Over ninety years.....	1	..	1				
Total	52	58	110	Total	52	58	110

TABLE No. VII.

Ages of those discharged as recovered, and length of time under care in the Hospital:

<i>Age.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>Length of Time.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>
Under twenty years.....	2	2	4	Less than three months..	17	10	27
Twenty to thirty.....	20	15	35	Three to six months.....	24	12	36
Thirty to forty.....	25	17	42	Six to nine months.....	16	18	34
Forty to fifty.....	14	9	23	Nine months to one year,	10	6	16
Fifty to sixty.....	6	5	11	One to two years.....	3	5	8
Over sixty years.....	4	5	9	Two to three years.....	..	1	1
				Over three years.....	1	1	2
Total	71	53	124	Total	71	53	124

TABLE No. VIII.

Ages of those admitted during the year and duration of insanity prior to admission:

<i>Age.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>Duration of Insanity.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>
Under twenty years.....	13	9	22	Less than one week.....	18	6	24
Twenty to twenty-five....	19	16	35	One week to one month..	24	15	39
Twenty-five to thirty....	18	8	26	One to three months.....	26	27	53
Thirty to thirty-five.....	26	15	41	Three to six months.....	21	21	42
Thirty-five to forty.....	21	16	37	Six to nine months.....	18	10	28
Forty to forty-five.....	18	20	38	Nine months to one year, 10	7	17	
Forty-five to fifty.....	14	14	28	One to two years.....	18	15	33
Fifty to fifty-five.....	14	10	24	Two to three years.....	13	12	25
Fifty-five to sixty.....	11	6	17	Three to four years.....	8	8	16
Sixty to sixty-five.....	7	12	19	Four to five years.....	7	7	14
Sixty-five to seventy....	9	4	13	Five to ten years.....	7	9	16
Seventy to seventy-five...	6	5	11	Ten to fifteen years.....	3	3	6
Seventy-five to eighty....	6	8	14	Fifteen to twenty years..	1	2	3
Eighty to eighty-five.....	4	3	7	Over twenty years.....	4	3	7
Over eighty-five.....	3	1	4	Unknown	12	2	14
Unknown	1	..	1				
Total	190	147	337	Total	190	147	337

TABLE No. IX.

<i>Form of Mental Derangement.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Mania, acute	35	23	58
Mania, chronic	6	22	28
Mania, recurrent	13	8	21
Mania, puerperal .....	..	6	6
Dementia, acute	25	10	35
Dementia, chronic	15	14	29
Dementia, senile	20	17	37
Melancholia, acute	17	15	32
Melancholia, chronic	13	14	27
General paresis	10	3	13
Epilepsy	7	4	11
Congenital	7	4	11
Alcoholism	19	5	24
Opium habit	3	2	5
Total	190	147	337

TABLE No. X.

<i>Alleged Causes of Insanity—</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
General ill health.....	16	17	33
Domestic affliction, loss of friends, &c.....	6	13	19
Domestic troubles	7	12	19
Business troubles, loss of property, &c.....	8	10	18
Loss of sleep, overwork, &c.....	9	9	18
Old age	11	15	26
Epilepsy	9	4	13
Vicious habits and indulgences	15	2	17
Specific disease	8	2	10
Intemperance in the use of alcohol	32	5	37
Sunstroke, heat exhaustion	2	1	3
Injury to head	12	2	14
Congenital	6	4	10
Disappointed affections .....	..	2	2
Puerperal state .....	..	6	6
Menopause .....	..	10	10
Menstrual troubles .....	..	7	7
Opium habit	3	2	5
Fright	2	1	3
La grippe	2	1	3
Lead poisoning	1	..	1
Cocaine habit	1	..	1
Unknown	40	22	62
Total	190	147	337

TABLE No. XI.

<i>Nativity of Patients Admitted—</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
New Jersey	104	77	181
Pennsylvania	9	12	21
New York	7	5	12
Virginia	2	3	5
West Virginia	1	..	1
Delaware	1	..	1
Maryland	2	1	3
North Carolina	1	3	4
Massachusetts .....	..	1	1
Illinois .....	..	1	1
Ohio	2	..	2
Connecticut	2	1	3
Vermont	1	..	1
Minnesota .....	..	1	1
Canada .....	..	2	2
England	6	3	9
Germany	12	6	18
Ireland	8	15	23
Austria	4	3	7
Poland	4	4	8
Scotland .....	..	2	2
Russia	4	2	6
Italy	6	2	8
Hungary	5	1	6
France	1	1	2
Bermuda	1	..	1
Sweden .....	..	1	1
Unknown	7	..	7
Total	190	147	337

TABLE No. XII.

Patients remaining in the Hospital, October 31st, 1906, and counties from whence sent:

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Atlantic	7	8	15
Bergen	2	3	5
Burlington	14	13	27
Camden	31	28	59
Cape May	6	17	23
Cumberland	14	7	21
Essex .....	..	3	3
Gloucester	37	33	70
Hudson	4	1	5
Hunterdon	32	36	68
Mercer	161	137	298
Middlesex	137	130	267
Monmouth	85	114	199
Morris .....	..	1	1
Ocean	32	35	67
Salem	16	10	26
Somerset	55	54	109
Union	1	..	1
New Jersey	38	3	41
Total	672	633	1,305

HEREDITY.

In seventy cases—thirty-three men and thirty-seven women—of the total number admitted during the year, there was acknowledged hereditary predisposition to insanity. In thirty-one cases—fourteen men and seventeen women—the hereditary taint was in the paternal line; in thirty-six cases—sixteen men and twenty women—in the maternal line, and one case (man) in both the paternal and maternal lines. In one hundred and eighty-eight cases—one hundred and nine men and seventy-nine women—hereditary predisposition was denied as existing in either line, and in seventy-nine cases—forty-eight men and thirty-one women—the history of the case was unknown or could not be ascertained.

SUICIDAL TENDENCY.

In thirty-two cases—twenty men and twelve women—there existed a decided suicidal tendency, and in thirty-eight cases—twenty-two men and sixteen women—suicide was threatened but no actual attempt was made at self-injury.

HOMICIDAL TENDENCY.

In thirteen cases—ten men and three women—there existed a decided homicidal tendency, and in twenty-seven cases—seventeen men and ten women—homicide was threatened.

INTEMPERANCE.

In fifty-five cases—forty-nine men and six women—there was acknowledged intemperance in the use of alcoholic drinks, and in nine cases—four men and five women—the opium or cocaine habit existed.

INTEMPERANCE IN PARENTS.

In eighteen cases—ten men and eight women—the father of the patient was intemperate in the use of alcohol, and in three cases—two men and one woman—both the father and mother were intemperate.

CIVIL CONDITION.

Of the three hundred and thirty-seven cases admitted during the year, one hundred and forty-seven—eighty-seven men and sixty women—were married, and one hundred and thirty-eight—eighty men and fifty-eight women—were single. Forty-two—fifteen men and twenty-seven women—were widowed, and in ten cases—eight men and two women—the civil condition could not be ascertained.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Our thanks are especially due to the proprietors of the following daily and weekly newspapers for gratuitous copies sent regularly throughout the year for the use of the members of our household. The local or home newspaper is always a welcome visitor to our corridors.

Daily True American	Trenton.
Daily State Gazette	Trenton.
Trenton Times (daily)	Trenton.
Salem Sunbeam	Salem.
Standard and Jerseyman	Salem.
Monmouth Inquirer	Freehold.
Elmer Times	Elmer.
Bound Brook Chronicle	Bound Brook.
New Jersey Patriot	Bridgeton.
Bridgeton Chronicle	Bridgeton.
Burlington Gazette	Burlington.
New Jersey Enterprise	Burlington.
Hunterdon County Democrat	Flemington.
Democrat-Advertiser	Flemington.
The Constitution	Woodbury.
Unionist-Gazette	Somerville.
Somerset Democrat	Somerville.
Beverly Banner	Beverly.
Ocean County Democrat	Toms River.
Herald and Times	Atco.
Hopewell Herald	Hopewell.
Glassboro Enterprise	Glassboro.
Hunterdon Independent	Frenchtown.
Burlington County Democrat	Mount Holly.
Times and Journal	Lakewood.



LABORATORY

Report of the Pathologist.

John W. Ward, M.D., Medical Director:

SIR—The following is the report of work done at the laboratory during the year ending October 31st, 1906. Clinical investigations have been carried on as usual, but the autopsy material has been even more than previously scanty and uninteresting, only six post-mortem examinations having been secured. Their results may be summarized as follows:

Case No. 67.—Female. Age, seventy years. In hospital forty-two years. Mental disease, terminal dementia. Last illness, cerebral hemorrhage. Pathological findings, hemorrhage into the basal ganglia on the right side of the brain, broncho-pneumonia, pleural adhesions, chronic myocarditis, slight interstitial hepatitis, chronic diffuse nephritis. Cause of death, cerebral hemorrhage.

Case No. 68.—Male. Age, fifty-one years. In hospital twenty-five years. Mental disease, imbecility. Last illness, diagnosis not made. Pathological findings, hemorrhage into the centrum ovale and internal capsule on the left side of the brain, arterial atheroma, chronic interstitial myocarditis, chronic interstitial nephritis. Cause of death, cerebral hemorrhage.

Case No. 69.—Male. Age, fifty-four years. In hospital eleven years. Mental disease, secondary dementia. Last illness, cancer of the stomach. Only abdominal incision permitted. Pathological finding, carcinoma of the stomach with perforation of the posterior wall. Cause of death, carcinoma of the stomach with perforation.

Case No. 70.—Male. Age, sixty-five years. In hospital thirty years. Mental disease, terminal dementia. Last illness, cardiac and renal disease. Pathological findings, chronic meningitis, arterial atheroma, chronic myocarditis, broncho-pneumonia, chronic gastritis, chronic hepatitis, chronic diffuse nephritis. Cause of death, chronic nephritis.

Case No. 71.—Male. Age, twenty-eight years. Attendant. Last illness, injuries inflicted by a patient. Pathological findings, fracture of the skull with contusions of the brain, acute encephalitis. Cause of death, acute traumatic encephalitis.

Case No. 72.—Female. Age, sixty-five years. In hospital thirty years. Mental disease, terminal dementia. Last illness, cancer of the breast. Pathological findings, adeno-carcinoma of the left breast, with metastases in the lymphatic glands, lungs, liver, kidneys and spinal cord, chronic meningitis of the spinal membranes, softening of the spinal cord in the lumbar region, chronic osteitis of the vertebral column with caries, dilatation of the aorta, thrombosis of the left external and common iliac veins, chronic myocarditis. Cause of death, carcinoma of the breast, with metastases.

The work of the laboratory has been much hampered by lack of a regular laboratory attendant, for some months now no one at all having been available. It is recommended that steps be taken to secure a young man of some education who either has the intention of later studying medicine, to whom the work afforded by a position of the sort offers a valuable training, or who for other reasons desires to gain some familiarity with laboratory work. For a slight increase over the usual attendant's pay such a man should be readily secured, and the time which would be saved to the pathologist through skilled assistance could by him be advantageously applied to the study of some of the numerous problems which press for solution.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES LEWIS ALLEN, M.D.

A Case of Carcinoma of the Spinal Cord.

BY CHARLES LEWIS ALLEN, M.D.

While carcinoma of the vertebral column is not so infrequent, and may affect the spinal cord secondarily, the growth of a cancer in the cord itself is very rare, and when it occurs its point of origin is usually in the meninges. Schlesinger (Flatau, Jacobsohn und Minor, "Handbuch der Pathologischen Anatomie des Nerven-systems") states that carcinoma in the interior of the vertebral canal, with the exception of that growing in the bony structures, is always secondary and very rare, and that growths in the cord itself are exceedingly infrequent and have only been found so far in cases of general carcinomatosis. Spiller and Weisenburg, in a recent review of the subject of carcinoma of the nervous system (*Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, August, 1906), also speak of the rarity of growths in the spinal cord itself. Among the eleven cases which form the basis of their paper, there were three cases of cancer of the vertebral column, with a fourth case presenting symptoms suggesting such involvement but which did not come to autopsy, but in no instance was growth in the spinal cord itself noted. The rarity of this condition, then, and the fact that in this instance it was complicated by changes arising secondarily, but which in the absence of previous history might make the interpretation of the symptoms a matter of some difficulty, seems to justify putting on record the following case:

A female, aged sixty-five years, a terminal dement, inmate of this Hospital for thirty years, during the latter part of the spring of 1905 was found to have a lump in her left breast. About six months later this broke down and formed an ulcer which would not heal. In March, 1906, it was noticed that she had difficulty in walking, and by the middle of April she could no longer get about. By June there was complete paraplegia with a loss of control of

bladder and rectum and a bed-sore developed over the sacrum. She was first seen and examined by the writer on August 19th, 1906, at which time she presented the following symptoms:

- Feeble, emaciated old woman, lies helplessly in bed. In the left breast is a tumor about the size of a small orange which has broken down and is discharging ill-smelling pus. Over the sacrum is a bed-sore about four inches in diameter, with a gangrenous base which has involved the bone. Movements of the head and upper extremities are normal. The legs are completely paralyzed, their muscles flabby and atrophied, and in them no reflexes can be obtained. The left leg is much swollen.

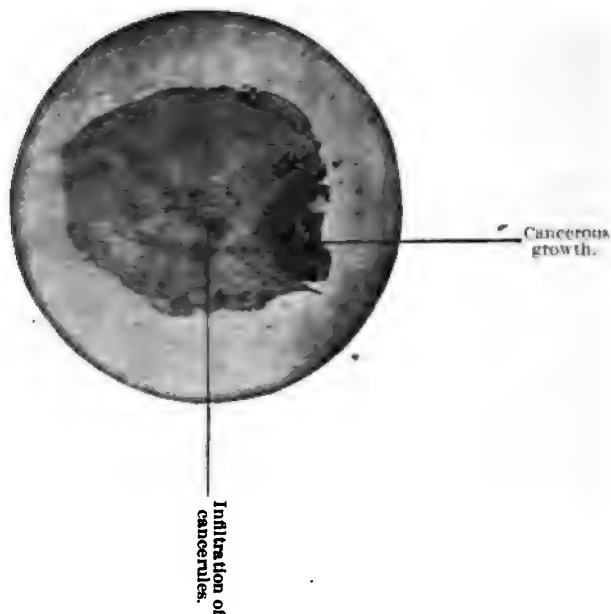
Measurements—At the middle of the thigh, right leg, eleven and three-quarter inches; left leg, thirty-one inches; at the middle of the calf, right leg, five and one-half inches; left leg, nine and five-eighths inches. The testing of sensation is unsatisfactory owing to the mental condition of the patient, but there is apparently complete anesthesia over both lower limbs. There is complete paralysis of the bladder with retention. She died on August 21st, 1906. An autopsy, made thirteen hours after death, showed the following:

In the brain nothing microscopically abnormal. The bed-sore over the sacrum had extended to the bones causing an osteitis of the lower lumbar and sacral vertebra whose bodies are soft and on manipulation crumble to a grumous mass. There is necrosis of a considerable portion of the sacral arch on the left side. Dura thickened and pigmented, the cord in the lower lumbar and upper sacral regions is inflamed and softened to a pulpy consistency. The dorsal and cervical regions look normal and cross sections show no gross change above the softened area. The heart is small, pale and flabby, valves normal, the lungs show a few adhesions, are much congested, and distributed throughout both lungs are a great number of cancerous nodules varying in size from that of a millet seed to that of a split pea. The bronchial glands are enlarged.

The liver contains a number of cancerous nodules of varying sizes up to that of a small orange. The kidneys are small, hard, and contain extensive cancerous deposit. The aorta is much enlarged, and there is thrombosis of the left external and common iliac veins.

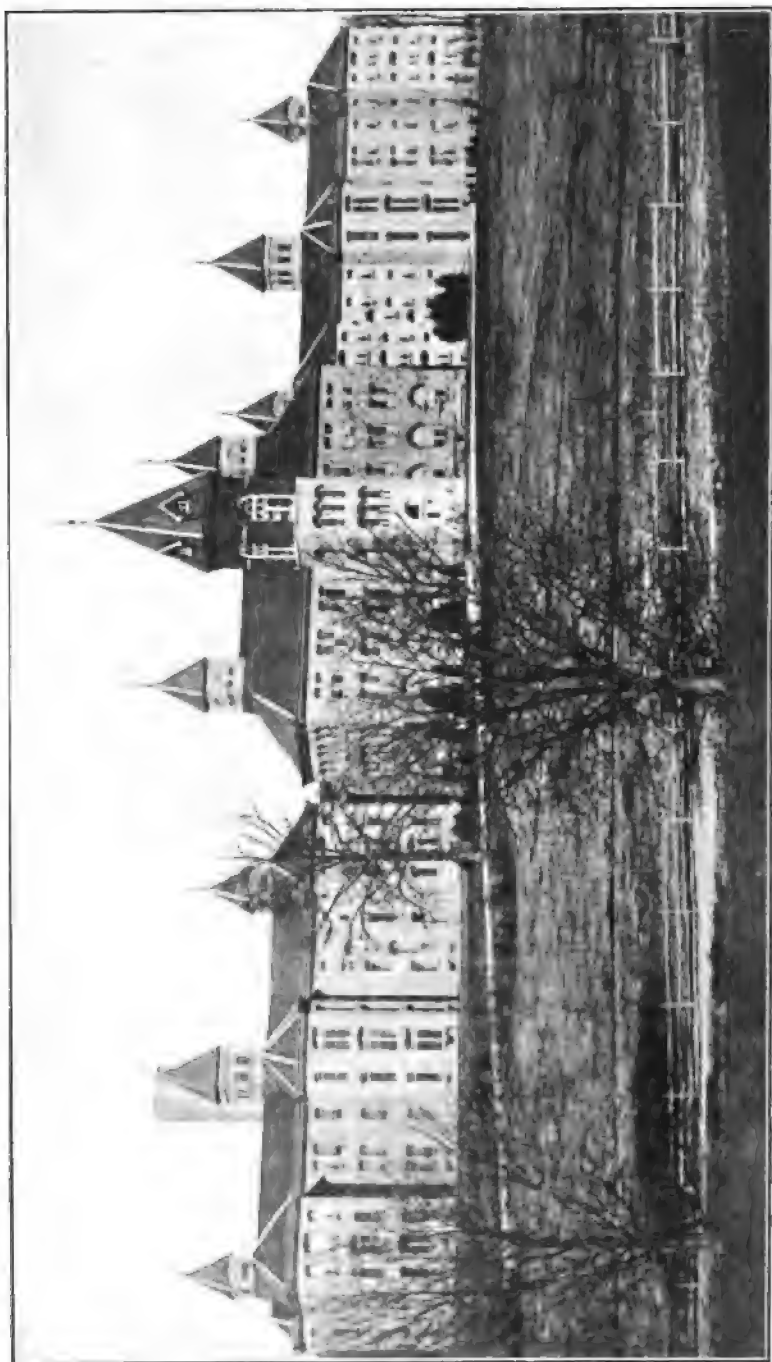
Microscopical examination—Sections from the cerebral cortex show much pigmentary deposit in the cells of Betz, and slight thickening of the pia-arachnoid, otherwise nothing abnormal. The sections of the spinal cord show great thickening with round cell infiltration of the pia-arachnoid in the lower dorsal, lumbar and sacral regions. In the latter location there is extensive necrosis involving a large portion of the posterior portion of the cord. This is most intense in the middle and lower lumbar affecting a less and less area as the upper lumbar region is reached. In the upper lumbar region extending through less than one segment about on the border of the first and second segments, there is a small cancerous mass which has apparently grown from the pia-arachnoid into the anterior fissure, has compressed the anterior pyramids, interfered with the anterior nerve roots and from which small nests of cells have invaded the anterior columns and anterior horn on one side. The whole cross-section of the cord at this level is much distorted. The nerve cells in this region and in the sections just below it are swollen and show intense chromatolysis and loss of nuclei. There is degeneration of the posterior columns extending from the lumbar region up to the medulla. This is confined in the dorsal and cervical regions to the tracts of Goll. This degeneration is shown both by the Weigert and by the Marchi methods. The Marchi method shows in the softened area in the lumbar region a diffuse degeneration involving the whole cross-section of the cord. The cancerous nodule is in structure an adeno-carcinoma. The nerves of the lumbar and sciatic plexuses show no degeneration by the Weigert method, but by Marchi's method there is shown in some of the sections scattered deposit of black scales. This is more marked in the nerves from the right side. The primary growth in the breast is an adeno-carcinoma, the cells having somewhat of an alveolar arrangement. The metastatic deposits in lungs, liver and kidneys correspond in structure with the primary tumor. In this case the primary paraplegia was undoubtedly due to the growth of the cancerous nodule which interfered especially with the anterior columns and anterior roots and compressed the spinal cord. The myelitis in the lumbo-sacral region was due to extension of inflammation from the bed-sore through the bones.

The ascending degeneration is due to this latter lesion. The accompanying photograph is of a slightly magnified cross-section of the cord and shows the tumor mass very well.



Report of the Warden.

(39)



ANNEX BUILDING

Warden's Report.

To the Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton:

GENTLEMEN—I hand you herewith my annual report for the year ending October 31st, 1906, including, as usual, an abstract of the cash receipts and disbursements during the past year; a brief statement of the work done and improvements made, the amount of personal property of the institution as per inventory, taken by appraisers appointed by the board of managers, and statement of improvements needed; also the estimated amounts needed for the maintenance and support of the patients in the institution and for other purposes for the year ending October 31st, 1908.

In addition is given an appendix to this report, showing detailed statements of the products of the farm and garden, work done at the flour mill, fruits canned and preserved, work done in the upholstering department, and the amount of garments, &c., made in the institution.

INVENTORY.

The annual appraisalment of the personal property of the institution was made during the third week of October, as required by law, and amounts to \$174,138.94. This work was done by Messrs. Frank H. Wilson and Lloyd H. Rockhill, who were appointed by the Board of Managers to assist the warden, who takes this opportunity to express his appreciation of the manner in which they performed the duties required of them.

APPRAISEMENT.

Buildings, grounds, &c., valued at.....	\$770,000 00
Personal property, appraised as above.....	174,138 94
	(41)

The cash receipts and payments have been as follows:

Receipts from all sources.....	\$286,772 26
Payments for the year.....	267,966 05

It will be seen that in the matter of receipts the institution has been very fortunate, as several counties have paid for five quarters during the year, making the amount received larger than actually earned, and which will probably reduce the receipts of cash for the coming year to the amount of the prepayments of the year just closed. In considering the financial statements, due consideration should be given to the fact that all bills for private patients, and also county indigents, are rendered payable three months in advance, so that the balance of cash on hand during the first of the quarter is necessarily very large, as the expenses for the ensuing three months for these classes of patients are payable from these advance payments, and the balance reduces very rapidly as the quarter expires. The average number of patients for the year was twelve hundred and fifty-six, making the average cost per patient per annum \$213.35, or \$4.10 per week.

GENERAL REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The five-foot flag walk from the lawn gate toward the main building has been extended during the past year for three hundred feet; there is now five hundred and seventy running feet of same with a substantial brick gutter alongside, being a very decided improvement over the old gravel path, which was very muddy after each rain. Have placed a new metal ceiling on Hall No. 12 B, west. The placing of new boilers in the annex boiler-house has necessitated the placing of two of the old boilers on the outside of the building temporarily while the new ones are being placed in position and connected. This has required a suitable building to cover same, which has been erected. The placing of the twelve fire-escapes has caused our employes very considerable work, cutting walls for connections, making suitable doors for same, and changing the openings in the walls to suit the exits to the escapes. This work has cost the institution about one thousand dollars, expended from the house fund, as it was found that our mechanics

could do the work much better than strangers. We have placed forty-five new iron guards on the windows of the kitchen halls of the main building, and the first floor front of the dormitory. Have renewed the boiler tubes in two boilers of the main boiler-house with two hundred new three-inch tubes. Have painted the ironing-room, mending-room; halls, east side, Nos. 12 A, 12 B, 12 Main, 9 and 6, and west side, Nos. 6, 12, 12 A and 12 B and the Main Hall Center, also the following buildings: carpenter shop, stone stable, straw barn, wagon shed, mason's building, lumber-house, main carriage-house, ice plant, ice-house and garden tool-house and sheds, and in addition the following metal roofs: West kitchen, truck-house, lawn summer-house, engineer's residence, bowling alley, straw barn, gas-house, museum, laundry, horse barn, three pavilions, calistheneum, machine shop, carpenter shop, butcher shop, sections A and B west, five dwelling-houses on road near Asylum station, mill and bakery. Have made fourteen new tables for dining-rooms and renewed boardwalks, about fifty-five hundred square feet. A large portion of this constant repairing would not be necessary if an appropriation for stone walks could be procured, as your warden has recommended for a number of years past. New floors have been laid in six rooms, and nearly four thousand square feet of cement floors placed in basement. The foregoing are in addition to the constant repairing and replacing necessary in an institution of this size and age and with the class of inmates confined therein. Gas, cold and hot water and steam pipes are being repaired and replaced, furniture, fences, walks, &c., repaired, window glass renewed, keeping our employes at work steadily during the entire time.

FIRE-ESCAPES.

The twelve fire-escapes reported in our last annual report as being in the course of erection have been completed during the year at a cost considerably within the amount appropriated for same, and both main and annex buildings are now well protected by same in case of fire.

NEW BUILDINGS.

The two new wings of the annex building are rapidly approaching completion, and from present appearances same will be ready for occupancy in the early spring. These buildings will give a needed relief that has been growing for the past ten years.

IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED.

With the rapid increase in the number of patients in the institution it is becoming necessary to enlarge the different departments. The laundry is now taxed to its utmost to care for the needs of our people, and with an additional number it will be necessary to have more machinery, for which there is not the necessary room, and the laundry will have to be enlarged, or a new laundry erected on the grounds in a more suitable place than at present, nearer the buildings, where it will be possible to have some of the patients, who are in condition, to assist in the work. The necessity for coal storage is now more urgent than before, since the additional buildings will call for considerably more storage capacity than we have at present. At the annex the present bins will not hold more than enough coal to supply for one week the increased boiler capacity during the winter months. We have been urging the necessity of an appropriation of \$15,000 for this purpose for a number of years. The proper housing of our fire apparatus and sleeping accommodations for our outside help is another absolute necessity in view of the increased size of our institution and the necessary increase in the number of employees. As reported in our last report, these people are scattered in different buildings on the grounds, and a considerable time would necessarily elapse before sufficient number could be collected when needed. A building costing \$15,000 would be required for this purpose, or, better still, an appropriation should be procured for a new laundry, and the old laundry be used for this purpose. The grounds of the institution are now within the city limits, with a trolley line running along two sides for a distance of over a mile, and the prospects of the city park being extended to our grounds, it is expedient that a suitable iron fence be erected. This should

be high enough to keep people from climbing over same, and should be in keeping with the dignity of a State institution. The Legislature having appropriated \$1,000 for kitchen furnishings for annex kitchen, a contract has been made for the following:

Four cast-iron steam roasters, complete; four thirty-three-gallon vegetable steamers; one one-hundred-gallon steam-jacketed kettle, and two eighty-gallon copper-jacketed kettles lined with one-eighth inch block tin. These are only part of the necessary furnishings for the kitchen, but all that could be procured for the amount of the appropriation, and provision will have to be made for the balance.

REQUIREMENTS.

In accordance with the law, I give you, as usual, an approximate estimate of the several amounts of money required from the State for the support and maintenance of the different classes of patients in the institution, and for other purposes for the year ending October 31st, 1908:

For the annual inventory	\$75 00
For the support and clothing of insane convicts	12,000 00
For salaries of resident officers	14,000 00
For support and clothing of indigent patients	40,000 00
For allowance of \$2 per week for each county patient.....	110,000 00

These amounts are the same as appropriated at the last session of the Legislature with the exception of that for indigent patients and for county patients. The average annual increase of each of these classes is sufficient to bring up the numbers to require the full amounts asked for. As the new additions to the annex buildings are approaching completion, it is evident that the necessary furnishing of same should receive attention. This means accommodations for about 400 patients, and includes that number of bedsteads, mattresses, the necessary pillows, pillow-cases, sheets, blankets and counterpanes, carpets, dining and other tables, window shades, toweling, dishes, kitchen utensils, &c., &c., and will cost approximately about \$20,000; of this amount \$1,000 was appropriated by the last Legislature for kitchen ranges, &c., leaving about \$19,000, which the next Legislature should appropriate for this purpose.

In conclusion, I again take this opportunity to express my thanks to the Medical Director and his staff for assistance given me during the year, and to the members of the Board of Managers I again acknowledge the uniform kindness and consideration shown me in the performance of the duties of my office.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM P. HAYES,

Warden.

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31st, 1906.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in hands of Treasurer October 31st, 1905.....	\$30,416 74
Amount received from State Treasurer for county patients	\$99,816 28
Amount received from State Treasurer for convict patients	11,133 58
Amount received from State Treasurer for State patients	33,554 26
Amount received from Atlantic county	167 80
Amount received from Burlington county	393 32
Amount received from Camden county	516 30
Amount received from Cape May county	1,892 23
Amount received from Cumberland county	904 21
Amount received from Gloucester county	6,963 84
Amount received from Hunterdon county	6,468 23
Amount received from Mercer county	28,527 17
Amount received from Middlesex county	23,830 46
Amount received from Monmouth county	18,250 11
Amount received from Ocean county	6,344 63
Amount received from Salem county	4,263 91
Amount received from Somerset county	10,110 49
Amount received from Hudson county	62 46
Amount received from Warren county	48 28
Amount received from interest	479 43
Amount received from private patients	27,491 92
Amount received from sundries	5,553 35
	<hr/>
	286,772 26
	<hr/>
	\$317,189 00
	(47)

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amusements	\$1,020 55	
Books and stationery	521 85	
Bedding, linen, &c.....	4,524 08	
Clothing	9,799 68	
Crockery and cutlery	1,213 81	
Farm and garden	6,172 25	
Feed	1,631 90	
Fruit	11,250 42	
Freight	240 00	
Furniture and carpets	3,973 37	
Fuel	23,356 72	
Funeral expenses	543 00	
Gas and steam-pipes, fixtures, &c.....	656 51	
Grounds and grading	1,591 84	
Hay and straw	782 32	
Harness, wagons, &c.....	330 55	
Household goods	3,445 50	
Insurance	1,549 60	
Incidentals	1,450 93	
Laundry	6,346 38	
Light	5,839 38	
Lumber	2,007 05	
Medical supplies	4,873 73	
Newspapers	229 60	
Provisions and groceries	93,902 54	
Postage	260 74	
Refunding	663 30	
Repairs and improvements	13,176 42	
Stock (live)	1,992 15	
Tinware	593 54	
Tools and supplies, boiler-house and machine shop....	805 13	
Telegrams, telephone rental, &c.....	209 69	
Vegetables	2,040 97	
Wheat	6,817 81	
Wages	53,729 74	
Fire escape	324 00	
	<hr/>	267,966 05
Balance in hands of Treasurer October 31st, 1906.....		\$49,222 95



DORMITORY FOR FEMALE ATTENDANTS

20

Appendix to Warden's Report.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

FARM.

4,040 bushels potatoes, at 65 cents	\$2,626 00	
710 bushels wheat, at 82½ cents	585 75	
600 bushels corn, at 57 cents	342 00	
425 tons ensilage, at \$4.50	1,912 50	
85 tons hay, at \$12	1,020 00	
25 tons wheat straw, at \$9	225 00	
4,000 bundles cornstalks, at 3 cents	120 00	
168,151 quarts milk, at 4½ cents	7,566 80	
		\$14,398 05

STOCK.

Cows slaughtered (4,050 pounds), at 6 cents..	\$243 00	
Calves sold (32), at \$2.50	80 00	
Hides, tallow and grease	966 02	
Hogs sold	3,225 55	
		4,514 57

GARDEN.

1,141 bunches asparagus, at 10 cents	\$114 10
10,651 bunches onions, at 2¼ cents	239 65
1,365 bunches parsley, at 3½ cents	47 78
3,769 bunches radishes, at 2 cents	75 38
3,888 bunches rhubarb, at 5 cents	194 40
205 bunches kohl rabi, at 3½ cents	7 17
437 bushels beets, at 65 cents	284 05
158 bushels string beans, at 75 cents	118 50
102½ bushels lima beans, at \$1	102 50
122 bushels carrots, at 50 cents	61 00
34 bushels cucumbers, at 75 cents	27 75
35 b rapes, at \$1.25	43 75
162 bushels onions, at \$1.25	202 50
13 bushels okra, at \$1.50	19 50
62 bushels peppers, at 50 cents	31 00
166½ bushels spinach, at 50 cents	83 25
110 bushels squash, at 50 cents	55 00
577 bushels tomatoes, at 60 cents	346 20
25½ bushels tomatoes (yellow), at 60 cents.....	15 30

67½ bushels peas, at \$1.50	\$101 25
5 bushels currants, at \$1.50	7 50
350 bushels turnips, at 40 cents	140 00
275 bushels parsnips, at 50 cents	137 50
8 bushels sprouts (Brussels), at 75 cents.....	6 00
75 bushels kale, at 50 cents	37 50
21,103 ears corn, at 1½ cents	316 55
11,150 heads cabbage, at 5 cents	557 50
315 heads cauliflower, at 20 cents	63 00
6,213 heads lettuce, at 2 cents	124 26
303 heads endive, at 5 cents	15 15
19,500 heads celery, at 3 cents	585 00
1,000 heads celeriac, at 3 cents	30 00
375 pounds horseradish, at 10 cents	37 50
800 bundles cornstalks, at 3 cents	24 00
3 loads pumpkins, at \$5	15 00
25 bushels salsify, at \$1.50	37 50
2,800 bunches leek, at 3 cents	84 00
	<hr/>
	4,387 99
	<hr/>
	\$23,300 61

WORK DONE AT MILL.

Cornmeal, ground	4,700 pounds.
Cracked corn	36,900 pounds.
Flour, ground	281,000 pounds.
Hog feed	26,000 pounds.
Bran	76,400 pounds.

FRUITS, CANNED AND PRESERVED.

Apple jelly	570 glasses.
Blackberries, canned	214 quarts.
Blackberry jelly	38 glasses.
Blackberry jam	50 gallons.
Blackberry preserves	68 quarts.
Crabapple jelly	247 glasses.
Crabapple preserves	900 quarts.
Crabapples, canned	32 quarts.
Cranberries, canned	108 quarts.
Citron preserves	300 quarts.
Cherries, canned	2,140 quarts.
Cherry preserves	91 quarts.
Currants, canned	8 quarts.
Currant jelly	320 glasses.
Gages, canned	568 quarts.
Grape jelly	954 glasses.
Grape preserves	88 quarts.
Huckleberries, canned	250 quarts.
Huckleberry preserves	152 quarts.
Huckleberry jam	45 gallons.
Peaches, canned	3,417 quarts.
Peach preserves	468 quarts.



DAIRY SILO, ETC.

Peach jelly	282 glasses.
Pears, canned	2,170 quarts.
Pear preserves	408 quarts.
Pineapples, canned	454 quarts.
Pineapple jelly	25 glasses.
Plums, canned	192 quarts.
Plum jelly	11 glasses.
Quinces, canned	14 quarts.
Quince jelly	150 glasses.
Quince preserves	70 quarts.
Raspberry preserves	36 quarts.
Strawberries, canned	769 quarts.
Strawberry preserves	120 quarts.
Strawberry jelly	50 glasses.
Tomato preserves	794 quarts.
Tomatoes, canned	1,475 gallons.
Tomatoes, pickled	5 barrels.
Pepperhash	3½ barrels.
Watermelon preserves	780 quarts.
Catsup	66 quarts.

WORK DONE IN MATTRESS-ROOM.

Awnings made (new)	6
Awnings repaired	8
Awnings hung	25
Bolsters made (new)	3
Bolster ticks made (new)	3
Cushions made (new)	25
Carpets taken up (room)	305
Carpets relaid (room)	255
Carpets laid (new, room)	56
Carpets made over (room)	48
Carpets taken up (hall)	54
Carpets relaid	43
Carpets made and laid (new, hall)	11
Carpets made over (hall)	2
Carpets repaired (hall)	22
Carpets made and laid (new, small hall)	2
Carpets laid (new, stair)	1
Carpets repaired (room)	52
Carpets, yards hemmed	163
Curtains, pairs hung	73
Furniture upholstered (pieces)	34
Linoleum laid, new (yards)	58
Linoleum laid, old (yards)	96
Linen, rooms covered	3
Linen, slip covers made new	19
Matting, rooms laid with old	3
Mattresses made, new (single)	25
Mattresses made over (single)	202
Mattresses made, new (three-quarter)	8
Mattresses made over (three-quarter)	31
Mattresses made, new (double)	3

Mattresses made over (double)	3
Mattress ticks made	290
Pillows made, new (feather)	35
Pillows made over (feather)	15
Pillows made, new (hair)	34
Pillows made over (hair)	141
Pillows made, new (sofa)	5
Pillows made over (sofa)	7
Pillow ticks made	250
Rugs made (large)	18
Rugs made (small)	30
Rugs made over	5
Shades made, new	120
Shades made over	32
Shades repaired	99
Stools covered	56
Tables recovered	2

REPORT FROM SEWING-ROOM.

Petticoats	428
Pillow slips	2,082
Ladies' aprons	46
Chemise	609
Sheets	2,361
Gents' undervests	607
Ladies' undervests	509
Gents' shirts	463
Ladies' drawers	232
Window curtains	18
Burial drawers	48
Camisoles	71
Towels	3,152
Pairs wristlets	12
Holders	77
Dresses	743
Pairs baker's gloves	48
Clothes bags	27
Burial robes	36
Burial chemise	36
Tablecloths	129
Men's drawers	256
Men's aprons	233
Sets bed ties	51
Bolster cases	163
Hemmed blankets	366
Dress waists	8
Oilecloth collars	24
Linen muffs	12
Attendant's caps	200
Bibs	221
Ladies' night gowns	48
Burial skirts	37
Dress skirts	14



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